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L U N A C Y.

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C O P Y

OF THE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons. to be Printed,  
20 June 1895.*

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THE FORTY-NINTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
1895.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind included in the returns, statutory and other, made to this department, was, on the 1st of January 1895, 94,081, being an increase over the corresponding number on 1st of January 1894, of 2,014.

The following Summary shows how these 94,081 persons were classified and distributed :

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1895.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	458	604	1,062	27,493	33,263	(a) 60,756	72	18	90	28,023	33,885	61,908
In Registered Hospitals	1,799	1,729	3,528	256	144	400	1	-	1	2,056	1,873	3,929
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan - - -	756	858	1,614	311	477	788	-	-	-	1,067	1,335	2,402
Provincial - - -	586	805	1,391	128	249	377	3	-	3	717	1,054	1,771
In Naval and Military Hospitals - - -	227	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	-	227
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	1	-	1	482	165	648	484	165	649
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	4,778	6,099	10,877	-	-	-	4,778	6,099	10,877
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,880	3,141	6,021	-	-	-	2,880	3,141	6,021
Private Single Patients -	188	240	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	240	428
Out-door Paupers - -	-	-	-	2,376	3,493	5,869	-	-	-	2,376	3,493	5,869
TOTAL - -	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081

(a) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26. See Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.



In this Summary, as heretofore, the *pauper* class includes all patients chargeable, wholly or in part, to a Union, County, or Borough; the *criminal* class, all those coming under the definition of "Criminal Lunatic" in the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884; and the *private* class, all patients who are not *paupers* or *criminals*, including 394 persons who are maintained by the State in Netley and Yarmouth Hospitals, and Grove Hall, Bow.

In Appendices B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>, the criminal, are included with the private, patients; but in Appendix B<sup>4</sup> they are separately enumerated.

The Summary shows a decrease of 61 in the *private* class, and increases of 2,064, and 11, respectively, in the *pauper*, and *criminal* classes, the net increase being, as already mentioned, 2,014.

The *private* patients *increased* by 28 in County and Borough Asylums, and by six in Provincial Licensed Houses; but they *decreased* by 59 in Registered Hospitals, by 23 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, by 3 in Naval and Military Hospitals, and by 10 as single patients, the net result being the decrease of 61.

The *pauper* patients *increased* by 1,524 in County and Borough Asylums, by 188 in Metropolitan, and by 154 in Provincial, Licensed Houses, by 38 in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and by 170 as Outdoor paupers, but they *decreased* by 1 in Registered Hospitals and by 9 in ordinary workhouses.

The *criminal* patients *increased* by 17 in Broadmoor, but *decreased* by 5 in County and Borough Asylums, and by 1 in Registered Hospitals.

The increase of pauper lunatics in 1894 has again been very general throughout the country, and in only 8 of the 56 "Union" Counties in England and Wales was there a decrease. The increase was largest, viz., 482, in the County of London; in Lancashire it amounted to 202, in the three Ridings of Yorkshire to 186, and in Essex to 141. The increase in the County of London, however, contrasts favourably with that of 1893, namely, 800; in Lancashire it was less by 63 than that of 1893; in Yorkshire, it was 75 more, and in Essex 81 more, than that of the latter year. An unusual feature is the increase in the number of outdoor lunatic paupers, this class having for many years shown a marked tendency to decrease.

In our last Report to your Lordship we offered some considerations to combat the idea that insanity was largely on the increase in England and Wales; and we reiterated our opinion that the undoubted large increase in the number of known lunatics was mainly due to causes other than an  
increase



increase of the disease of insanity in its more active forms, and we endeavoured to indicate some of those causes.

In connection with this subject, it may be interesting to state the average annual increase of officially known lunatics in successive periods :

In the 10 years, 1859 to 1868, both inclusive, the average annual increase was 1,641; in the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, it was 1,671; in the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, it was 1,445; and in the *six* years, 1889 to 1894, 1,623.

The annual average increase in the last six years, therefore, while it exceeded that of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, was less than that of either of the two preceding decades, notwithstanding the large increase of the general population which has taken place.

The proportion of the total yearly admissions of lunatics into institutions for lunatics, and as single patients, to total population, has, however, increased almost continuously from 1869 to 1893. In 1894, as will be seen in Table III. which follows, there was a slight decrease. This continuous increase has been attributed in part to the reception in recent years of more cases of mental decay resulting solely from old age, and we have endeavoured to test this opinion by figures. We have calculated from the information afforded by the Medical Tables published with the Annual Reports of County and Borough Asylums, the proportion of the admissions into those institutions of persons of 60 years of age and upwards to the total admissions, in several years, with the results shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Total Admissions.	Admissions of Persons 60 Years and upwards.	Ratio of the latter Admissions to Total Admissions.
1878	11,263	1,482	13·16 per cent.
1883	11,915	1,492	12·5 „
1888	13,578	1,796	13·22 „
1893	17,182	2,522	14·7 „

Thus it will be seen that the ratio of what we may term *old age* admissions to total admissions, has risen since 1878 until, in 1893, it was 2·2 per cent. higher than in 1883. The advance of 2·2 per cent. in the ratio, accounts for 378 patients of the number (17,182), admitted in 1893, who, it may be said, would not have been placed in asylums had the ratio of old age cases been in that year the same as in 1883. Again, the Tables which give the assigned causes of

insanity inform us that the proportion of cases in which "old age" was assigned as the cause, was in the 10 years 1879 to 1888 on the average, for males, 4.0, and for females, 4.7 per cent.: in the five years 1884 to 1888, for males, 4.4, and for females, 4.96 per cent.: and in the five years 1889 to 1893, for males, 5.5, and for females, 6.1 per cent., thus showing a gradual, but continuous advance in the proportion admitted whose insanity was attributed to this cause.

We proceed to offer some remarks upon the Tables included in this Report.

Table I. shows the number, classification, and distribution of all lunatics on the 1st January of each of the years 1859, 1869, and 1879, and of 1886 to 1895, inclusive. It also shows the average annual increase for two decades, and in each of the years 1885 to 1894, both inclusive.

Table II. gives the total number of lunatics in each class, with their ratios per 10,000 to the whole population, in the same years. The ratio of total officially known lunatics to population is again higher, being 30.95 per 10,000 on the 1st January last, as against 30.63 on the preceding 1st January, but is slightly lower as regards the private class. For the criminal class the ratio has for a long time remained practically stationary.

Table III. gives for the years 1869 and 1879, the total number of admissions of all classes, and for the years 1885 to 1894 inclusive, the admissions under the several classes of Private, Pauper, and Criminal, with their ratios per 10,000 to the whole population. As heretofore, transfers, re-certifications under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and admissions into Idiot Establishments are omitted. The ratio of total admissions for 1894 is slightly (0.11) below that for 1893, but is higher than the ratio for any antecedent year. In the case of private patients it is also lower (0.63 as against 0.65); and it is 0.07 lower (0.63 as against 0.70) than it was in 1889, having been lower also in each intermediate year.

Table IV. shows the ratios per cent. of insane paupers to all paupers for the same years as are included in Tables I. and II.

Tables V. to VIII. afford information as to the numbers of patients, and of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in the several classes of institutions, and in relation to single private patients, with recovery and mortality rates. The former rate in all classes of lunatics, excluding the inmates of Idiot Establishments, was 40.31 per cent. of the total admissions, being 1.86 higher than in the preceding year, and 0.65 higher than the average of the 10 years including 1894. The death rate was 9.32 per cent. of the average numbers



numbers resident (including idiots), and was 0·39 per cent. lower than the rate of 1893, and 0·41 below that of the 10 years 1885 to 1894 inclusive. Had the two rates remained the same in 1894 as in 1893, the discharges through recovery would have been 329 fewer, and those through death 274 more in the former year; the effect of the two factors in the total discharge rate thus nearly balancing. Extending this investigation to longer periods, we find that the average annual rate of mortality in all institutions for lunatics in the decade 1859–1868 was 10·31 per cent. of the average numbers of patients resident in them; for the decade 1869–1878 it was 10·17; for the decade 1879–1888 it was 9·55; and for the six years 1889–1894 it was 9·78.

The average annual recovery rate calculated on the average annual number of admissions (excluding transfers, &c.) was, in the decade 1869–1878, 38·84 per cent.; in the next decade 39·91 per cent., and in the six years 1889–1894, 39·36 per cent. The decrease in the death rate and advance in the recovery rate, shown by these figures, obviously affected the general discharge rate and the total number of lunatics at a given time, and it may be interesting to examine what the joint effect has been.

Taking the average mortality rate of 1859–1868, viz., 10·31, as the starting point, there was a fall in the rate, as compared with it, of 0·14 in the decade 1869–1878; of 0·76 in the decade 1879–1888; and of 0·53 in the six years 1889–1894. In the decade 1869–1878 the annual average daily number of patients was 40,728, and 0·14 per cent. of that number amounted in the ten years to 570 persons, who, at the above initial rate of mortality, would have been removed by death. Similar calculations give, for the decade 1879–1888, 4,136 persons, and for the six years 1889–1894, 2,094 persons, respectively, who would have been removed by death had the rate of mortality in those periods respectively remained at 10·31 per cent.; but who, in fact, were left to swell the numbers of lunatics.

On the other hand, the enhanced recovery rates removed from the lists, in the decade 1879–1888, 1,480, and in the six years 1889–1894, 522, more patients than would have been discharged at the recovery rate of 1869–1878, namely 38·84 per cent.; so that the net effect of the operation of these two factors has been to lessen the reduction of numbers through death or discharge, in the period 1879–1888, by 2,656, and in the six years 1889–1894, by 1,572, or in the 16 years, by the sum of these two numbers, namely, 4,228.

Table IX. gives the number and distribution of pauper lunatics belonging to each Union-County on 1st January 1895.

Table X. gives the distribution of the pauper lunatics on 1st January at intervals of five years from 1859 to 1884, and  
0.28. B on



on the same date in each of the years 1886 to 1895. The proportion maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, has again advanced, and is now 73·24 per cent. of the entire number, while, for the first time since 1859, there is an increase, though a slight one (0·04), in the proportion residing with relatives or others; but there is a continuous decrease in the proportion maintained in Workhouses.

Table XI. gives similar information, under the same heads, for each Union-County.

Table XII. gives the total number of pauper lunatics in every Union-County on the 1st January 1894 and 1895, respectively, with the increase or decrease of number on the latter, as compared with the former date.

Table XIII. gives the same information for the years 1885 and 1895.

Table XIV. shows the numbers of deaths at various ages of lunatics in institutions for lunatics in 1893, with the ratios of those deaths to the numbers of the patients of the same ages living in the institutions on 31st December 1893, and also the ratios of deaths at the same ages in the general population. This table is interesting as showing the vastly higher mortality among lunatics as compared with that of the entire population of the country.

Table XV. is new. It gives the causes of the deaths which occurred, the number of patients who died from each cause, the average ages at death, and the number of *post-mortem* examinations made, in the County and Borough Asylums in the past year. It has been compiled from returns obtained from the Superintendents of the several Asylums, to whom our acknowledgments are due for the information afforded.

Tables XVI. to XXX. inclusive, are summaries, dealing with annual averages, for the five years 1889 to 1893 inclusive. The first of these tables gives the occupations, in 99 groups, of the lunatics admitted, with the ratio of the number in each group to the total number of the population, according to the Census of 1891, in the same group.

Tables XVII., XVIII. and XIX. deal with the ages, and condition as to marriage, of the annual average of lunatics admitted, absolutely, and in comparison with the general population.

Table XX. gives the numbers and proportions of the persons suffering from different specified forms of insanity, among the yearly average of patients admitted in the five years. The proportion affected with mania, nearly one-half, being the same as in the corresponding table in our last Report, but that of the melancholic patients being slightly higher.

Table

Table XXI. gives the cases of *first*, and *not first*, attacks of insanity; the former class being, in round numbers, 70 per cent., and the latter, 30 per cent. of the total of the yearly average of admissions.

Tables XXII. and XXIII. afford information as to the numbers and proportions of epileptics, general paralytics, and patients with suicidal tendency, admitted into the various institutions. The average yearly proportion of general paralytics admitted during the five years (included in Table XXII.), viz., 8·7 per cent. is only 0·1 per cent. higher than that of the preceding five years, but it is about 1·0 per cent. higher than the proportion in the five years 1879–1883.

Table XXIX. gives the causes of insanity in the cases included in the table, as assigned by the medical officers of the various institutions, and Table XXV. affords the same information as regards the several classes of private, and pauper patients, separately.

In Tables XXVI. and XXVII. the causes are given for the general paralytics, and patients suicidally disposed. From these, and the two preceding tables, we learn that the most fruitful of the recognised causes of insanity in the cases under consideration were, “hereditary influence,” “intemperance in drink,” and various forms of bodily disease, not specified; and that the proportion of cases in which there had been previous attacks was large, viz., in the total admissions, 21·2 per cent.

Tables XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX., afford further information as to general paralytics and suicidal patients; the first arranging the former class according to age, and condition as regards marriage, the second showing the forms of insanity affecting the members of the latter class, and the third the ages and condition as to marriage of the same class.

Additional statistical information in tabular form is given in the Appendix.



TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	-	Private	-	-	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper	-	-	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	-	Private	-	-	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper	-	-	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	-	Private	-	-	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	-	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1886	-	Private	-	-	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
		Pauper	-	-	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	125	31	156	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309
1887	-	Private	-	-	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
		Pauper	-	-	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	84	21	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279
1888	-	Private	-	-	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
		Pauper	-	-	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	98	21	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	22,697	27,483	50,180	1,815	1,611	3,426	1,195	1,272	2,467	828	1,008	1,836	262	21	283



England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1886—1895,** inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -
																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total -
Annual Increase.																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	
-	-	-	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	
401	136	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	168	701	(d)	(e)	(f)	
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total -
																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1887
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	
-	-	-	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	
392	139	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	160	641	(g)	(h)	(i)	
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total -
Annual Increase.																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(k)	(l)	
-	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	
406	146	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	167	677	29	7	36	
406	147	553	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,527	3,769	6,296	37,601	45,042	82,643	992	760	1,752	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 23. (e) Decrease, 14. (f) Decrease, 37. (g) Decrease, 52. (h) Decrease, 8. (i) Decrease, 60. (k) Decrease, 13. (l) Decrease, 12.



TABLE I.—*continued.*—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1889	-	Private	-	-	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
		Pauper	-	-	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1890	-	Private	-	-	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
		Pauper	-	-	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	73	18	91	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	23,768	29,169	52,937	1,888	1,723	3,611	1,223	1,345	2,568	884	1,095	1,979	250	20	270
1891	-	Private	-	-	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
		Pauper	-	-	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	68	15	83	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	24,420	30,031	54,451	1,933	1,755	3,688	1,162	1,366	2,528	861	1,122	1,983	262	16	278
1892	-	Private	-	-	445	558	1,003	1,840	1,686	3,526	806	833	1,639	592	810	1,402	240	16	256
		Pauper	-	-	24,366	30,048	54,414	143	92	235	374	573	947	276	362	638	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	69	23	92	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	24,880	30,629	55,509	1,985	1,779	3,764	1,180	1,406	2,586	871	1,172	2,043	240	16	256
1893	-	Private	-	-	432	559	991	1,808	1,723	3,531	785	840	1,625	586	793	1,379	240	-	240
		Pauper	-	-	25,392	31,051	56,443	267	156	423	419	571	990	201	249	450	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	59	25	84	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	25,883	31,635	57,518	2,076	1,880	3,956	1,204	1,411	2,615	790	1,042	1,832	240	-	240
1894	-	Private	-	-	445	589	1,034	1,833	1,754	3,587	770	867	1,637	588	797	1,385	230	-	230
		Pauper	-	-	26,688	32,544	59,232	253	148	401	269	331	600	107	116	223	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	69	26	95	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	27,202	33,159	60,361	2,087	1,903	3,990	1,039	1,198	2,237	698	913	1,611	230	-	230
1895	-	Private	-	-	458	604	1,062	1,799	1,729	3,528	756	858	1,614	586	805	1,391	227	-	227
		Pauper	-	-	27,493	33,263	60,756	256	144	400	311	477	788	128	249	377	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	72	18	90	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	28,023	33,885	61,908	2,056	1,873	3,929	1,067	1,335	2,402	717	1,054	1,771	227	-	227

The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years from 1885 to 1895 was

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	6	44	50
Pauper	689	698	1,387
Criminal	-	-	-
Total	695	742	1,437



England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1886—1895, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	—	—	—	567	171	738	57	4	(a) 61	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(b)	137	125	Private Pauper Criminal } 1890
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	—	—	—	545	170	715	(c)	(d)	(e)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	258	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private Pauper Criminal } 1891
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,538	43,346	77,884	164	463	627	
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	—	—	—	546	165	711	1	(f)	(g)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	252	447	4,118	4,155	8,273	40	33	73	Private Pauper Criminal } 1892
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,269	3,437	5,706	34,956	43,882	78,838	418	536	954	
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	—	—	—	556	181	737	10	16	26	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	249	434	4,036	4,164	8,200	(h)	9	(i)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1893
481	159	640	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,258	3,451	5,709	36,102	44,791	80,893	1,146	909	2,055	
481	159	640	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	—	—	—	544	185	729	(k)	4	(l)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	252	438	4,052	4,259	8,311	16	95	111	Private Pauper Criminal } 1894
472	159	631	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,276	3,423	5,699	37,237	45,788	83,025	1,135	997	2,132	
473	159	632	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	—	—	—	545	186	731	1	1	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(m)	(n)	(o)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1895
483	165	648	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,376	3,493	5,869	38,223	46,866	85,089	986	1,078	2,064	
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	—	—	—	559	183	742	14	(p)	11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(m)	(n)	(o)	Total -
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,564	3,733	6,297	42,796	51,285	94,081	962	1,052	2,014	Total -

(a) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.

(b) Decrease, 12.

(c) Decrease, 22.

(d) Decrease, 1.

(e) Decrease, 23.

(f) Decrease, 5.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 82.

(i) Decrease, 73.

(k) Decrease, 12.

(l) Decrease, 8.

(m) Decrease, 38.

(n) Decrease, 23.

(o) Decrease, 61.

(p) Decrease, 3.



TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind,  
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1886 -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795
1892 -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848
1893 -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822
1894 -	14,565,660	15,495,103	30,060,763	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067
1895 -	14,727,164	15,666,914	30,394,078	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(b) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1886—1895**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).													YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859	
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869	
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	1879	
2·97	2·70	2·83	23·64	28·30	26·04	·40	·12	·25	27·01	31·12	29·12	1886	
2·94	2·68	2·81	23·81	28·13	26·03	·36	·11	·23	27·11	30·92	29·07	1887	
2·91	2·64	2·77	24·27	28·34	26·36	·37	·11	·24	27·55	31·09	29·37	1888	
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(b)·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	1889	
2·90	2·74	2·81	24·66	28·93	26·86	·39	·11	·25	27·95	31·78	29·92	1890	
2·89	2·75	2·82	24·51	28·91	26·78	·39	·11	·25	27·79	31·77	29·85	1891	
2·89	2·74	2·82	24·54	28·95	26·81	·39	·12	·25	27·82	31·81	29·88	1892	
2·80	2·72	2·76	25·06	29·23	27·21	·38	·12	·24	28·24	32·07	30·21	1893	
2·78	2·75	2·77	25·57	29·55	27·62	·37	·12	·24	28·72	32·42	30·63	1894	
2·73	2·70	2·71	25·95	29·91	28·00	·38	·12	·24	29·06	32·73	30·95	1895	



TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Single Charge, to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869**, fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c.,								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.								
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489									
1885 - -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	965	932	1,897	5,329	5,951	11,280	132	45	177
1886 - -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	881	954	1,835	5,633	5,924	11,557	137	34	171
1887 - -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	907	922	1,829	5,995	6,294	12,289	130	47	177
1888 - -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	948	974	1,922	5,995	6,610	12,605	214	33	247 (a)
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181
1890 - -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	978	1,004	1,982	6,606	7,407	14,013	150	52	202
1891 - -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	954	1,000	1,954	6,978	7,560	14,538	145	46	191
1892 - -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	978	982	1,960	7,297	7,703	15,000	134	34	168
1893 - -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	933	1,004	1,937	7,536	8,174	15,710	135	41	176
1894 - -	14,565,660	15,495,103	30,060,763	963	940	1,903	7,447	8,155	15,602	141	32	173

(a) See Note (b) to Table II.



Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into 1879, and 1885—1894, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

as shown in heading).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												YEAR.	
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
5,283	5,189	10,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4'88	4'55	4'71	1869
6,342	6,759	13,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5'14	5'19	5'16	1879
6,426	6,928	13,354	'73	'67	'70	4'03	4'25	4'14	'10	'03	'07	4'86	4'95	4'91	1885	
6,651	6,912	13,563	'66	'67	'67	4'22	4'18	4'20	'10	'03	'06	4'98	4'88	4'93	1886	
7,032	7,263	14,295	'67	'64	'66	4'44	4'40	4'42	'10	'03	'06	5'21	5'07	5'14	1887	
7,157	7,617	14,774	'69	'67	'68	4'39	4'56	4'48	'16	'03	'09 (a)	5'24	5'26	5'25	1888	
7,182	7,865	15,047	'70	'70	'70	4'41	4'64	4'53	'10	'03	'06	5'21	5'37	5'29	1889	
7,734	8,463	16,197	'70	'68	'69	4'74	5'00	4'87	'11	'03	'07	5'55	5'71	5'63	1890	
8,077	8,606	16,683	'68	'67	'67	4'95	5'04	5'00	'10	'03	'07	5'73	5'74	5'74	1891	
8,409	8,719	17,128	'69	'65	'67	5'12	5'08	5'10	'09	'02	'06	5'90	5'75	5'83	1892	
8,604	9,219	17,823	'65	'66	'65	5'23	5'33	5'28	'09	'03	'06	5'97	6'02	5'99	1893	
8,551	9,127	17,678	'66	'61	'63	5'11	5'26	5'19	'10	'02	'06	5'87	5'89	5'88	1894	

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,246	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,457	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884
1892 -	192,351	332,866	229,487	761,473	33,850	43,114	1,874	78,838
1893 -	199,317	339,242	238,042	783,597	34,989	44,019	1,885	80,893
1894 -	211,610	352,051	248,922	821,921	36,088	44,938	1,999	83,025
1895 -	215,516	357,700	244,381	827,759	37,081	46,021	1,987	85,089

During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."



Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales,  
1859, 1869, 1879, and 1886—1895, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7'90	4'72	'20	3'68	4'37	1859
22,223,299	9'17	5'85	'22	4'49	4'70	1869
25,371,489	14'56	9'95	'41	7'71	3'17	1879
27,521,780	15'78	11'53	'54	8'81	2'95	1886
27,826,798	15'63	11'47	'53	8'81	2'95	1887
28,135,197	15'67	11'56	'53	8'92	2'95	1888
28,447,014	16'27	11'81	'55	9'25	2'87	1889
28,762,287	16'73	12'23	'63	9'74	2'76	1890
29,081,047	16'90	12'54	'75	9'98	2'68	1891
29,403,346	17'59	12'95	'81	10'35	2'59	1892
29,729,506	17'55	12'98	'79	10'32	2'64	1893
30,060,763	17'05	12'76	'80	10'10	2'73	1894
30,394,078	17'21	12'87	'81	10'28	2'72	1895



TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890 -	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270
1891 -	24,420	30,031	54,451	988	1,313	2,301	1,060	1,321	2,381	728	1,022	1,750	262	16	278
1892 -	24,879	30,630	55,509	1,004	1,341	2,345	1,079	1,364	2,443	733	1,066	1,799	240	16	256
1893 -	25,883	31,635	57,518	1,003	1,357	2,360	1,100	1,362	2,462	768	1,007	1,775	240	-	240
1894 -	27,202	33,159	60,361	1,019	1,375	2,394	936	1,147	2,083	672	882	1,554	230	-	230

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	-	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	-	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	-	173
1890 -	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	-	169
1891 -	6,840	7,136	13,976	315	417	732	460	566	1,026	227	431	658	165	-	165
1892 -	7,067	7,337	14,404	354	436	790	413	472	885	328	407	735	202	-	202
1893 -	7,394	7,885	15,279	359	446	805	344	444	788	280	391	671	177	-	177
1894 -	7,357	7,911	15,268	333	416	749	356	472	828	212	284	496	225	-	225

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 &amp; 9 Vict. c. 100), as a Hospital, but for



Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890
474	150	624	182	258	440	28,114	34,111	62,225	1,179	587	1,766	29,293	34,698	63,991	1891
482	157	639	195	252	447	28,612	34,826	63,438	1,220	586	1,806	29,832	35,412	65,244	1892
481	159	640	187	250	437	29,662	35,770	65,432	1,199	605	1,804	30,861	36,375	67,236	1893
473	159	632	186	252	438	30,718	36,974	67,692	1,196	611	1,807	31,914	37,585	69,499	1894

necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	15	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890
37	14	51	33	42	75	8,077	8,606	16,683	156	84	240	8,233	8,690	16,923	1891
27	10	37	18	57	75	8,409	8,719	17,128	122	82	204	8,531	8,801	17,332	1892
29	13	42	21	40	61	8,604	9,219	17,823	133	93	226	8,737	9,312	18,049	1893
33	13	46	35	31	66	8,551	9,127	17,678	130	70	200	8,681	9,197	17,878	1894

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.



TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	-	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	-	-	-
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	-	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	-	-	-
1891 -	773	695	1,468	36	51	87	33	30	63	46	58	104	-	-	-
1892 -	910	1,055	1,965	36	69	105	34	41	75	15	29	44	64	-	64
1893 -	993	1,031	2,024	55	43	98	35	25	60	61	108	169	-	-	-
1894 -	621	688	1,309	50	75	125	70	133	203	35	116	151	-	-	-

RE-ADMITTED in each Year, on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by

1885 to 1890 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891 -	57	206	263	5	10	15	6	20	26	8	32	40	-	-	-
1892 -	58	54	112	7	13	20	9	7	16	12	23	35	-	-	-
1893 -	37	34	71	6	8	14	6	6	12	5	17	22	-	-	-
1894 -	27	28	55	4	5	9	7	6	13	8	14	22	-	-	-

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (i.e., the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439
1891 -	32,033	37,862	69,895	1,339	1,781	3,120	1,553	1,917	3,470	1,001	1,511	2,512	427	16	443
1892 -	32,856	39,022	71,878	1,394	1,846	3,240	1,526	1,877	3,403	1,076	1,502	2,578	506	16	522
1893 -	34,270	40,551	74,821	1,417	1,846	3,263	1,479	1,831	3,310	1,109	1,506	2,615	417	-	417
1894 -	35,180	41,758	76,938	1,402	1,866	3,268	1,362	1,752	3,114	919	1,282	2,201	455	-	455



Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	-	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	-	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	-	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	-	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	-	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	-	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	-	-	-	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	-	-	-	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	-	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	-	-	-	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890
4	1	5	21	32	53	913	867	1,780	-	-	-	913	867	1,780	1891
6	-	6	23	11	34	1,088	1,205	2,293	-	-	-	1,088	1,205	2,293	1892
1	-	1	24	45	69	1,169	1,252	2,421	-	-	-	1,169	1,252	2,421	1893
2	-	2	23	29	52	801	1,041	1,842	-	-	-	801	1,041	1,842	1894

previous Reception Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885 to 1890
-	-	-	5	4	9	81	272	353	-	-	-	81	272	353	
-	-	-	8	2	10	94	99	193	-	-	-	94	99	193	
-	-	-	2	3	5	56	68	124	-	-	-	56	68	124	
-	-	-	-	2	2	46	55	101	-	-	-	46	55	101	

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890
515	165	680	236	332	568	37,104	43,584	80,688	1,335	671	2,006	38,439	44,255	82,694	1891
515	167	682	236	320	556	38,109	44,750	82,859	1,342	668	2,010	39,451	45,418	84,869	1892
511	172	683	232	335	567	39,435	46,241	85,676	1,332	698	2,030	40,767	46,939	87,706	1893
508	172	680	214	312	526	40,070	47,142	87,212	1,326	681	2,007	41,396	47,823	89,219	1894



TABLE V.--continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	-	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	-	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	-	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	-	81
1891 -	2,608	3,161	5,769	123	237	360	133	243	376	70	167	237	77	-	77
1892 -	2,487	3,135	5,622	151	229	380	121	206	327	78	149	227	80	-	80
1893 -	2,525	3,173	5,698	152	236	388	137	203	340	127	213	340	56	-	56
1894 -	2,531	3,600	6,131	162	259	421	100	153	253	54	103	157	88	-	88

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	-	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	-	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	-	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	-	60
1891 -	1,443	1,710	3,153	133	149	282	161	198	359	136	212	348	96	-	96
1892 -	1,528	1,623	3,151	152	207	359	130	145	275	168	299	467	169	16	185
1893 -	1,419	1,451	2,870	139	190	329	276	373	649	225	350	575	118	-	118
1894 -	1,353	1,624	2,977	155	184	339	176	218	394	112	115	227	120	-	120



Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	—	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	—	—	—	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	—	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	—	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	—	—	—	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	—	—	—	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890
15	2	17	2	8	10	3,028	3,818	6,846	—	—	—	3,028	3,818	6,846	1891
10	7	17	7	10	17	2,934	3,736	6,670	—	—	—	2,934	3,736	6,670	1892
13	6	19	5	7	12	3,015	3,838	6,853	—	—	—	3,015	3,838	6,853	1893
7	4	11	6	9	15	2,998	4,128	7,126	3	1	4	3,001	4,129	7,130	1894

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890
7	4	11	37	59	96	2,013	2,322	4,345	86	42	128	2,099	2,374	4,473	1891
8	—	8	35	51	86	2,190	2,341	4,531	106	35	141	2,296	2,376	4,672	1892
9	4	13	30	62	92	2,216	2,430	4,646	91	53	144	2,307	2,483	4,790	1893
7	—	7	40	55	95	1,963	2,196	4,159	105	59	164	2,068	2,255	4,323	1894



TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	-	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	-	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890 -	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20
1891 -	3,159	2,568	5,727	84	64	148	186	132	318	70	98	168	14	-	14
1892 -	3,016	2,683	5,699	95	66	161	184	170	354	74	69	143	17	-	17
1893 -	3,161	2,802	5,963	113	53	166	136	114	250	89	79	168	13	-	13
1894 -	3,250	2,677	5,927	81	60	141	131	103	234	68	56	124	20	-	20

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890 -	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257
1891 -	24,697	30,341	55,038	1,005	1,335	2,340	1,057	1,357	2,414	734	1,056	1,790	237	16	253
1892 -	25,403	31,135	56,538	1,007	1,354	2,361	1,087	1,346	2,433	700	987	1,687	237	6	243
1893 -	26,744	32,433	59,177	1,013	1,370	2,383	1,053	1,348	2,401	751	1,013	1,794	233	-	233
1894 -	27,538	33,534	61,072	1,009	1,387	2,396	948	1,186	2,134	684	981	1,665	231	-	231

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890
11	2	13	7	17	24	3,531	2,881	6,412	29	43	72	3,560	2,924	6,484	1891
16	1	17	17	12	29	3,419	3,001	6,420	37	28	65	3,456	3,029	6,485	1892
16	3	19	13	17	30	3,541	3,068	6,609	45	34	79	3,586	3,102	6,688	1893
10	3	13	10	10	20	3,570	2,909	6,479	41	33	74	3,611	2,942	6,553	1894

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1888
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,681	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890
477	154	631	183	255	443	28,395	34,514	62,909	1,195	583	1,778	29,590	35,097	64,687	1891
480	159	639	199	250	440	29,104	35,237	64,341	1,209	585	1,794	30,313	35,822	66,135	1892
475	159	634	186	251	437	30,455	36,604	67,059	1,202	607	1,809	31,657	37,211	68,868	1893
476	162	638	187	246	433	31,073	37,496	68,569	1,184	595	1,779	32,257	38,091	70,348	1894



TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 - -	38'44	45'76	42'26	34'51	54'91	45'56	31'72	44'86	39'07	32'70	39'19	36'48
1886 - -	35'01	46'53	40'91	37'54	55'02	47'59	35'07	43'46	39'14	31'41	44'66	38'95
1887 - -	33'76	43'12	38'54	37'01	53'60	46'26	31'78	44'57	38'37	29'60	30'51	30'07
1888 - -	34'48	43'21	39'04	34'13	46'51	40'77	27'38	42'50	35'44	37'44	42'32	40'04
1889 - -	35'46	42'10	38'94	38'73	51'05	45'81	33'33	37'96	35'95	26'44	34'32	30'56
1890 - -	34'63	42'38	38'65	41'03	49'09	45'64	30'83	34'77	33'16	32'62	41'78	38'20
1891 - -	38'13	44'30	41'28	39'05	56'83	49'18	28'91	42'93	36'65	30'84	38'75	36'02
1892 - -	35'19	42'73	39'03	42'66	52'52	48'10	29'30	43'64	36'95	23'78	36'61	30'88
1893 - -	34'15	40'24	37'29	42'34	52'91	48'20	39'83	45'72	43'15	45'36	54'48	50'67
1894 - -	35'08	45'51	40'48	48'65	62'26	56'21	28'09	32'42	30'56	25'47	36'27	31'65
Averages -	35'43	43'59	39'04	39'57	53'47	47'33	31'62	41'28	36'84	31'57	39'89	36'35

Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
59'24	—	58'96	10'34	50'00	23'25	15'55	8'00	10'83	38'14	45'56	41'99	1885
67'33	—	67'33	22'72	28'57	25'00	5'00	17'30	11'95	35'55	46'55	41'16	1886
63'15	—	62'68	11'11	—	7'31	8'88	15'21	12'08	33'93	43'05	38'56	1887
61'39	—	61'39	2'02	16'66	3'60	6'66	12'73	10'00	34'10	43'04	38'71	1888
64'73	—	64'73	7'50	—	5'88	15'00	18'18	16'84	35'57	41'78	38'81	1889
47'93	—	47'93	13'95	28'57	17'54	12'50	22'73	19'12	34'77	42'08	38'59	1890
46'67	—	46'67	40'54	14'29	33'33	6'06	19'05	13'33	37'49	44'36	41'04	1891
39'60	—	39'60	37'04	70'00	45'95	38'89	17'54	22'67	34'89	42'85	38'94	1892
31'64	—	31'64	44'83	46'15	45'24	23'81	17'50	19'67	35'04	41'63	38'45	1893
39'11	—	39'11	21'21	30'77	23'91	17'14	29'03	22'73	35'06	45'23	40'31	1894
52'08	—	52'00	21'13	28'50	23'10	14'95	17'73	15'92	35'45	43'61	39'66	Averages.

(a) See Note to Table V.



TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	11.39	8.60	9.86	7.97	3.90	5.69	12.20	8.98	10.46	8.26	6.85	7.44	5.05	-	4.73
1886 -	12.61	8.62	10.42	8.60	5.16	6.70	15.50	10.48	12.76	8.33	6.73	7.39	6.39	-	5.94
1887 -	11.73	8.35	9.87	9.09	5.84	7.28	14.87	10.59	12.59	8.16	7.75	7.93	6.27	-	5.79
1888 -	12.17	8.28	10.04	10.02	4.02	6.67	15.12	8.81	11.78	10.85	6.69	8.50	8.36	-	7.72
1889 -	12.07	8.30	10.00	10.59	4.19	6.99	14.38	10.12	12.12	13.06	6.08	9.14	4.00	5.00	4.07
1890 -	12.65	8.76	10.51	8.82	5.46	6.91	15.66	11.72	13.48	12.02	5.93	8.51	6.72	21.05	7.78
1891 -	12.79	8.46	10.41	8.36	4.79	6.32	17.60	9.73	13.17	9.54	9.28	9.39	5.91	-	5.53
1892 -	11.87	8.62	10.08	9.43	4.87	6.82	16.93	12.63	14.55	10.57	6.99	8.48	7.17	-	7.00
1893 -	11.82	8.64	10.08	11.15	3.87	6.97	12.92	8.46	10.41	11.85	7.57	9.36	5.58	-	5.58
1894 -	11.80	7.98	9.70	8.03	4.33	5.88	13.82	8.68	10.97	9.94	5.71	7.45	8.66	-	8.06
Averages	12.09	8.46	10.10	9.21	4.64	6.62	14.90	10.02	12.23	10.26	6.96	8.36	6.41	2.61	6.23

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	9.01	6.96	7.90	5.85	2.90	4.20	8.97	6.26	7.47	6.54	5.43	5.89	2.89	-	2.78
1886 -	9.90	6.97	8.32	6.37	3.74	4.90	10.93	7.55	9.11	6.46	5.17	5.70	3.84	-	3.67
1887 -	9.25	6.79	7.92	6.70	4.31	5.37	10.31	7.32	8.71	6.05	5.61	5.80	4.07	-	3.86
1888 -	9.46	6.64	7.93	7.31	3.01	4.95	10.61	6.13	8.22	8.15	5.14	6.47	5.00	-	4.76
1889 -	9.44	6.63	7.91	7.69	3.12	5.14	10.61	7.17	8.75	9.45	4.59	6.77	2.26	4.76	2.37
1890 -	9.73	6.90	8.19	6.47	4.05	5.10	10.80	8.05	9.27	9.09	4.48	6.44	3.82	20.00	4.56
1891 -	9.86	6.78	8.19	6.27	3.59	4.74	11.98	6.89	9.16	6.99	6.49	6.69	3.28	-	3.16
1892 -	9.18	6.88	7.93	6.81	3.58	4.97	12.06	9.06	10.40	6.88	4.59	5.55	3.36	-	3.26
1893 -	9.22	6.91	7.97	7.97	2.87	5.09	9.20	6.23	7.55	8.03	5.25	6.42	3.12	-	3.12
1894 -	9.24	6.41	7.74	5.78	3.22	4.31	9.62	5.88	7.51	7.40	4.37	5.63	4.40	-	4.40
Averages	9.43	6.79	8.00	6.72	3.44	4.88	10.51	7.05	8.62	7.50	5.11	6.14	3.50	2.48	3.59

(a) See Note to Table V.



Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															YEAR
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.45	2.85	2.55	8.52	6.36	7.22	10.98	8.32	9.53	3.62	3.51	3.58	10.70	8.24	9.37	1885
3.55	2.17	3.19	5.14	4.79	4.93	12.20	8.43	10.15	4.50	8.28	5.77	11.90	8.43	10.03	1886
2.77	2.09	2.59	7.51	5.20	6.10	11.45	8.27	9.72	3.49	4.43	3.81	11.14	8.20	9.56	1887
3.34	3.37	3.35	4.25	6.15	5.35	11.95	8.05	9.82	3.72	6.73	4.68	11.62	8.03	9.69	1888
4.34	.67	3.45	4.86	3.84	4.26	11.89	8.08	9.81	4.34	3.68	4.12	11.59	8.00	9.65	1889
5.29	1.99	4.49	7.65	6.92	7.22	12.40	8.62	10.33	3.19	3.90	3.43	12.03	8.54	10.14	1890
2.31	1.30	2.06	3.72	6.67	5.42	12.44	8.35	10.19	2.43	7.38	4.05	12.03	8.33	10.02	1891
3.33	.63	2.66	8.95	4.80	6.59	11.75	8.52	9.98	3.06	4.79	3.62	11.40	8.46	9.81	1892
3.37	1.89	3.00	6.99	6.77	6.86	11.63	8.38	9.86	3.74	5.60	4.37	11.33	8.34	9.71	1893
2.10	1.85	2.04	5.35	4.07	4.62	11.49	7.76	9.45	3.46	5.55	4.16	11.19	7.72	9.32	1894
3.29	1.88	2.94	6.29	5.56	5.86	11.82	8.28	9.88	3.56	5.39	4.16	11.49	8.23	9.73	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
2.29	2.54	2.36	6.22	4.73	5.33	8.61	6.66	7.56	3.17	3.09	3.14	8.43	6.61	7.45	1885
3.27	2.00	2.94	3.84	3.80	3.81	9.51	6.75	8.02	3.89	6.86	4.92	9.31	6.75	7.94	1886
2.61	1.96	2.44	5.26	4.24	4.68	8.93	6.63	7.70	3.16	3.94	3.43	8.74	6.59	7.59	1887
2.76	3.14	2.85	3.34	4.74	4.16	9.19	6.39	7.69	3.33	5.61	4.10	8.99	6.38	7.61	1888
3.89	.62	3.12	3.76	2.97	3.30	9.21	6.40	7.69	3.81	3.17	3.59	9.02	6.35	7.59	1889
4.86	1.81	4.12	5.88	5.34	5.57	9.48	6.74	7.99	2.82	3.47	3.04	9.25	6.69	7.87	1890
2.14	1.21	1.91	2.97	5.12	4.23	9.52	6.61	7.95	2.17	6.41	3.59	9.26	6.61	7.84	1891
3.11	.60	2.49	7.20	3.75	5.22	8.97	6.71	7.75	2.76	4.19	3.23	8.76	6.67	7.64	1892
3.13	1.74	2.78	5.60	5.07	5.29	8.98	6.63	7.71	3.38	4.86	3.89	8.80	6.61	7.63	1893
1.97	1.74	1.91	4.10	3.21	3.60	8.91	6.17	7.43	3.09	4.85	3.69	8.72	6.15	7.34	1894
3.00	1.74	2.69	4.82	4.30	4.52	9.13	6.57	7.75	3.16	4.65	3.66	8.93	6.54	7.65	Averages.



TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	7	8	15
Beds - - - -	197	215	412	-	-	-	11	27	38
Berks - - - -	292	350	642	1	2	3	59	72	131
Brecon - - - -	80	93	173	-	-	-	4	3	7
Bucks - - - -	149	220	369	-	-	-	20	35	55
Cambridge - - -	209	277	486	-	-	-	13	33	46
Cardigan (b) - - -	79	70	149	-	-	-	13	24	37
Carmarthen (b) - - -	97	104	201	-	-	-	21	25	46
Carnarvon - - - -	81	70	151	-	-	-	14	32	46
Chester (b) - - - -	544	677	1,221	4	6	10	139	178	317
Cornwall - - - -	296	364	660	-	2	2	41	61	102
Cumberland - - - -	231	190	421	-	-	-	58	63	121
Denbigh (b) - - - -	79	91	170	-	-	-	27	47	74
Derby - - - - -	314	308	622	1	-	1	60	90	150
Devon - - - - -	598	824	1,422	28	11	39	140	157	297
Dorset - - - - -	231	242	473	7	1	8	31	38	69
Durham - - - - -	766	692	1,458	6	25	31	103	145	248
Essex - - - - -	544	894	1,438	2	4	6	120	159	279
Flint (b) - - - - -	42	29	71	-	-	-	5	23	28
Glamorgan - - - -	547	586	1,133	8	3	11	75	66	141
Gloucester - - - -	548	705	1,253	23	7	30	183	309	492
Hereford - - - - -	173	209	382	1	6	7	22	34	56
Herts (b) - - - - -	235	337	572	2	3	5	28	43	71
Hunts - - - - -	52	67	119	-	-	-	2	11	13
Kent (c) - - - - -	809	1,011	1,820	4	31	35	124	137	261
Lancaster (b) - - - -	3,446	4,099	<sup>(d)</sup> 7,545	50	21	71	1,098	1,253	2,351
Leicester - - - - -	385	474	859	-	-	-	59	86	145
Lincoln - - - - -	356	433	789	-	-	-	59	70	129

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(d) Seventy-eight of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. See Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(a) of England  
1st of January 1895.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.  
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	12	23	48	46	94	—	—	—	48	46	94	Anglesey.
30	45	75	238	287	525	3	2	5	241	289	530	Beds.
27	33	60	379	457	836	4	1	5	383	458	841	Berks.
6	16	22	90	112	202	2	—	2	92	112	204	Brecon.
12	27	39	181	282	463	1	1	2	182	283	465	Bucks.
28	43	71	250	353	603	2	—	2	252	353	605	Cambridge.
42	73	115	134	167	301	4	—	4	138	167	305	Cardigan.
53	71	124	171	200	371	3	2	5	174	202	376	Carmarthen.
41	76	117	136	178	314	2	—	2	138	178	316	Carnarvon.
63	86	149	750	947	1,697	18	8	26	768	955	1,723	Chester.
17	40	57	354	467	821	7	2	9	361	469	830	Cornwall.
10	27	37	299	280	579	17	2	19	316	282	598	Cumberland.
16	36	52	122	174	296	1	1	2	123	175	298	Denbigh.
23	20	43	398	418	816	1	—	1	399	418	817	Derby.
109	135	244	875	1,127	2,002	5	5	10	880	1,132	2,012	Devor.
19	46	65	288	327	615	2	1	3	290	328	618	Dorset.
27	57	84	902	919	1,821	18	9	27	920	928	1,848	Durham.
51	81	132	717	1,138	1,855	31	8	39	748	1,146	1,894	Essex.
16	23	39	63	75	138	—	1	1	63	76	139	Flint.
86	142	228	716	797	1,513	20	6	26	736	803	1,539	Glamorgan.
50	119	169	804	1,140	1,944	12	9	21	816	1,149	1,965	Gloucester.
34	62	96	230	311	541	1	—	1	231	311	542	Hereford.
20	35	55	285	418	703	3	1	4	288	419	707	Herts.
1	3	4	55	81	136	—	—	—	55	81	136	Hunts.
42	44	86	979	1,223	2,202	15	11	26	994	1,234	2,228	Kent.
70	78	148	4,664	5,451	10,115	294	214	508	4,958	5,665	10,623	Lancaster.
36	62	98	480	622	1,102	1	—	1	481	622	1,103	Leicester.
67	98	165	482	601	1,083	9	—	9	491	601	1,092	Lincoln.



TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	4,375	6,492	10,867	309	372	681	2,947	3,214	6,161
London, City of - -	164	190	354	3	3	6	59	69	128
Merioneth - - -	38	47	85	-	-	-	17	24	41
Middlesex (b) (c) - -	476	685	1,161	18	26	44	32	35	67
Monmouth - - -	331	305	636	-	-	-	21	28	49
Montgomery - - -	79	90	169	-	-	-	13	21	34
Norfolk - - - -	476	561	1,037	2	1	3	91	127	218
Northampton - - -	294	365	659	-	-	-	30	61	91
Northumberland - -	539	498	1,037	3	-	3	76	96	172
Nottingham - - -	448	435	883	3	1	4	116	109	225
Oxford - - - -	191	289	480	1	-	1	30	57	87
Pembroke - - - -	83	81	164	-	-	-	6	12	18
Radnor - - - -	33	28	61	-	-	-	3	4	7
Rutland - - - -	31	22	53	-	-	-	1	4	5
Salop - - - -	291	329	620	1	-	1	47	78	125
Somerset - - - -	510	650	1,160	20	11	31	113	155	268
Southampton - - -	663	831	1,494	7	6	13	186	243	429
Stafford (b) - - -	827	832	1,659	2	1	3	269	336	605
Suffolk - - - -	337	421	758	-	1	1	58	55	113
Surrey (c) - - - -	436	644	1,080	4	1	5	64	91	155
Sussex - - - -	404	513	917	112	195	307	144	167	311
Warwick (b) - - -	952	1,005	1,957	1	1	2	125	188	313
Westmorland - - -	44	55	99	-	-	-	18	21	39
Wilts - - - -	304	373	677	2	-	2	62	80	142
Worcester (b) - - -	420	517	937	1	-	1	41	94	135
York (East Riding) -	313	341	654	26	34	60	59	110	169
„ (North Riding) -	304	355	659	3	1	4	26	43	69
„ (West Riding) (b) -	1,782	1,986	3,768	16	4	20	468	489	957
TOTALS - - -	26,555	32,597	59,152 (d)	671	780	1,451	7,658	9,240	16,898

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(d) Seventy-eight of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. See Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
115	150	265	7,746	10,228	17,974	228	294	522	7,974	10,522	18,496	London (ex. C. of London).
—	3	3	226	265	491	24	11	35	250	276	526	London, City of.
16	12	28	71	83	154	—	—	—	71	83	154	Merioneth.
30	25	55	556	771	1,327	10	5	15	566	776	1,342	Middlesex.
25	61	86	377	394	771	6	2	8	383	396	779	Monmouth.
14	33	47	106	144	250	4	—	4	110	144	254	Montgomery.
109	175	284	678	864	1,542	3	—	3	681	864	1,545	Norfolk.
22	45	67	346	471	817	3	—	3	349	471	820	Northampton.
34	38	72	652	632	1,284	15	2	17	667	634	1,301	Northumberland.
153	214	367	720	759	1,479	2	—	2	722	759	1,481	Nottingham.
38	47	85	260	393	653	1	1	2	261	394	655	Oxford.
24	34	58	113	127	240	3	—	3	116	127	243	Pembroke.
6	5	11	42	37	79	—	—	—	42	37	79	Radnor.
2	2	4	34	28	62	—	—	—	34	28	62	Rutland.
25	25	50	364	432	796	4	1	5	368	433	801	Salop.
98	121	219	741	937	1,678	—	1	1	741	938	1,679	Somerset.
81	124	205	937	1,204	2,141	16	5	21	953	1,209	2,162	Southampton.
140	162	302	1,238	1,331	2,569	11	5	16	1,249	1,336	2,585	Stafford.
75	106	181	470	583	1,053	—	—	—	470	583	1,053	Suffolk.
29	48	77	533	784	1,317	13	6	19	546	790	1,336	Surrey.
59	74	133	719	949	1,668	3	—	3	722	949	1,671	Sussex.
44	68	112	1,122	1,262	2,384	5	8	13	1,127	1,270	2,397	Warwick.
4	5	9	66	81	147	2	—	2	68	81	149	Westmorland.
47	69	116	415	522	937	5	—	5	420	522	942	Wilts.
26	60	86	488	671	1,159	2	—	2	490	671	1,161	Worcester.
22	27	49	420	512	932	14	3	17	434	515	949	York, E. Rid.
28	33	61	361	432	793	7	3	10	368	435	803	„ N. Rid.
103	137	240	2,369	2,616	4,985	28	22	50	2,397	2,638	5,035	„ W. Rid.
2,376	3,493	5,869	37,260	46,110	83,370	885	653	1,538	38,145	46,673	84,908	TOTALS.



TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, and 1886—1895**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46
1892	78,838	56,234	16,898	5,706	71·33	21·43	7·24
1893	80,893	58,306	16,878	5,709	72·08	20·86	7·06
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1895	85,089	62,322	16,898	5,869	73·24	19·86	6·90

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1895.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1895.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	94	56	15	23	59·6	15·9	24·5
Beds - - -	530	417	38	75	78·7	7·2	14·1
Berks - - -	841	650	131	60	77·3	15·6	7·1
Brecon - - -	204	175	7	22	85·8	3·4	10·8
Bucks - - -	465	371	55	39	79·8	11·8	8·4
Cambridge - - -	605	488	46	71	80·7	7·6	11·7
Cardigan (b) - - -	305	153	37	115	50·2	12·1	37·7
Carmarthen (b) - - -	376	206	46	124	54·8	12·2	33·0
Carnarvon - - -	316	153	46	117	48·4	14·6	37·0
Chester (b) - - -	1,723	1,257	317	149	73·0	18·4	8·6
Cornwall - - -	830	671	102	57	80·8	12·3	6·9
Cumberland - - -	598	440	121	37	73·6	20·2	6·2
Denbigh (b) - - -	298	172	74	52	57·7	24·8	17·5
Derby - - -	817	624	150	43	76·4	18·3	5·3
Devon - - -	2,012	1,471	297	244	73·1	14·8	12·1
Dorset - - -	618	484	69	65	78·3	11·2	10·5
Durham - - -	1,848	1,516	248	84	82·0	13·4	4·6
Essex - - -	1,894	1,483	279	132	78·3	14·7	7·0
Flint (b) - - -	139	72	28	39	51·8	20·1	28·1
Glamorgan - - -	1,539	1,170	141	228	76·0	9·2	14·8
Gloucester - - -	1,965	1,304	492	169	66·4	25·0	8·6
Hereford - - -	542	390	56	96	72·0	10·3	17·7
Herts - - -	707	581	71	55	82·2	10·0	7·8
Hunts - - -	136	119	13	4	87·5	9·6	2·9
Kent (c) - - -	2,228	1,881	261	86	84·4	11·7	3·9
Lancaster (b) - - -	10,623	8,124 (d)	2,351	148	76·5	22·1	1·4
Leicester - - -	1,103	860	145	98	78·0	13·1	8·9
Lincoln - - -	1,092	798	129	165	73·1	11·8	15·1
London (excluding City of London). - - -	18,496	12,070	6,161	265	65·3	33·3	1·4
London, City of - - -	526	395	128	3	75·1	24·3	0·6
Merioneth - - -	154	85	41	28	55·2	26·6	18·2
Middlesex (b) (c) - - -	1,342	1,220	67	55	90·9	5·0	4·1
Monmouth - - -	779	644	49	86	82·7	6·3	11·0
Montgomery - - -	254	173	34	47	68·1	13·4	18·5
Norfolk - - -	1,545	1,043	218	284	67·5	14·1	18·4
Northampton - - -	820	662	91	67	80·7	11·1	8·2
Northumberland - - -	1,301	1,057	172	72	81·3	13·2	5·5
Notts - - -	1,481	889	225	367	60·0	15·2	24·8
Oxford - - -	655	483	87	85	73·7	13·3	13·0
Pembroke - - -	243	167	18	58	68·7	7·4	23·9
Radnor - - -	79	61	7	11	77·2	8·9	13·9
Rutland - - -	62	53	5	4	85·5	8·1	6·4
Salop - - -	801	626	125	50	78·2	15·6	6·2
Somerset - - -	1,679	1,192	268	219	71·0	16·0	13·0
Southampton - - -	2,162	1,528	429	205	70·7	19·8	9·5
Stafford (b) - - -	2,585	1,678	605	302	64·9	23·4	11·7
Suffolk - - -	1,053	759	113	181	72·1	10·7	17·2
Surrey (c) - - -	1,336	1,104	155	77	82·6	11·6	5·8
Sussex - - -	1,671	1,227	311	133	73·4	18·6	8·0
Warwick (b) - - -	2,397	1,972	313	112	82·3	13·0	4·7
Westmorland - - -	149	101	39	9	67·8	26·2	6·0
Wilts - - -	942	684	142	116	72·6	15·1	12·3
Worcester (b) - - -	1,161	940	135	86	81·0	11·6	7·4
York (East Riding) - - -	949	731	169	49	77·0	17·8	5·2
„ (North Riding) - - -	803	673	69	61	83·8	8·6	7·6
„ (West Riding) (b) - - -	5,035	3,838	957	240	76·2	19·0	4·8

(a) "Union-Counties," see Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, see Note (c) to Table IX.

(d) See Note (d) to Table IX.



TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1894 and 1st January 1895; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	45	48	93	48	46	94	3	-	-	2	1	-
Beds - - -	227	295	522	241	289	530	14	-	-	6	8	-
Berks - - -	356	474	830	383	458	841	27	-	-	16	11	-
Brecon - - -	88	112	200	92	112	204	4	-	-	-	4	-
Bucks - - -	176	287	463	182	283	465	6	-	-	4	2	-
Cambridge - - -	250	348	598	252	353	605	2	5	-	-	7	-
Cardigan (b) - - -	127	182	309	138	167	305	11	-	-	15	-	4
Cardmarthen (b) - - -	178	207	385	174	202	376	-	-	4	5	-	9
Carnarvon - - -	136	179	315	138	178	316	2	-	-	1	1	-
Chester (b) - - -	756	922	1,678	768	955	1,723	12	33	-	-	45	-
Cornwall - - -	362	455	817	361	469	830	-	14	1	-	13	-
Cumberland - - -	302	297	599	316	282	598	14	-	-	15	-	1
Denbigh (b) - - -	119	159	278	123	175	298	4	16	-	-	20	-
Derby - - -	394	397	791	399	418	817	5	21	-	-	26	-
Devon - - -	884	1,119	2,003	880	1,132	2,012	-	13	4	-	9	-
Dorset - - -	300	335	635	290	328	618	-	-	10	7	-	17
Durham - - -	913	891	1,804	920	928	1,848	7	37	-	-	44	-
Essex - - -	689	1,064	1,753	748	1,146	1,894	59	82	-	-	141	-
Flint (b) - - -	62	75	137	63	76	139	1	1	-	-	2	-
Glamorgan - - -	708	742	1,450	736	803	1,539	28	61	-	-	89	-
Gloucester - - -	800	1,114	1,914	816	1,149	1,965	16	35	-	-	51	-
Hereford - - -	230	309	539	231	311	542	1	2	-	-	3	-
Herts (b) - - -	264	412	676	288	419	707	24	7	-	-	31	-
Hunts - - -	55	75	130	55	81	136	-	6	-	-	6	-
Kent (c) - - -	952	1,229	2,181	994	1,234	2,228	42	5	-	-	47	-
Lancaster (b) - - -	4,869	5,552	10,421	4,958	5,665	10,623	89	113	-	-	202	-
Leicester - - -	465	613	1,078	481	622	1,103	16	9	-	-	25	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.  
(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.  
(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1895, as compared with 1st January 1894.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	481	595	1,076	491	601	1,092	10	6	-	-	16	-
London (excluding City of London).	7,833	10,181	18,014	7,974	10,522	18,496	141	341	-	-	482	-
London, City of -	240	286	526	250	276	526	10	-	-	10	-	-
Merioneth - -	66	80	146	71	83	154	5	3	-	-	8	-
Middlesex (b) (c) -	532	750	1,282	566	776	1,342	34	26	-	-	60	-
Monmouth - -	397	401	798	383	396	779	-	-	14	5	-	19
Montgomery - -	110	143	253	110	144	254	-	1	-	-	1	-
Norfolk - - -	648	855	1,503	681	864	1,545	33	9	-	-	42	-
Northampton - -	339	455	794	349	471	820	10	16	-	-	26	-
Northumberland -	650	613	1,263	667	634	1,301	17	21	-	-	38	-
Notts - - -	688	732	1,420	722	759	1,481	34	27	-	-	61	-
Oxford - - -	269	388	657	261	394	655	-	6	8	-	-	2
Pembroke - -	113	132	245	116	127	243	3	-	-	5	-	2
Radnor - - -	40	36	76	42	37	79	2	1	-	-	3	-
Rutland - - -	35	25	60	34	28	62	-	3	1	-	2	-
Salop - - -	354	432	786	368	433	801	14	1	-	-	15	-
Somerset - - -	710	926	1,636	741	938	1,679	31	12	-	-	43	-
Southampton - -	943	1,177	2,120	953	1,209	2,162	10	32	-	-	42	-
Stafford (b) - -	1,221	1,322	2,543	1,249	1,336	2,585	28	14	-	-	42	-
Suffolk - - -	439	566	1,005	470	583	1,053	31	17	-	-	48	-
Surrey (c) - -	539	767	1,306	546	790	1,336	7	23	-	-	30	-
Sussex - - -	670	919	1,589	722	949	1,671	52	30	-	-	82	-
Warwick (b) - -	1,094	1,237	2,331	1,127	1,270	2,397	33	33	-	-	66	-
Westmorland - -	73	81	154	68	81	149	-	-	5	-	-	5
Wilts - - -	414	520	934	420	522	942	6	2	-	-	8	-
Worcester (b) - -	509	649	1,158	490	671	1,161	-	22	19	-	3	-
York (East Riding) -	418	506	924	434	515	949	16	9	-	-	25	-
„ (North Riding)	356	435	791	368	435	803	12	-	-	-	12	-
„ (West Riding) (b)	2,297	2,589	4,886	2,397	2,638	5,035	100	49	-	-	149	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.



TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1885 and 1st January 1895; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	54	90	48	46	94	12	(e)	4	1	-	-
Beds - - -	230	242	472	241	289	530	11	47	58	1	5	6
Berks - - -	334	446	780	383	458	841	49	12	61	5	1	6
Brecon - - -	74	104	178	92	112	204	18	8	26	2	1	3
Bucks - - -	179	299	478	182	283	465	3	(e)	(e)	-	-	-
Cambridge - -	236	326	562	252	353	605	16	27	43	2	3	4
Cardigan (b) -	138	177	315	138	167	305	-	(e)	(e)	-	-	-
Carmarthen (b) -	156	192	348	174	202	376	18	10	28	2	1	3
Carnarvon - -	125	164	289	138	178	316	13	14	27	1	1	3
Chester (b) - -	637	772	1,409	768	955	1,723	131	183	314	13	18	31
Cornwall - - -	306	428	734	361	469	830	55	41	96	6	4	10
Cumberland - -	259	263	522	316	282	598	57	19	76	6	2	8
Denbigh (b) - -	127	161	288	123	175	298	(e)	14	10	-	1	1
Derby - - -	401	377	778	399	418	817	(e)	41	39	-	4	4
Devon - - -	726	998	1,724	880	1,132	2,012	154	134	288	15	13	29
Dorset - - -	252	326	578	290	328	618	38	2	40	4	-	4
Durham - - -	748	719	1,467	920	928	1,848	172	209	381	17	21	38
Essex - - -	609	899	1,508	748	1,146	1,894	139	247	386	14	25	39
Flint (b) - - -	50	56	106	63	76	139	13	20	33	1	2	3
Glamorgan - -	533	587	1,120	736	803	1,539	203	216	419	20	22	42
Gloucester - -	812	1,094	1,906	816	1,149	1,965	4	55	59	-	6	6
Hereford - - -	212	268	480	231	311	542	19	43	62	2	4	6
Herts (b) - - -	244	317	561	288	419	707	44	102	146	4	10	15
Hunts - - -	76	83	159	55	81	136	(e)	(e)	(e)	-	-	-
Kent (d) - - -	764	1,150	1,914	994	1,234	2,228	230	84	314	23	8	31
Lancaster (b) -	3,725	4,505	8,230	4,958	5,665	10,623	1,233	1,160	2,393	123	116	239
Leicester - - -	445	519	964	481	622	1,103	36	103	139	4	10	14
Lincoln - - -	443	560	1,003	491	601	1,092	48	41	89	5	4	9
London (excluding City of London) (c)	6,284	8,703	14,987	7,974	10,522	18,496	1,690	1,819	3,509	169	182	351
London, City of -	242	325	567	250	276	526	8	(e)	(e)	1	-	-
Merioneth - - -	66	98	164	71	83	154	5	(e)	(e)	1	-	-
Middlesex (b) (d) -	332	506	838	566	776	1,342	234	270	504	23	27	50
Monmouth - - -	337	435	772	383	396	779	46	(e)	7	5	-	1
Montgomery - -	111	139	250	110	144	254	(e)	5	4	-	1	-
Norfolk - - -	541	844	1,385	681	864	1,545	140	20	160	14	2	16

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1895, as compared with those on the 1st January 1885; and the

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton - -	332	407	739	349	471	820	17	64	81	2	6	8
Northumberland -	498	473	971	667	634	1,301	169	161	330	17	16	33
Notts - - -	509	665	1,174	722	759	1,481	213	94	307	21	9	31
Oxford - - -	290	410	700	261	394	655	(e)	(e)	(e)	-	-	-
Pembroke - - -	124	172	296	116	127	243	(e)	(e)	(e)	-	-	-
Radnor - - -	28	39	67	42	37	79	14	(e)	12	1	-	1
Rutland - - -	36	24	60	34	28	62	(e)	4	2	-	-	-
Salop - - -	334	462	796	368	433	801	34	(e)	5	3	-	1
Somerset - - -	618	835	1,453	741	938	1,679	123	103	226	12	10	23
Southampton - -	826	988	1,814	953	1,209	2,162	127	221	348	13	22	35
Stafford (b) - -	1,068	1,090	2,158	1,249	1,336	2,585	181	246	427	18	25	43
Suffolk - - -	425	519	944	470	583	1,053	45	64	109	5	6	11
Surrey (d) - - -	423	648	1,071	546	790	1,336	123	142	265	12	14	27
Sussex - - -	573	760	1,333	722	949	1,671	149	189	338	15	19	34
Warwick (b) - -	998	1,185	2,183	1,127	1,270	2,397	129	85	214	13	9	21
Westmorland - -	68	78	146	68	81	149	-	3	3	-	-	-
Wilts - - -	400	545	945	420	522	942	20	(e)	(e)	2	-	-
Worcester (b) - -	433	546	979	490	671	1,161	57	125	182	6	13	18
York (East Riding) -	341	386	727	434	515	949	93	129	222	9	13	22
„ (North Riding)	324	357	681	368	435	803	44	78	122	4	8	12
„ (West Riding)(b)	2,014	2,193	4,207	2,397	2,638	5,035	383	445	828	38	45	83

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.  
(b) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1888 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.  
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1885 and 1895 in the above Table.

C O U N T I E S.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	- - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	—
Flint - - - - -	- - - - -	Hawarden.
Herts - - - - -	- - - - -	St. Asaph.
Laneaster - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - - -	—
Warwiek - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	—
Woreester - - - - -	- - - - -	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - - - -	Shipston-on Stour.

(c) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1885 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London," and may be taken to be approximately correct.  
(d) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX. The re-arrangement applies to both 1885 and 1895.  
(e) Decrease.



TABLE XIV.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1893.
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1893.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1893 to the Number of
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population to Fifty-sixth Report of the Registrar General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1893, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	6	2	85	38	227	133	634	624
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	10
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	1
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
TOTAL - - -	6	2	85	39	230	134	676	647
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	1	3	69	41	272	140	332	183
GRAND TOTAL - - -	7	5	154	80	502	274	1,008	830
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1893 in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	-	-	12	1	9	10	61	41
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	12	1	9	11	65	43
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	5	2	10	5	17	15
GRAND TOTAL - - -	-	-	17	3	19	16	82	58
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1893, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1893, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	-	-	141·2	26·3	39·6	75·2	96·2	65·7
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	141·2	*	39·1	82·1	96·2	66·5
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	72·5	*	36·8	35·7	51·2	82·0
GRAND TOTAL - - -	-	-	110·4	37·5	37·8	58·4	81·3	69·9
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1893 - - - - -	64·7	54·4	4·9	5·0	2·8	2·9	4·3	4·3

\* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in  
Patients living, on 31st December 1893, in the same Institutions.  
the whole Population during the Year 1893 (taken from Tables XI. and XII. of the

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,468	1,416	5,490	5,651	6,793	7,617	5,904	7,796	3,965	5,647	2,104	3,208	495	934	31	93	27,202	33,159
59	50	185	243	260	277	198	394	162	241	105	179	33	63	3	7	1,019	1,375
26	32	107	154	233	242	274	276	170	215	83	133	30	73	—	12	936	1,147
17	17	112	115	134	173	154	202	124	187	86	132	34	40	—	12	673	881
24	—	25	—	23	—	47	—	61	—	40	—	7	—	1	—	230	—
5	4	76	31	117	51	118	35	97	25	45	11	11	1	—	—	473	159
1,599	1,519	5,995	6,194	7,560	8,360	6,695	8,613	4,579	6,315	2,463	3,660	610	1,111	35	124	30,533	36,721
186	94	181	76	78	37	52	28	25	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196	611
1,785	1,613	6,176	6,270	7,638	8,397	6,747	8,641	4,604	6,324	2,463	3,660	610	1,111	35	124	31,729	37,332
111	94	429	374	744	523	624	504	487	470	465	483	194	273	25	29	3,161	2,802
2	1	9	3	25	8	25	3	21	18	24	11	5	5	1	4	113	53
3	1	15	11	36	24	32	23	20	24	22	17	4	12	1	2	136	114
6	3	8	10	17	7	15	13	14	12	20	15	9	11	—	5	89	79
1	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	—
1	—	—	—	6	—	1	2	2	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	16	3
124	99	464	398	832	562	698	545	544	525	538	526	215	301	27	40	3,528	3,051
2	6	2	4	3	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	34
126	105	466	402	835	563	700	545	547	526	538	526	215	301	27	40	3,572	3,085
75·6	66·4	78·1	66·2	109·5	68·7	105·7	64·6	122·8	83·2	221·0	150·6	391·9	292·3	*	311·8	116·2	84·5
33·9	20·0	48·6	12·3	96·2	28·9	126·3	9·9	129·6	74·7	228·6	61·5	*	79·4	*	*	110·9	38·5
*	*	140·2	71·4	154·5	99·2	116·8	83·3	117·6	111·6	265·1	127·8	*	164·4	—	*	145·3	99·4
*	*	71·4	87·0	126·9	40·5	97·4	64·4	112·9	64·2	232·6	113·6	*	275·0	—	*	132·2	89·7
*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	*	—	*	*	—	—	56·5	—
*	—	—	—	51·3	—	8·5	57·1	20·6	40·0	111·1	—	*	—	—	—	33·8	18·9
77·5	65·2	77·4	64·3	110·1	67·2	104·3	63·3	118·8	83·1	218·4	143·7	352·5	270·9	*	322·6	115·6	83·1
10·8	63·8	11·0	52·6	38·5	*	38·5	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	36·8	55·6
70·6	65·1	75·5	64·1	109·3	67·0	103·7	63·1	118·8	83·2	218·4	143·7	352·5	270·9	*	322·6	112·6	82·6
5·5	5·2	7·4	7·2	12·7	10·9	20·1	15·3	36·0	29·5	70·8	62·2	143·0	130·3	272·4	249·7	20·3	18·1



COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE XV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Asylums during the Year 1894, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination, and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES :						
Apoplexy - - - - -	79	96	175	147	61	60
Brain, Abscess of - - - - -	6	2	8	8	47	39
Brain, Atrophy of - - - - -	60	39	99	68	60	61
Brain, Organic Disease of - - - - -	36	36	72	64	56	46
Brain, Softening of - - - - -	39	18	57	40	56	58
Brain, Tumour of - - - - -	11	14	25	23	39	54
Chorea - - - - -	1	1	2	2	31	55
Epilepsy - - - - -	203	165	368	277	35	41
Exhaustion : Maniacal or Melancholic - - - - -	173	163	336	244	50	48
Hemiplegia - - - - -	16	32	48	40	64	62
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	4	-	4	4	49	-
Meningitis, Cerebral - - - - -	69	37	106	96	50	45
Meningitis, Spinal - - - - -	8	2	10	2	43	42
Myelitis - - - - -	3	-	3	2	33	-
Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	1	2	3	1	58	38
Paralysis, General of the Insane - - - - -	955	251	1,206	947	42	42
Paralysis, Toxic : (Alcoholic) - - - - -	3	1	4	4	64	39
Paraplegia - - - - -	6	8	14	7	40	61
Spinal Sclerosis - - - - -	1	1	2	1	32	42
Tetanus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES :						
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	2	-	2	2	58	-
Aorta, Aneurism of - - - - -	8	-	8	8	57	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	75	67	142	116	64	66
Emphysema - - - - -	1	-	1	1	42	-
Endocarditis - - - - -	3	5	8	5	62	49
Goitre - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	35
Heart, Aneurism of - - - - -	2	-	2	2	65	-
Heart, Degeneration of - - - - -	62	80	142	118	63	60
Heart, Valvular Disease of - - - - -	133	185	318	271	57	59

Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.—continued.						
Lung, Congestion of - - - - -	2	8	10	10	57	55
Lung, Gangrene of - - - - -	11	6	17	17	48	46
Pericarditis - - - - -	8	3	11	10	62	39
Phthisis - - - - -	386	484	870	687	41	41
Pleurisy - - - - -	15	16	31	22	47	49
Pneumonia - - - - -	249	203	452	399	52	53
Pulmonary Embolism - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	44
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES:						
Abdominal Tumour - - - - -	1	1	2	2	35	55
Addison's Disease - - - - -	1	2	3	3	27	49
Bowel, Obstruction of - - - - -	10	7	17	16	49	50
Bright's Disease, Acute - - - - -	5	2	7	5	41	40
Bright's Disease, Chronic - - - - -	71	85	156	141	62	57
Colitis - - - - -	7	14	21	21	58	54
Cystitis - - - - -	5	3	8	7	57	56
Diarrhoea - - - - -	5	13	18	13	48	61
Dysentery - - - - -	19	15	34	31	58	58
Enteritis - - - - -	8	12	20	16	49	52
Gall Stones - - - - -	2	4	6	6	59	59
Hernia, Inflamed - - - - -	1	-	1	1	67	-
Hernia, Strangulated - - - - -	3	9	12	11	60	59
Hydatid Cysts - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	60
Kidney, Abscess of - - - - -	2	1	3	3	53	30
Liver, Diseases of - - - - -	8	7	15	15	66	51
Nephritis - - - - -	2	-	2	2	52	-
Ovarian Disease - - - - -	-	5	5	4	-	52
Peritonitis - - - - -	18	20	38	37	47	52
Prostate, Disease of - - - - -	1	-	1	-	71	-
Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	59
Spleen, Disease of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	71	-
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of - - - - -	3	5	8	8	46	34
Typhlitis - - - - -	3	3	6	6	42	43
Urethra, Stricture of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	40	-
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous) - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	62



Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—cont<sup>d</sup>.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES :						
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	2	6	8	7	47	44
Atrophy - - - - -	3	2	5	3	41	47
Cancer - - - - -	37	82	119	110	60	57
Carbuncle - - - - -	1	—	1	1	56	—
Diabetes - - - - -	2	2	4	3	45	66
Diphtheria - - - - -	4	7	11	8	42	48
Enteric Fever - - - - -	4	11	15	13	34	37
Erysipelas - - - - -	8	7	15	12	55	62
Gout - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease - - - - -	1	—	1	1	30	—
Influenza and its Complications - - -	23	42	65	48	47	56
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	—	3	3	2	—	59
Measles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxædema - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	47
Purpura - - - - -	1	—	1	1	60	—
Pyæmia - - - - -	5	2	7	7	48	62
Rheumatic Fever - - - - -	2	3	5	4	53	40
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	1	1	2	—	4	40
Scrofula - - - - -	2	8	10	6	39	41
Septicæmia - - - - -	3	6	9	9	45	43
Small Pox - - - - -	15	—	15	1	44	—
Syncope - - - - -	1	1	2	2	73	60
Syphilis - - - - -	5	2	7	7	42	42
Tuberculosis - - - - -	26	24	50	42	39	43

Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—*cont<sup>d</sup>*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Averages Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP V.:						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of - - -	1	5	6	4	26	52
Cellulitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	56
Gangrene of leg, foot, or hand - - -	7	5	12	8	60	51
Senile Decay - - - - -	260	306	566	410	74	76
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE:						
Asphyxia by Choking (Accidental) - -	2	-	2	2	50	-
Asphyxia by Drowning (Accidental) -	1	1	2	-	23	23
Asphyxia by Hanging (Suicidal) - -	6	1	7	4	49	35
Asphyxia by Strangulation (Suicidal) -	1	1	2	1	43	38
Asphyxia by Suffocation (Accidental) -	4	3	7	6	46	26
Burns or scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall: astride a chair, causing rupture of old perineal abscess - - - -	1	-	1	1	51	-
Fractured Ribs: Bronchitis after (Accidental) - - - - -	1	-	1	1	79	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	8	2	10	10	65	33
Poisoning by Arsenic (Accidental) - -	1	-	1	1	52	-
Railway Train: run over by (Suicidal) -	-	1	1	-	-	36
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus - -	2	-	2	2	42	-
Throat Cut (Suicidal) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	63	-
TOTAL - - -	3,250	2,676	5,926	4,741 *	51	53

\* This total differs from that in Appendix B<sup>1</sup>. In the case of one Asylum the examinations could not at this distance of time be classified according to the particular causes.



TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of the 6th April 1891; the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS 1889 to 1893, inclusive; and the RATIO [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number Admitted during the FIVE YEARS to the whole Population on the 6th April 1891; arranged according to their PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

Note. The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the Year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1891, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for some of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. xi, published in 1894.)

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PROFESSIONAL.							
(a) Not including Army and Navy:							
1	Clergymen (Established Church) - - -	24,232	-	29	-	12·0	—
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	17,687	8,872	13	8	7·4	9·0
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practi- tioners.	18,936	101	30	-	15·8	—
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists and midwives.	*	*	17	6	*	*
5	Barristers - - - - -	19,978	-	8	-	13·5	—
6	Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -			19	-		
7	Law clerks and law students - - - - -	27,374	166	24	-	8·8	—
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding telegraph and telephone ser- vice).	31,768	8,546	40	1	12·6	1·2
9	Civil engineers - - - - -	*	*	29	-	*	*
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders - -	51,280	213	30	-	5·9	—
11	Artists in painting and sculptors - -	*	*	16	2	*	*
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	50,628	144,393	38	137	7·5	9·5
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, inter- preters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	24	3	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music - - -	19,495	19,111	23	19	11·8	9·9
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	13,717	5,192	12	7	8·7	13·5
16	Chemists and druggists - - - - -	20,590	1,340	29	-	14·1	—
17	Engravers and photographers -	*	*	13	1	*	*

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PROFESSIONAL.							
(b) Army and Navy:							
18	Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(a)	—	23	—	—	—
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates).	201,775(b)	—	202	—	10·0	—
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(a)	—	8	—	—	—
21	Seamen (Royal Navy) - - - -	(a)	—	13	—	—	—
22	Royal Marines - - - - -	(a)	—	3	—	—	—
23	Army pensioners - - - - -	*	—	30	—	—	—
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and navy pensioners.	*	*	25	—	*	—
COMMERCIAL.							
(a) Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:							
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - -	*	*	21	—	*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants and agents -	7,395	488	5	—	6·8	—
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, linen, lace, fustian, tape, thread dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	15,388	821	28	2	18·2	24·4
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber, wood, cork, bark, merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	79,167	2,230	37	1	4·7	4·5
29	Coal merchants and dealers - - - -	22,407	1,392	14	1	6·2	7·2
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors, breeders and dealers; livery stable keepers.	11,027	344	12	—	10·9	—
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, wine, spirit, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers and furniture dealers.	*	*	61	2	*	*
COMMERCIAL.							
(b) Subordinates:							
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	288,044	18,577	277	6	9·6	2
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not including constructors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph and telephone clerks, &c.	156,516	5,205	76	5	4·9	9·6
34	Commercial travellers - - - - -	43,890	165	53	—	12·1	—

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.  
(a) Census figures not applicable.  
(b) Not Census figures. Information kindly supplied by the War Office, and relates to 1st April 1891.



TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COMMERCIAL.							
(c) Tradesmen :							
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	24,102	11,292	17	3	7·1	2·7
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,562	3,426	20	1	9·7	2·9
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	66,348	53,151	68	37	10·2	7·0
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	331,189	77,078	210	17	6·3	2·2
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastry cooks -	92,202	38,522	77	13	8·4	3·4
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	13,090	15,880	15	4	11·5	2·5
AGRICULTURAL.							
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	269,205	*	143	18	5·3	*
42	Agricultural labourers - - - -	709,283	24,150	537	25	7·7	14·5
43	Farm servants (indoor—engaged in farming occupations—not domestic servants).			8	10		
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).			31	-		
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - -	*	*	12	-	*	*
46	Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	*	*	81	3	*	*
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - -	*	*	8	-	*	*
48	Grooms (not in private service), horse-breakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	*	33	-	*	*
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.							
49	Silk manufacture : silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze, and crape workers and makers.	16,235	32,562	8	14	4·9	4·3
50	Cotton and flax manufacture : flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	251,813	399,536	113	217	4·5	5·4
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	107,812	139,017	51	64	4·7	4·6
52	Paper makers - - - - -	12,014	8,029	8	4	6·7	5·0
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	60,367	24,564	31	8	5·1	3·3

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron and steel manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchorsmiths, chainsmiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, pewterers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze, and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, sword and bayonet makers, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	641,032	37,968	453	16	7·1	4·2
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, ship builders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	134,528	556	70	—	5·2	—
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	*	*	65	5	*	—
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - -	220,661	348	184	—	8·3	—
58	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	58,757	1,996	57	6	9·7	30·1
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	*	*	99	29	*	*
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - -	119,496	89,224	118	45	9·9	5·0
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - -	202,648	46,141	170	16	8·4	3·5
62	Hatters and hatmakers (not straw) - -	16,363	12,585	11	6	6·7	4·8
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - -	24,063	1,274	25	1	10·4	7·8
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre, hemp, and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,715	8,701	13	3	9·5	3·4

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.



TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI- CRAFTS—continued.							
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker dealer.	25,060	24,039	26	21	10·4	8·7
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers	*	*	161	1	*	*
67	Furriers, skimmers, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	*	*	18	4	*	*
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seam- stresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers.	6,623	468,904	3	395	4·5	8·4
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	102,082	19,125	74	10	7·2	5·2
70	Glove makers and leather glovers - -	2,756	9,199	2	5	7·3	5·4
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.							
71	Miners: coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	556,916	4,721	243	3	4·4	6·4
72	Quarriers: stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	*	*	21	—	*	*
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gas- works and waterworks service, charcoal, peat cutters and burners.	58,721	240	39	—	6·6	—
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters and stone dressers.	*	*	174	—	*	—
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk labourers and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	48,956	2,743	23	1	4·7	3·6
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies -	72,606	—	35	—	4·8	—
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers.	*	*	21	—	*	*
DOMESTIC.							
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of inn- keepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	*	*	—	3,242	—	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	*	1,399,537	139	1,449	*	10·4
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	51,274	158,349	45	254	8·8	16·0

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS  OR  OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889-1893, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
81	Innkeepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, ale, porter, cider dealers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,448	77,884	78	31	9·7	4·0
82	Police and prison officers - - - -	42,261	540	32	—	7·6	—
83	Sheriff officers, county, municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turn- pike gate keepers.	13,988	5,243	7	1	5·0	1·9
84	Manufacturing chemist, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, French polishers, japan- ners, paper stainers, ink makers, black- ing makers and dealers, match, firework and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	*	*	72	12	*	*
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - -	40,008	—	46	—	11·5	—
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	30,848	648	28	1	9·1	†
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, ware- housewomen, meters, weighers.	88,326	3,064	43	5	4·9	16·3
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - - -	107,445	389	123	—	11·4	—
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - - -	24,895	330	22	2	8·8	†
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	6,912	185,246	3	61	4·3	3·5
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	35,466	789	5	—	1·4	—
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	*	*	95	—	*	*
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cab- men and flymen.	*	*	51	—	*	*
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers	169,283	973	88	1	5·2	†
95	Chimney sweepers and soot merchants -	7,747	85	11	—	14·2	—
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars.	42,387	16,552	85	61	20·1	36·9
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	28	101	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	123	73	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Un- known."	*	*	2,076	2,053	*	*
TOTAL † - - -		14,052,901	14,949,624	8,058	8,557	—	—

\* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.  
† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.  
‡ *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.



TABLE XVII.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the  
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table II.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,459,544	1,456,661	2,916,205	1,004,852	980,872	1,985,724	715,610	746,168	1,461,778
Married - -	-	-	-	5,560	28,860	34,420	240,399	414,354	654,753	1,348,422	1,493,676	2,842,098
Widowed - -	-	-	-	71	169	240	2,095	3,840	5,935	24,978	48,874	73,852
TOTAL -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,465,175	1,485,690	2,950,865	1,247,346	1,399,066	2,646,412	2,089,010	2,288,718	4,377,728

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS  
Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales  
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	186	115	301	421	434	855	719	636	1,356	1,163	1,036	2,198
Married - -	-	-	-	2	10	12	41	179	220	586	946	1,532
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	52	74
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	6	19	7	25
TOTAL -	186	115	301	423	445	868	767	819	1,586	1,789	2,041	3,830

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of  
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and  
at the time of the Census of 1891 ; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	2·9	7·2	6·5	6·8	16·3	13·9	15·0
Married - -	-	-	-	3·6	3·5	3·5	1·7	4·3	3·4	4·3	6·3	5·4
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8·8	10·6	10·0
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	2·9	6·1	5·9	6·0	8·6	8·9	8·7

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were “single”; that three-quarters of the “single” population asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

me of the Census of **1891**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.  
(the Census of the 6th April 1891.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,227	282,449	518,676	119,037	161,962	280,999	64,983	97,752	162,735	44,318	82,358	126,676	8,716,363	8,908,665	17,625,028
9,275	1,306,642	2,625,917	985,950	921,317	1,907,267	593,784	507,786	1,101,570	358,158	244,014	602,172	4,851,548	4,916,649	9,768,197
5,575	128,638	184,213	86,802	221,806	308,608	111,357	281,341	392,698	204,112	439,642	643,754	484,990	1,124,310	1,609,300
1,077	1,717,729	3,328,806	1,191,789	1,305,085	2,496,874	770,124	826,879	1,657,003	606,588	766,014	1,372,602	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1889** to **1893** inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
606	597	1,203	285	401	686	141	189	331	81	117	199	3,603	3,526	7,129
1,149	1,098	2,247	933	820	1,753	570	409	979	387	206	592	3,668	3,667	7,335
93	171	264	142	295	437	168	317	485	272	491	763	698	1,330	2,028
25	10	34	21	9	30	13	5	17	7	4	11	89	35	124
1,872	1,876	3,748	1,381	1,524	2,905	892	920	1,812	747	818	1,565	8,058	8,557	16,615

PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1889** to **1893** inclusive, to the whole POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
25·7	21·1	23·2	23·9	24·8	24·4	21·7	19·3	20·3	18·3	14·2	15·7	4·1	4·0	4·0
8·7	8·4	8·6	9·5	8·9	9·2	9·6	8·1	8·9	10·8	8·4	9·8	7·6	7·5	7·5
16·7	13·3	14·3	16·4	13·3	14·2	15·1	11·3	12·4	13·3	11·2	11·9	14·4	11·8	12·6
11·6	10·9	11·3	11·6	11·7	11·6	11·6	10·4	10·9	12·3	10·7	11·4	5·7	5·7	5·7

those of the “ married ” and “ widowed,” while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.



TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS  OF  MENTAL DISORDER.								YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Patients Admitted					
								Private.			Pauper.		
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	488	962	3,428	3,804	7,232
Melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	354	644	1,441	2,204	3,646
Dementia	{	Ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	161	76	236	1,002	636	1,638
		Senile	-	-	-	-	-	33	26	59	338	349	687
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy)								104	55	159	421	330	751
Other Forms of Insanity								68	41	109	299	194	493
TOTAL								1,129	1,040	2,169	6,929	7,517	14,446

TABLE XXI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums	6,345	6,865	13,211
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House)	721	675	1,396
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial)	466	632	1,098
TOTAL	7,533	8,172	15,705

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive; arranged according to the

during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.								
TOTAL.			Private.			Pauper.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,902	4,292	8,194	42·0	46·9	44·4	49·5	50·6	50·1	48·4	50·2	49·3
1,731	2,558	4,289	25·7	34·0	29·7	20·8	29·3	25·2	21·5	29·9	25·8
1,162	712	1,874	14·2	7·3	10·9	14·4	8·5	11·3	14·4	8·3	11·3
371	376	746	2·9	2·5	2·7	4·9	4·6	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·5
525	385	910	9·2	5·3	7·3	6·1	4·4	5·2	6·5	4·5	5·5
367	234	601	6·0	4·0	5·0	4·3	2·6	3·4	4·6	2·7	3·6
8,058	8,557	16,615	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number.					
YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4,571	4,758	9,329	1,774	2,108	3,882	72·1	69·3	70·6	27·9	30·7	29·4
545	423	968	176	253	429	75·6	62·6	69·3	24·4	37·4	30·7
332	414	746	135	218	352	71·1	65·5	67·9	28·9	34·5	32·1
5,448	5,594	11,043	2,085	2,578	4,663	72·3	68·5	70·3	27·7	31·5	29·7



TABLE XXII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Numoer of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.					
	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private - - -	1,129	1,040	2,169	50	31	82	146	11	156	4·4	3·0	3·8	12·9	1·1	7·2
Pauper - - -	6,929	7,517	14,446	735	581	1,316	1,021	271	1,291	10·6	7·7	9·1	14·7	3·6	8·9
TOTAL - - -	8,058	8,557	16,615	786	612	1,398	1,167	281	1,448	9·8	7·2	8·4	14·5	3·3	8·7

C. 28.  
TABLE XXIII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1889 to 1893 inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,129	1,040	2,169	224	263	487	19·8	25·3	22·5
Pauper - - - - -	6,929	7,517	14,446	1,594	2,170	3,764	23·0	28·9	26·1
TOTAL - - - - -	8,058	8,557	16,615	1,818	2,433	4,251	22·6	28·4	25·6



TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1889 to 1893 inclu-  
[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	56	76	251	597
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) - -	83	59	437	263
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork -	51	37	368	381
Religious Excitement - - - - -	11	10	111	145
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	6	17	39	144
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	5	8	54	130
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	234	68	1,202	521
"    Sexual - - - - -	23	8	52	38
Venereal Disease - - - - -	53	11	36	15
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	22	2	116	13
Over-exertion - - - - -	4	4	30	23
Sunstroke - - - - -	66	4	64	5
Accident or Injury - - - - -	126	22	218	55
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	10	-	75
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - -	-	35	-	454
Lactation - - - - -	-	15	-	117
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	14	-	73
Puberty - - - - -	27	17	23	44
Change of Life - - - - -	-	105	-	182
Fevers - - - - -	21	7	63	56
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	14	20	76	87
Old Age - - - - -	257	266	93	127
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	216	182	591	613
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	-	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	27	23	41	31
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-

\* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.  
† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY\* in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England  
sive.

Years inclusive was 8,058 of the Male and 8,557 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		TOTAL. ‡			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
36	78	343	750	4·3	8·8
84	39	604	361	7·5	4·2
90	89	508	507	6·3	5·9
20	25	142	180	1·8	2·1
4	26	49	187	·6	2·2
5	15	65	153	·8	1·8
239	101	1,675	690	20·8	8·1
17	12	92	59	1·1	·7
30	4	118	30	1·5	·4
32	5	171	20	2·1	·2
3	2	37	29	·5	·3
18	2	148	10	1·8	·1
57	12	401	89	5·0	1·0
—	7	—	92	—	1·1
—	58	—	547	—	6·4
—	11	—	143	—	1·7
—	19	—	106	—	1·2
7	11	57	72	·7	·8
—	61	—	348	—	4·1
8	6	93	69	1·2	·8
14	16	104	122	1·3	1·4
89	133	440	526	5·5	6·1
277	251	1,085	1,046	13·5	12·2
—	—	1,300	1,817	16·1	21·2
—	—	1,699	2,171	21·1	25·4
—	—	470	351	5·8	4·1
30	24	98	78	1·2	·9
—	—	1,511	1,483	18·8	17·3

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.



TABLE XXV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889—1893** inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during	
	P R I V A T E.	
	The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,129 Males and 1,040 Females.	
	M.	F.
<b>MORAL :</b>		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	45	107
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	95	34
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	163	117
Religious Excitement - - - - -	22	38
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - -	12	38
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	9	27
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>		
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	204	71
"    Sexual - - - - -	21	5
Venereal Disease - - - - -	35	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	47	9
Over-exertion - - - - -	7	4
Sunstroke - - - - -	38	3
Accident or Injury - - - - -	44	14
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	5
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - -	-	69
Lactation - - - - -	-	13
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	31
Puberty - - - - -	5	7
Change of Life - - - - -	-	68
Fevers - - - - -	25	18
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	3	3
Old Age - - - - -	38	40
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - -	98	107
Previous Attacks - - - - -	167	240
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - - -	243	292
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	108	44
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	30	18
Unknown - - - - -	150	120

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
P A U P E R.  The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 6,929 Males and 7,517 Females.		P R I V A T E.		P A U P E R.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
298	643	4·0	10·3	4·3	8·6
509	327	8·4	3·3	7·3	4·4
346	389	14·4	11·3	5·0	5·2
120	142	1·9	3·7	1·7	1·9
37	149	1·1	3·7	·5	2·0
56	126	·8	2·6	·8	1·7
1,471	619	18·1	6·8	21·2	8·2
71	54	1·9	·5	1·0	·7
83	28	3·1	·2	1·2	·4
124	11	4·2	·9	1·8	·1
30	25	·6	·4	·4	·3
111	7	3·4	·3	1·6	·1
357	76	3·9	1·3	5·2	1·0
—	87	—	·5	—	1·2
—	478	—	6·6	—	6·4
—	130	—	1·3	—	1·7
—	75	—	3·0	—	1·0
51	66	·4	·7	·7	·9
—	280	—	6·5	—	3·7
68	51	2·2	1·7	1·0	·7
101	119	·3	·3	1·5	1·6
401	486	3·4	3·8	5·8	6·4
987	940	8·7	10·3	14·2	12·5
1,133	1,578	14·8	23·1	16·4	21·0
1,456	1,880	21·5	28·1	21·0	25·0
361	307	9·6	4·2	5·2	4·1
68	60	2·7	1·7	1·0	·8
1,360	1,364	13·3	11·5	19·6	18·1



TABLE XXVI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.\*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions during the Five Years was 1,167 of the Male and 281 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics Admitted during the Five Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL :				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	54	26	4·6	9·3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	124	13	10·6	4·6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	102	13	8·7	4·6
Religious Excitement - - -	5	1	·4	·4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	2	3	·2	1·1
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	7	1	·6	·4
PHYSICAL :				
Intemperance, in Drink - -	299	56	25·6	19·9
"          Sexual - -	43	15	3·7	5·3
Venereal Disease - - - -	53	4	4·5	1·4
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - - -	3	-	·3	-
Over-Exertion - - - - -	11	1	·9	·4
Sunstroke - - - - -	21	-	1·8	-
Accident or Injury - - - -	81	5	6·9	1·8
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	3	-	1·1
Parturition and the Puerperal State	-	3	-	1·1
Lactation - - - - -	-	2	-	·7
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	-	2	-	·7
Puberty - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - - -	-	11	-	3·9
Fevers - - - - -	11	1	·9	·4
Privation and Starvation - -	11	6	·9	2·1
Old Age - - - - -	3	2	·3	·7
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	137	36	11·7	12·8
Previous Attacks - - - - -	57	19	4·9	6·8
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	186	54	15·9	19·2
Congenital defect ascertained -	2	1	·2	·4
Other ascertained causes - -	9	3	·8	1·1
Unknown - - - - -	322	86	27·6	30·6

\* This Table may be compared with Table XXIV., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the case of *all* the patients admitted.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.\*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions during the Five Years was 1,818 of the Male and 2,433 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity during the Five Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>MORAL:</b>				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	116	285	6·4	11·7
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	201	127	11·1	5·2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	132	172	7·3	7·1
Religious Excitement - - -	38	61	2·1	2·5
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	15	67	·8	2·8
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	16	45	·9	1·8
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>				
Intemperance, in Drink - -	375	179	20·6	7·4
"    Sexual - - -	19	12	1·0	·5
Venereal Disease - - -	20	6	1·1	·2
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - -	45	8	2·5	·3
Over-Exertion - - -	8	9	·4	·4
Sunstroke - - -	40	2	2·2	·1
Accident or Injury - - -	96	24	5·3	1·0
Pregnancy - - -	-	41	-	1·7
Parturition and the Puerperal State	-	178	-	7·3
Lactation - - -	-	56	-	2·3
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	-	34	-	1·4
Puberty - - -	12	17	·7	·7
Change of Life - - -	-	120	-	4·9
Fevers - - -	26	20	1·4	·8
Privation and Starvation - -	27	36	1·5	1·5
Old Age - - -	91	94	5·0	3·9
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	256	310	14·1	12·7
Previous Attacks - - -	323	510	17·8	21·0
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	481	734	26·5	30·2
Congenital defect ascertained -	38	43	2·1	1·8
Other ascertained causes - -	16	23	·9	·9
Unknown - - -	280	359	15·4	14·8

\* This table may be compared with Table XXIV., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted.



TABLE XXVIII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—  
The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS 1889 to 1893  
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (see TABLE XVIII.).  
Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		A G E S.											
		Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years :													
Single -	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	3	9	73	17	90
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	144	43	187
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
TOTAL - - -		-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	13	225	64	289
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years :													
Single -	-	-	-	-	·2	·2	·2	·8	·5	·7	6·3	1·6	4·1
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·4	1·7	1·8	24·6	4·5	12·2
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18·2	7·7	12·2
TOTAL - - -		-	-	-	·2	·2	·2	1·0	·7	·8	12·6	3·1	7·5

The above Tables may be compared with Tables

TABLE XXIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients with Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed arranged according to their FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.		
		M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Admitted during the Five Years :				
Mania - - - - -		3,902	4,292	8,194
Melancholia - - - - -		1,731	2,558	4,289
Dementia { Ordinary - - - - -		1,162	712	1,874
{ Senile - - - - -		371	376	746
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).		525	385	910
Other forms of Insanity - - - - -		367	234	601
TOTAL - - -		8,058	8,557	16,615

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.  
the Yearly Average of the **WHOLE** Number of Patients admitted during the same  
**CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

- - - - - A G E S. - - - - -														
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
105	19	124	47	10	56	11	2	14	1	--	1	245	52	297
392	87	480	240	44	284	49	10	59	5	--	5	832	186	1,019
27	15	42	28	15	43	13	5	18	3	1	5	75	41	117
6	--	6	4	--	5	1	--	1	--	--	--	14	1	16
530	123	652	319	69	388	75	17	92	9	2	11	1,167	281	1,448
17'3	3'2	10'3	16'5	2'5	8'2	7'8	1'1	4'2	1'2	--	'5	6'8	1'5	4'2
34'1	7'9	21'4	25'7	5'4	16'2	8'6	2'4	6'0	1'3	--	'8	22'7	5'1	13'9
29'0	8'8	15'9	19'7	5'1	9'8	7'7	1'6	3'7	1'1	'2	'7	10'7	3'1	5'8
28'3	6'6	17'4	23'1	4'5	13'4	8'4	1'8	5'1	1'2	'2	'7	14'5	3'3	8'7

XVIII. and XIX. for *all* patients admitted.

**SUICIDAL PROPENSITY** who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Houses in England and Wales during the **FIVE YEARS 1889 to 1893** inclusive ;

Of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years with Suicidal Propensity to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients Admitted during the same Period.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
628	828	1,456	16'1	19'3	17'8
924	1,378	2,302	53'4	53'9	53'7
132	105	238	11'4	14'7	12'7
57	47	104	15'4	12'5	13'9
29	31	59	5'5	8'1	6'5
49	44	92	13'4	18'8	15'3
1,818	2,433	4,251	22'6	28'4	25'6



TABLE XXX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—  
The Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were  
Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS  
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number  
Number of Patients admitted during the same Five Years (*see* Table XVIII.).  
Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		A G E S. - - - - -											
		Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients with Suicidal Propensity admitted during the Five Years :													
Single - - -		6	7	13	76	98	175	152	185	337	244	292	537
Married - - -		-	-	-	-	2	3	13	61	74	141	319	461
Widowed - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	15	21
Unknown - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	3
TOTAL - - -		6	7	13	77	101	178	167	246	413	394	628	1,022
Proportion [per cent.] of Yearly Average of Suicidal Patients admitted during the Five Years to Yearly Average of the Whole Num- ber of Patients admitted during the same period :													
Single - - -		3·2	6·1	4·3	18·1	22·6	20·5	21·1	29·1	24·9	21·0	28·2	24·4
Married - - -		-	-	-	-	*	*	31·7	34·1	33·6	24·1	33·7	30·1
Widowed - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	27·3	28·8	28·4
TOTAL - - -		3·2	6·1	4·3	18·2	22·7	20·5	21·8	30·0	26·0	22·0	30·8	26·7

\* The percentages in this division are not given, as, owing to the small

Note.—This Table may be compared with Tables XVIII.

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military  
**1889** to **1893** inclusive.  
of SUICIDAL Patients admitted to the YEARLY AVERAGE of the WHOLE  
CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
114	155	269	55	104	159	32	44	77	17	19	36	697	906	1,603
259	357	616	252	251	503	181	136	317	101	56	157	948	1,182	2,130
19	47	66	31	90	121	43	85	128	63	100	163	163	338	501
3	2	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	7	17
395	561	956	340	447	787	258	267	524	181	177	358	1,818	2,433	4,251
18·8	26·0	22·4	19·3	25·9	23·2	22·7	23·3	23·3	21·0	16·2	18·1	19·3	25·7	22·5
22·5	32·5	27·4	27·0	30·6	28·7	31·8	33·3	32·4	26·1	27·2	26·5	25·8	32·2	29·0
20·4	27·5	25·0	21·8	30·5	27·7	25·6	26·8	26·4	23·2	20·4	21·4	23·4	25·4	24·7
21·1	29·9	25·5	24·6	29·3	27·1	28·9	29·0	28·9	24·2	21·6	22·9	22·6	28·4	25·6

number of patients admitted at that age, they are likely to mislead.  
and XIX , which apply to *all* the patients admitted.



The annual returns made by Clerks to Boards of Guardians of the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the several Unions and parishes on the 1st of January 1895, are summarised in Appendix A. This summary shows how many patients were maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and in Workhouses, and how many were residing with relatives and others. The statistics of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, classed as Workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are given in a separate Table following this Summary.

Appendices B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>, B<sup>4</sup>, and B<sup>6</sup>, give tabulated information for 1894, respecting all patients in institutions of every kind for the insane and as to patients who are in single charge, i.e. not in an institution.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths will be found tabulated in Appendix B<sup>1</sup>, in which are also given particulars of the average daily number resident during the year, the recovery and death rates, and the total number of post-mortem examinations made.

Appendix B<sup>3</sup> shows with regard to the above-mentioned patients how many were deemed curable, were lunatics so found by inquisition, and were chargeable to county and borough rates.

In Appendix B<sup>5</sup> statistical information respecting "Voluntary Boarders" is furnished, giving their numbers on the 1st of January 1894, and 1895, and also showing the changes which took place among them.

Appendix B<sup>6</sup> shows the number of patients boarded out from Asylums in a Union Workhouse under Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

The deaths by suicide which took place during the year are tabulated in Appendix B<sup>2</sup>. The total number of such deaths for 1894, excluding two cases where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, but including a case where the act was committed after escape, was 14. Of these deaths (including one case where the act was committed whilst the patient was away from the Asylum on leave) 10 were of patients in County and Borough Asylums. One patient committed suicide in a Metropolitan licensed house, and three in Provincial licensed houses.

Particulars of these suicides are given under the heads of the institutions to which the deceased belonged.

Deaths, due certainly or most probably to suffocation in epileptic fits, of 6 persons were notified to us during the past year. Five of these deaths occurred in County and Borough Asylums, and 1 in a Metropolitan District Asylum.

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## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

No additional Asylum was opened in 1894. The new COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Asylum for the County Borough of Sunderland is about to be opened and will bring up the number of County and Borough Asylums to 69.

On the 1st of January 1895, there were in the 68 County and Borough Asylums 61,908 patients, viz. 458 males and 604 females of the private class; 27,493 males and 33,263 females who were paupers; and 72 males and 18 females who were criminals.

The total admissions into these Institutions in 1894 were Admissions. 16,632 (8,005 males and 8,627 females), but of these 1,309 (621 males and 688 females) were transfers from one Institution for lunatics to another, and 55 (27 males and 28 females) were admitted on fresh reception orders through expiry of previous reception orders, under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act 1890 and Section 7 of the Act of 1891. So that the number of patients newly placed under care during the year was 15,268 (7,357 males and 7,911 females). Of these admissions 2,187 were re-admissions of cases which had at some time previously been under treatment in the same Asylum.

The discharges from these Institutions in 1894 of patients Discharges. who were recovered were 6,181 (2,581 males and 3,600 females); the discharges not recovered were 2,977 (1,353 males and 1,624 females). In the discharges "not recovered" were included patients transferred to other care, and patients for whose further detention fresh reception orders were obtained on account of expiry of previous orders. The deaths Deaths. in the Asylums during the year were 5,927 (3,250 males and 2,677 females). In 4,760 of these deaths post-mortem exam- Post-mortem examinations. inations were made; giving a percentage to the total deaths of 80.3, an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the year 1893. In three Asylums, viz. Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset and Derby Borough, every death was followed by post-mortem examination. In seven Asylums, viz., Derby County, Kent (Chartham), Leicester and Rutland, London (Cane Hill), London (Claybury), Worcester, and Hull Borough Asylums these examinations were made in 95 per cent. of the deaths; but at two Asylums, Northampton and East Sussex, the percentage was under 40.

The average daily number of patients resident was 61,072 (27,538 males and 33,534 females).

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (exclusive of cases received on transfer and of cases re-admitted on fresh reception orders through the expiry of previous orders) was 40.48 (35.08 for males and 45.51 for females).

The deaths calculated on the average daily number of patients resident in 1894 were in the proportion of 9.70 for both



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both sexes (11·80 per cent. for males and 7·98 per cent. for females). On the total number under treatment the death rate was 7·74 per cent. (9·24 for males and 6·41 for females).

The usual statistical information of the County and Borough Asylums is given in Appendices B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>, B<sup>4</sup>, and B<sup>6</sup>.

In Appendix Q will be found a list of the Asylums with the names of their medical superintendents, and of the clerks of the visiting committees.

The management of the County and Borough Asylums continues to be satisfactory. There is every reason to believe that the visiting committees selected from the County and Borough Councils are very zealous in the discharge of their duties, and ready to accede to our suggestions, and to effect improvements. Detailed information as to the condition of the County and Borough Asylums will be found in Appendix C, where are printed the entries made by us at our visits.

Provision by  
local authori-  
ties of special  
accommodation  
for pauper  
idiot and  
imbecile  
children.

The question of the provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children has of late been publicly discussed. In our 45th Report, p. 48, we referred to the subject, and suggested that the larger counties, or two or more of the smaller in union, might well consider the advisability of exercising the power given by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act 1890, and building separate Idiot Asylums. We added that in our opinion such Asylums should be of an inexpensive character. At the Northampton County Asylum a block, connected with the main Asylum, has been built, which accommodates 50 idiots of the two sexes, and is filled partly by home county and partly by out-county patients, and the Middlesex County Council has determined to erect, on their Asylum estate at Wandsworth, a detached building which is intended to receive 100 idiots of each sex. The plans of this building have been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been begun. No other local authority has yet, under the power quoted, made distinct provision for this class, but the wants of the Metropolis have been fairly met by the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Idiot Asylum at Darenth.

It is very difficult to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the number of idiot and imbecile children in the country. The Registrar General's Report of the Census of 1891 gives the number of persons "mentally deranged," and of the ages from birth, up to and including 14 years, as 5,176, and elsewhere states that of the persons returned as suffering from insanity, "7,722 were either still under 10 years of age, or were returned as having been mentally deranged from childhood"; but the Report characterises the returns as "most inaccurate"; and we are unable to derive from the

Census



Census returns any useful information on the subject under consideration.

The opinion has often been expressed, and it is one in which we entirely concur, that the association of idiot children with the adult insane or imbecile inmates of Lunatic Asylums and Workhouses is extremely undesirable, and indeed an undoubted evil. To ascertain, as nearly as possible, the extent of this evil in institutions for lunatics (excluding those exclusively for idiots), we have obtained returns from all these institutions of the numbers in them, on 1st September 1894, of "idiot, imbecile, and epileptic children under 16 years of age." From these returns we find that the total number of such children was 525, of whom 399 were classed as idiot and 126 as imbecile, the number who, in the opinion of the medical officers, might be improved by special training being 154.

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children.

Similar returns of "imbecile and epileptic children under 16 years of age" in the Workhouses, separate Infirmaries, schools, or other similar establishments of the extra Metropolitan unions in England and Wales at the same date, have been obtained by the Local Government Board, and they are embodied in a Parliamentary paper, printed by order, dated 12th February 1895, of the House of Commons. The number of these children, no distinction being drawn between "idiot" and "imbecile," was 485, and they appear to have been found in 175 only of the 618 extra Metropolitan unions. The number improveable by special training was stated to be 178.

The term "idiot" is found to be very elastic, and to include very various degrees of mental incapacity. At the top of the scale, and excluding cases of mere slow and backward development, will be found children who by appropriate training may be raised to the position of self-supporting citizens; but our experience obliges us to conclude that the proportion of such cases is a small one, and that, as regards the great majority of those who come under our notice, attempts at mental development and industrial training are rewarded by very poor results. Still, on the grounds of humanity, of the immense relief afforded to poor families by the removal of idiot children from their midst, and of the desirability of dissociating such children from the adult insane in institutions, we shall at all times most gladly afford our support to any proposals for making separate Asylum provision for this class, subject always to the view as to the character of the provision expressed in our 45th Report, as quoted above. We fully realise, however, the difficulty of making such provision under the Lunacy Acts.

The returns we have referred to afford, of course, no indication of the number of children of the descriptions mentioned who reside with their parents or friends. We may safely assume, however, that it exceeds, and probably largely exceeds,



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exceeds, the sum of the numbers given in the returns. From these returns we gather that in Lancashire there were in Asylums and Workhouses together, only 204; in Yorkshire 88, in Northamptonshire 53, in Warwickshire 46, in Staffordshire 43, in Kent 41, in Gloucester 38, in Essex 35, and in each of the other counties fewer than 30 children of the descriptions in question.

A Pauper Idiot Asylum, to be conducted economically, ought not to be built, we think, for fewer than 400 or 500 patients; and it is probably only one of the more populous counties, such as Lancashire or Yorkshire, that would feel justified in providing at the cost of the county, separately from other local authorities, an establishment of that size. It is not probable that local authorities would unite (as they are empowered to do) in providing these Asylums, for there appears to be little disposition to combine for such purposes, and indeed, the tendency at present is rather towards the dissolution of unions already existing for similar objects. We think, however, that Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire might each very properly provide an Asylum, and if the supply of idiots from the county itself were not sufficient at once to fill it, we doubt not that any excess of accommodation would be eagerly sought after by other authorities, and be a source of profit.

The destination of idiots attaining to adult age, and not rendered capable of self-support, would have to be considered, and in the majority of cases it could only be, we suppose, the Lunatic Asylum or the Workhouse.

Cheap  
accommodation  
for private  
patients.

In last year's Report we referred to the question of the provision by local authorities of Asylum accommodation for patients of the private class, whose means allowed the payment of but very moderate charges for their maintenance; and we mentioned the instances in which steps were being taken or contemplated for making such provision. The Manor House on the Claybury Asylum estate, there noticed, has been prepared and opened by the London County Council for the reception of male private patients at low rates; the adaptation of parts of the Dorset Asylum for the same purpose is in progress, but we are unable to report any definite action on the part of the West Riding Council, which, we understood, was in search of a suitable site for a separate Asylum for private patients. The Committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum are erecting a detached building for such patients, on the Asylum estate, and this is but the first portion of a larger plan.

The City of Exeter Asylum has separate wards for private patients, a certain number of whom are there received; and the City of London Asylum also receives a fair number. The North Wales Asylum at Denbigh has a private department in the Asylum, and the erection of a detached private block in lieu of this is contemplated; there is the Carew Building,



Building, detached, at the Cornwall Asylum, and several other Asylums receive a few patients of this class, but do not lodge them separately from the pauper patients.

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We continue to be strongly impressed by the need of cheap accommodation for the insane who are not paupers, but who cannot afford to pay much for treatment. We think that such accommodation should be separate from that provided for the pauper class, and preferably should be placed on a different site, and be under different management from, the pauper Asylum; or if on the same estate, and under the same general management, should be in a detached and entirely separate building with a separate approach; and we are of opinion, further, that it would be undesirable to attach a private department to any of the larger Asylums, the administration of which should already fully engage the undivided attention of their superintendents.

Cheap  
accommodation  
for private  
patients.

An Asylum for private patients, erected by one of the more populous counties or boroughs, should, in order to economical working, contain some 200 beds to begin with, and be so planned as to admit of easy enlargement to the extent of 300 beds. The Building should be of simple design, plain and inexpensive, but substantial, and capable of affording a degree of comfort to the patients, commensurate with the charges to be made. It should not be regarded by the local authority erecting it as a source of profit in any larger measure than may be required to provide for the gradual recoupment of its cost, and for its proper up-keep.

Subject to these conditions, we think a local authority may properly and justifiably exercise the power conferred by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act 1890, by providing an Asylum for private patients distinct from their pauper Asylum.

The provision of Asylums of this character need not affect injuriously the extension of the system of Lunatic Hospitals on a charitable basis, to which we presently refer, and desire also to advocate. There is undoubtedly ample room for both classes of Asylum accommodation.

The following changes occurred during the year in the office of medical superintendents :—

Dr. Frank Percival, who was previously assistant medical officer of the Prestwich Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham, in the place of Dr. Wallis, on the appointment of the latter to a seat at our Board.

Changes  
among  
medical super-  
intendents.

Dr. Edwin Goodall, late assistant medical officer of the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Carmarthen Asylum, in the place of Dr. Hearder, who died in the early part of 1894.

Dr. Higgins, the medical superintendent of the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, retired at the beginning of the year, and



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and has been succeeded by Mr. Rothesay Stewart, the assistant medical officer.

Assaults on  
medical super-  
intendents.

It has been generally, but, we regret to say, not universally recognised by county councils that the duties which devolve upon the medical superintendents and others who have the care of the insane are so arduous and dangerous as to entitle them to look forward to pensions when, from length of service or accident, they shall have become unable to continue their discharge.

In our Forty-fifth Report we entered at some length into the question, and gave our reasons for supporting the view, which we have restated above.

But the occurrence during the year of three murderous assaults upon superintendents seems to give increased support to it.

Dr. Wiglesworth, the Medical Superintendent of the Lancashire County Asylum, at Rainhill, was murderously attacked by a male patient suffering from mania, with delusions of persecution. As he was passing through the ward he was struck in the neck with a sharp instrument, of which the patient had possessed himself by some unknown means.

One of the principal arteries of the neck was wounded, and but for the presence of mind of Dr. Wiglesworth himself, who controlled the hæmorrhage by manual pressure, he must have bled to death. Surgical assistance was obtained, and the ligature of an important artery followed; and we are glad to say that, after a long period of convalescence, Dr. Wiglesworth has been able to return to the discharge of his important duties.

At Wonford House a violent attack was made upon Dr. Deas, the Medical Superintendent, by a male patient, under the influence of delusions of persecution and hallucinations of hearing. While Dr. Deas' back was turned, he struck him violently on the head with the thick end of a walking stick, which inflicted a severe scalp wound, and caused great nervous shock.

The third assault of this kind was by a male imbecile, who was believed to be harmless, at Leavesden Asylum, who suddenly attacked Mr. Case, the Medical Superintendent, with a piece of iron, sharpened to a point, with which he cut the clothing and inflicted a slight wound in the body.

It was due to no want of intention or energy on the part of the patient that a more severe and dangerous injury was not inflicted.

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SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL ASYLUMS, INCLUDING A  
REFERENCE TO THE MORE IMPORTANT ADDITIONS AND  
IMPROVEMENTS SANCTIONED LAST YEAR.

We give the following short summary of the history of the several County and Borough Asylums, including a reference  
to

to the more important additions and improvements, the plans for which were sanctioned last year. Such of these additions and improvements as were not estimated to exceed 1,000*l.* in cost are tabulated in Appendix D.

The Counties of Bedford, Herts, and Huntingdon, and the Borough of Bedford, united for Asylum purposes in 1847. A site of 257 acres, near Arlesey, in Beds, was acquired, but it was not until 1860 that the present Asylum, which was originally built for 500 patients, was opened. The increase of patients, chiefly from Beds and Herts, led to subsequent enlargement, the most recent additions consisting of two wings, the plans of which were sanctioned in 1877. On the 1st of January the patients on the books of the Asylum were 1,091.

The site for a separate Asylum for Herts has been purchased for 6,991*l.* It comprises 174 acres, near St. Albans; the Asylum is to accommodate about 600 patients. The buildings are to be so constructed and arranged as to admit of further development from time to time as the necessities of the County may require. The agreement for union is to be so modified as to admit the absorption by Beds and Hunts of as many of the surplus Herts beds in the present Asylum as they may require.

The Asylum for Berks, Reading, and Newbury is near Moulsoford Station on the Great Western Railway. It was opened in 1870 for 285 patients, and was enlarged in 1881, when provision was made for 545 patients in all, not reckoning those who could sleep in certain dormitories intended in case of need for infectious cases. The recent erection of a detached hospital has brought into general use the dormitories above referred to. The Asylum estate is about 80 acres freehold and 108 leasehold.

There were 554 patients in the Institution on the 1st of January last; the total accommodation being for 609.

The opening of the Bucks Asylum at Stone, near Aylesbury, took place in 1853. It was designed for 100 patients of each sex, and for its site 20 acres were purchased. The Asylum now has 53 acres of land. The supply of water was originally deficient, and to secure a more adequate supply from a well, a small additional quantity of land was purchased in 1856. Enlargement took place in 1865, and in 1867 a detached chapel was erected. In 1875 additions to the Asylum were made by enlargement of its laundry, and by provision of dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients; a nurses' block and sanitary improvements were finished in 1892.

Amongst the matters to which, at our last visit to the Asylum, attention was called, were insufficiency of kitchen accommodation, the need of an alternative exit from one dormitory in case of fire, and an enlargement of the laundry.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Cambridgeshire,  
Isle of Ely, and  
Borough of  
Cambridge  
Asylum.

On the 1st of January there were 467 patients in the Asylum.

Cambridge County, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Borough opened their Joint Asylum in 1858 at Fulbourn on a site of 43 acres. The Asylum, which was designed for 224 patients, has been extended on several occasions; the last enlargement was commenced in 1888. The medical officer of health, who had reported defects in the drainage system, made certain suggestions which we supported. There is still no detached hospital here. We regret, from a sanitary point of view, that the walls of the wards just erected are unplastered. A serious fire occurred in this Asylum in 1872. On the 1st of January last the Asylum contained 494 patients, and there was some overcrowding.

Carmarthen  
Asylum.

The Carmarthen Asylum is close to the town of that name, and is conveniently placed in reference to the three counties in union, viz., Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. It was designed for 106 patients of each sex; its site comprised 46 acres only, but, in the circumstances, that acreage satisfied the Secretary of State. The Asylum was opened in September 1865. Haverfordwest contracted in 1866 for the reception in this Asylum of its pauper lunatics. In 1869 additions were designed, but, through opposition by Cardigan, they were delayed. A dwelling-house on the Asylum estate, called Job's Well, was afterwards occupied by patients. Additions for female patients and a hospital for 10 infectious cases of each sex were occupied in 1881. Cardigan had opposed these additions, but the Secretary of State ordered them to be carried out. About this time a house called Rhyd-y-gors, a mile from the Asylum, was taken on lease for 21 years. In 1883 conversion of workshops into an infirmary for male patients was carried out, and in 1884 a block of workshops was provided. A chapel was erected in 1888; the stone work of which was quarried, prepared, and carried by the patients. The defects in this Asylum observed, when last inspected, were the absence of artificial heating of the corridor leading to the wards, imperfect arrangements for fire alarm, also for exit from No. 3 male dormitory in case of fire, a lack of outside handles to the doors of single rooms. Good mess and recreation rooms are much required for the attendants. A small infectious hospital is also required, that provided being larger than is necessary, and used as ordinary accommodation for 31 women. The quantity of land attached to this Asylum is inadequate for its requirements. The Asylum contained 557 patients on the 1st of January last.

Cheshire  
Asylum at  
Upton.

The Cheshire Asylum, near Chester, was opened in 1829 for 90 patients. New wings were erected in 1848. In 1852 the Asylum land was 10 acres only; the patients were 241, including Chester Borough patients taken in by contract. In 1854 and 1855 further additions were approved. In 1858 the



the beds were 310, and the Asylum held 55 acres of land. In 1860 a dining hall and other new buildings were added. In 1863 the patients were 420. In 1864 the recreation hall was enlarged. An outbreak of typhoid fever led in 1879 to the re-organisation of the Asylum sewerage by the introduction of baskets intercepting the solid sewage, and of "Bell" drains. Observation dormitories, provided in 1882, improved the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients, and the Asylum estate has since been extended by several purchases of land. In 1891 the laundry was enlarged. Though many of the Chester Borough patients have been removed, the Asylum is overcrowded, and cases have been refused admission for that reason. Plans, however, for its enlargement, which will provide a central administrative block, five new wards connected therewith by corridors, accommodation for 404 male patients, and a detached hospital, have been passed. Some cases in 1893 of typhoid fever, not traceable to any insanitary condition of the Asylum, illustrated the need of the hospital. The patients on the 1st of January this year were 617. The extent of the Asylum land is now 127 acres.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

The Cheshire Asylum, near Macclesfield, designed in blocks for 300 patients of each sex, was first occupied in 1871. The first purchase of 65 acres has been supplemented by subsequent acquisitions of 33 acres. The water supply for extinction of fire was improved in 1876, and epileptic and w.c. blocks have since been added, also an annexe for women. The total accommodation here is for 736 patients; 718 were on the books on the 1st of January last. A detached hospital has been lately provided on our recommendation. The laundry needs extension, and the sewage arrangements are unsatisfactory. Plans of a new boiler and chimney, and alterations of the workshops and workmen's mess-room, have had the sanction of the Secretary of State. The estimated cost of these works was 2,000*l*.

Cheshire  
Asylum,  
Parkside.

The Cornwall Asylum at Bodmin was opened in 1819. In 1845 the Committee added land, and soon afterwards enlarged the Asylum by the erection of a separate building. In 1860 a chapel was erected and more land was acquired. A part of the Asylum was, at an early date, and still is, appropriated to private patients. A separate building to accommodate 52 such cases was finished in 1867. The Asylum beds were then raised to 462. A detached building for 128 patients was commenced in 1870, and a dining hall and accommodation for 170 patients were provided in 1885. Last year a more ample supply of water was provided. There are many defects in this Asylum which could be remedied. The disposition of sewage is unsatisfactory; the exits in case of fire are insufficient: the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal is inadequate: there is no detached hospital: the wards, which contained 725 patients on the 1st January, are overcrowded: and the chapel is too small.

Cornwall  
Asylum.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Cornwall  
Asylum.

Plans at an estimated cost of 4,480*l.* for necessary alterations and improvements, comprising the provision of several escape staircases for use in case of fire, bath-rooms and sanitary additions to several of the wards, were sanctioned during the year.

Cumberland  
and Westmore  
land Asylum.

A site, comprising 100 acres, at Garlands, near Carlisle, was purchased for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum in 1855. The Asylum, which was designed for 220 patients, was opened in 1862.

Plans for additions were approved in 1864, and a new chapel was completed in 1875. In 1877 five and-a-half acres were bought for sewage irrigation, and plans for a new residence for the superintendent were sanctioned. The next improvements were new workshops, and enlargement of the kitchen and laundry. Pressure for further accommodation was relieved by the erection of buildings for each sex between 1880 and 1884. In 1884, 30 additional acres were bought. The plans of a detached hospital were approved in 1892. The Asylum, on the 1st January last, lodged 580 patients.

During the past year the Asylum Committee submitted plans, which subsequently received the approval of the Secretary of State for a separate building for 12 private patients. This work is part only of a larger scheme which the Committee have in view: the general proposal being to erect two separate buildings, similar to that of which the plans have been approved, and in due time to erect a central building in connection therewith. The estimated cost of the initial part of the scheme is 3,300*l.*

Denbigh  
Asylum.

An Asylum for the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth, was opened in 1848, near Denbigh, partly at the expense of those counties, and partly by a charity subscription. Its original accommodation was for 154 paupers, and 12 charity patients. The Asylum estate was then 19 acres. In 1862 additions to the Asylum for 200 patients were sanctioned. In 1863 a detached chapel and a recreation hall were completed, the patients having risen to 321, of whom 15 were charity cases. The Asylum was again enlarged by a wing in 1881, and in 1882 the chapel was increased in size. About 1891, further extension of the Asylum, or the erection of another elsewhere, was mooted; an adjoining farm was purchased, and to facilitate the extension of the Asylum a better water supply was sought. Much delay in these matters compelled us, in 1892, to threaten the counties with a report to the Home Secretary, under Section 247 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. In 1894, plans for the extension were submitted by the Asylum Committee, and we were informed that the better supply of water could be obtained, but differences as to extension between the Councils of the five named Counties obstructed progress. We therefore, in October last, had no alternative but to report to the Secretary of State the failure of the several Counties to  
satisfy



satisfy the requirements of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as regards COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The Asylum was overcrowded, especially in the female division, when visited in April last, though 73 patients were boarded out. A country house, about three miles distant, has been taken on lease, and its recent occupation by women yields some temporary relief. The patients on the books on the 1st of January were 560. Denbigh Asylum.

Derbyshire opened its Asylum, at Mickleover, a few miles out of Derby, with 150 beds in each division, in 1851. The site consisted of 79 acres. In 1868 the women's infirmary was converted into two-storied buildings, and thereby more beds were provided for female patients. The Derby Borough patients were afterwards received, but withdrawn in 1870. In that year a chapel was built. An additional ward for females was provided in 1873, and a block for male patients in 1884. Further additions to the Asylum have very recently been made, including a new residence for the Superintendent and improvements in the laundry. Warming and ventilation of the wards on the "Plenum" system are also recent works. At our last visit we suggested extension of the recreation and dining hall, further improvements of the laundry, telephonic communication with Derby, and between certain points in the Asylum. We also commented on the lack of proper exits from the observation dormitories, and the want of single rooms convenient to those dormitories. In this Asylum were 464 patients at the beginning of the year. Derbyshire Asylum.

The Asylum for the County of Devon, situate at Exminster, near Exeter, was opened in 1845. The Asylum originally provided 450 beds. An addition was made about 1857, and in 1859 a detached building was erected for working patients. Cholera visited the Asylum in 1866 and led to the provision of an isolation hospital. Devon Asylum.

The pressure for further accommodation resulted in repeated extensions, the most recent providing accommodation for 132 female and 60 male patients. The Asylum estate, which at its opening consisted of only 17 acres, has by subsequent purchases been raised to 121 acres.

The re-drainage of the Asylum was skilfully carried out a few years ago. The patients on the 1st of January were 1,063.

During the past year we have been in communication with the Asylum Committee with regard to proposed alterations and additions, the plans for which had been submitted for examination. The consideration of so much of the works as adds to the accommodation of patients has been deferred, pending a settlement of an adequate increase of the water supply for the additional number of patients; but a plan and contract for increasing this supply, at a cost of 1,470*l.*, have received the approval of the Secretary of State. Plans have also been approved by him



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Devon  
Asylum.

for the following works, viz.:—A new laundry, new nurses' block, quarters for an additional medical officer, the extension of the kitchen and stores, the provision of corridors of communication between the main building and detached blocks, and of a new building for machinery for lighting the entire Asylum by electricity. These works are expected to cost 14,450*l.*, and will add materially to the comfort and well-being of the whole establishment.

Dorset  
Asylum.

The earliest Asylum for Dorset was at Forston, near Dorchester. When first visited by members of our Board, in 1845, it had 136 patients. In 1863 a new Asylum was opened at Charminster, on an estate of 60 acres, which had been recently acquired: the Asylum at Forston being retained for patients. In 1890, with a view to extension, 200 acres of additional land were purchased, and new buildings have been built alongside the Charminster Asylum. These buildings, which will accommodate 367 patients, are nearly ready for occupation, and will be appropriated entirely to patients of the female sex, the original building at Charminster, which now contains patients of both sexes, being devoted to male patients. The total number of beds at Forston in 1851 was 162. The Asylum at Forston is to be abandoned. The numbers on the books at Forston and Charminster on the 1st of January were 506.

The principal improvements proposed by the Committee during the year, and approved by the Secretary of State, comprised the provision of a new chapel, at the cost of 2,350*l.*, electric lighting of the asylum, and additions to and alterations in the Charminster Asylum buildings. The proposed alterations are designed to render the accommodation for the male patients more suitable for its purpose, especially for those of the private class. The cost of these alterations is estimated at 4,500*l.*; that of the electric lighting at 3,888*l.*

Durham  
County  
Asylum.

For Durham County an asylum site was purchased in 1855 at Sedgefield, 10 miles from the City of Durham. The Asylum was opened in 1858 for 312 patients. It consisted of a main building of three stories and two separate blocks of two stories. An artesian well supplied the water. Additions to the Asylum were first mooted in 1860. New workshops were erected in 1862, and by conversion of the old shops more beds were obtained. The Asylum farm was also extended to 160 acres. Further permanent additions to the buildings were completed in 1868. Additional blocks for each sex were the next undertaking. This extension was followed by several additions (*inter alia*) for chronic cases, and by the provision of new waterworks, a new chapel, and wards for male epileptic patients. The Asylum has 332 acres of freehold and 14 acres of leasehold land. A new laundry is the last structural work here. The patients on the 1st of January last were 1,409.

The



The Essex Asylum, at Brentwood, designed for 448 patients, was opened in 1853. The original site of 86 acres was increased by purchases of additional land in the following year, in 1860, and in 1872. Enlargement of the Asylum was approved in 1868. A mansion at Brentwood was in 1874 included in the Asylum accommodation. More recently a house at Mistley has been acquired for female patients, also a house at Leyton for males. In 1879 a new recreation hall and other additions to the Asylum were approved, and a large annexe was opened in 1888. The presence of diseases suggestive of defective sanitation led to examination of the Asylum drainage in 1891, and the defects discovered were dealt with by the Committee, but not, we think, in a very thorough manner. A mansion at Haroldswood, and a house at Walthamstow have been acquired for the accommodation of patients. At the beginning of this year 1,516 patients were on the Asylum books.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Essex Asylum.

The plans of an Infectious Hospital, at an estimated cost of 3,000*l.*, have been approved. These plans were in substitution for plans previously approved, but the cost of which, if carried out, would have amounted to 4,400*l.*

In 1857, Glamorgan retired from its Union with the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, and selected a site for a separate Asylum at Angelton, near Bridgend. The Asylum was opened in 1864. Extension took place in 1871. Detached wards for infectious cases were approved in 1877, and increased day space in 1880. An auxiliary Asylum at Parc Gwylt was opened in 1887. At Angelton and Parc Gwylt there were on the 1st January 1,162 patients. We have urged a separate Asylum for the insane paupers of Cardiff, improvement of the Assistant Medical Officer's quarters at Angelton, the erection of an isolation hospital, and suitable accommodation for pathological research.

Glamorgan  
Asylum.

Plans for an additional reservoir, for the supply of water to the Asylum at Parc Gwylt, estimated to cost 6,500*l.*, were approved during the year.

Gloucestershire had, in union with subscribers to a charity, an Asylum at Gloucester in 1845, and in the Asylum were 271 patients. Additional wards were sanctioned in 1847. About 24 acres were, in 1851, the extent of the Asylum land. A wing was added in 1854, and further alterations were sanctioned in the following year. The subscribers were bought out and retired from the union in 1856, and extensive additions to the building, including a residence for the Superintendent, were authorised. In 1871 other additions and a detached chapel were built, and a few years afterwards the female division was enlarged. An auxiliary Asylum, built upon land at Barnwood, and designed for chronic and harmless patients, was opened in 1883. The two Asylums contained on the 1st of January 1,069 patients. At our visit last year we recom-

Gloucester  
Asylum.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Hants and  
Isle of Wight  
Asylum.

mended better warming of the auxiliary Asylum, and, at the old Asylum, an increase in the number of w.c.'s.

Hants opened its Asylum at Knowle in 1852 for 400 patients, with 105 acres. Its accommodation was increased in 1857 by conversion of workshops into wards and by the erection of new shops. Additions to the buildings were approved in 1861, again in 1874 and 1883. A detached chapel was provided in 1875. More land was purchased in 1879, and a new wing was occupied in 1884. Portsmouth and Southampton patients were formerly received here. Isle of Wight and Winchester patients are still received. The drainage was reconstructed in 1887. Typhoid fever has frequently visited the Asylum. The drainage and water supply being suspected, a new water supply was provided in 1893. The recurrence of typhoid fever in 1892 and 1893 indicated sanitary defects in the w.c. arrangements and in the supply of warm air to the wards. To these matters we called the attention of the Committee, who acted promptly in the matter, and submitted plans for six new sanitary spurs and for installing a new hot-water supply. The contract for these works, which amounted to 8,074*l.*, has been approved, and it is to be hoped that when the works have been completed the Asylum may be restored to a sanitary condition.

There are over 1,000 patients in this Asylum; but on the removal of the Isle of Wight patients, on the completion of the Asylum now in course of erection for that island, 200 beds will become vacant.

Hereford  
County and  
City Asylum.

Hereford County and City provided a joint Asylum, in 1871, for 200 patients of each sex. The estate comprised 110 acres at Burghill, three miles from the city. The water supply comes from wells on the estate, and was improved in 1876. On the books were 386 patients on the 1st of January. A few cases were boarded out. The Asylum will soon require enlargement, and a detached Hospital is much needed. The building has been recently heated and ventilated with success on the "Ashwell-Nesbit" system.

## Kent Asylums.

Kent had, prior to 1845, provided an Asylum near Maidstone for over 300 patients. Shortly after that date additions were proposed, but the idea was abandoned, and the pressure for accommodation of the county lunatics was met, in 1859, by discharge of the patients chargeable to boroughs in the county. Maidstone patients were, however, taken back in 1862. Enlargement was sanctioned in 1864, and the patients of several Kent boroughs were re-admitted. Further accommodation and the purchase of 100 acres were authorised in 1866; more land was purchased in 1867; enlargement of the chapel and the erection of new buildings took place in 1869; an addition to the male division and an Infectious Hospital were provided between 1870 and 1872. The erection of a second Asylum, at Chartham, near Canterbury, was decided on

on in 1872, but no part was occupied till 1875. At both Asylums there have been later additions and improvements. In 1886 a detached Hospital was provided for the Chartham Asylum. On the 1st January last there were 1,593 patients at Barming Heath, and 870 at Chartham.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Kent Asylum.

The first Asylum for Lancashire was built near Lancaster, and was opened in 1816. In 1845 it had 668 patients. Two other Asylums for the county, one at Prestwich for 400, the other at Rainhill for 450 patients, were opened in 1851. In 1856 additions to the Lancaster and Rainhill Asylums were sanctioned, and a better water supply was obtained for the former Asylum. Further enlargement of Rainhill followed in 1861. The accommodation at each Asylum was subsequently increased on several occasions, and in 1873 a fourth Lancashire Asylum was opened at Whittingham. At Lancaster in 1881, at Whittingham in 1883, at Prestwich in 1884, and at Rainhill in 1886 auxiliary annexes were opened. Each Asylum has gradually also increased its quantity of land. On the 1st of January 1895, Lancaster had 1,809 patients on its books; Prestwich 2,497; Rainhill 1,822, and Whittingham 1,930.

Lancashire  
Asylums.

The chief improvements and additions proposed during the year by the Asylums Board, and the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, consist of the providing new boilers at a cost of 1,589*l.* at the Lancaster Asylum, the erection of a separate block for nurses at the Rainhill Asylum at an estimated cost of 5,500*l.*, the enlargement of the infirmary wards at the same Asylum at the cost of 1,060*l.*, and the provision of 70 additional single rooms at the Prestwich Asylum, at an estimated cost of 11,238*l.*

Leicester Borough and County united in 1851 with Rutland in the joint use of an existing Asylum, which had been originally established at the joint expense of the county, and subscribers to a charity, and opened in 1837. The Asylum, which at the time of the Union provided 250 beds, was enlarged in 1856. The Borough retired from the Union with the two counties under a Private Act of 1865, and removed its patients. Further enlargements were approved in 1877 and 1878. A site for a new Asylum was purchased in 1878, but the proposal was afterwards abandoned. Extension of the Asylum was opposed by us on account of the limited area of land (37 acres only), but owing to the pressure for further accommodation, the erection of extensive blocks has since been reluctantly agreed to. There were at our last visit 30 charity cases only in the wards. The total of insane inmates was 469, on the 1st of January last.

Leicestershire  
Asylum.

The parts of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland (divisions of Lincoln County), and the Boroughs of Lincoln and Grantham united in 1846 to build an Asylum at Bracebridge, near Lincoln City, for 266 patients, and bought 45 acres. The

Lincolnshire  
Asylum.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Lincolnshire  
Asylum.

Asylum was opened in 1853. In 1859 the Asylum was added to, and further additions were sanctioned in 1864 and 1869, yet need for additional accommodation arose in 1889, and still continues. The number of patients on the 1st of January last was 731.

The union which existed between the local authorities interested in the Asylum was dissolved in 1893; but owing to differences of opinion which have arisen between the several local authorities, no settlement has yet been come to as to the valuation of the Asylum property, and the amount to be paid, to those local authorities which may retire and withdraw their pauper patients from the Asylum.

In these circumstances we reported to the Secretary of State that the above-mentioned local authorities had failed to satisfy the requirements of the Lunacy Acts as regards Asylum accommodation. The Secretary of State has caused requisitions to be served upon the defaulting authorities, calling upon them to provide Asylum accommodation.

London County  
Asylums.

The County of London has five Asylums, situate respectively at Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane Hill, and Claybury. Of the four Asylums taken over in 1889, under the Local Government Act 1888, from Middlesex and Surrey, that at Hanwell was opened in 1831. It was designed for 969 patients; the estate contained 83 acres, and has since been increased. Colney Hatch was opened in 1851. It was designed for 1,258 beds; the land originally taken was 130 acres, but additional land has been since acquired. In 1857 the enlargement of both Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums was determined on. Our Board entertained very strong objections to the enlargement, but in the special circumstances reluctantly gave way. On the 1st of January last the patients at Hanwell were 1,960; at Colney Hatch, 2,211; the former was crowded; the latter had but two vacant beds in each division. The Asylum at Banstead was opened in 1877. It was designed for 1,500 chronic and quiet cases, but very soon after its opening acute and violent cases, as well as chronic and quiet were and still are received. Their reception led to many alterations, the original structural arrangements not being suitable for acute and violent cases. On the 1st of January last the Banstead patients were 2,000. Cane Hill Asylum was taken over simultaneously with the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, and Banstead Asylums. It was originally a Surrey Asylum, and was opened in 1883 for 1,224 patients. By subsequent additions accommodation for over 2,000 patients has been provided, and on the 1st of January last 2,018 were on the books. The fifth London Asylum, at Claybury, was designed in 1887 for 2,000 patients, and was opened in 1893. The Asylum estate embraces 270 acres. There is also a mansion on the estate, which has been adapted for the reception of 50 male patients of the private class, and plans have recently been approved for additional cottages for attendants,  
and



and for a pathological laboratory. At this Asylum, on the 1st of January last, there were 2,173 patients.

In February last approval was given by the Secretary of State to the purchase of a site for another (sixth) Asylum for the county, at Bexley Heath. The Asylums Committee proposed to erect a general Asylum on this site for 2,000 acute and chronic cases. To the aggregation of so many patients in one institution we objected, unless it was restricted to the reception of only chronic cases; but our objections were overruled by the Home Secretary. The original proposal to build two Asylums, each with 1,000 beds, we much preferred to the erection of one Asylum for 2,000 patients. In the acquisition of the Bexley site the London County Council have, we think, been tardy in listening to our warnings in regard to the demand for pauper lunatic accommodation by the county, and we fear that troubles are ahead in that direction.

The Middlesex Asylum at Wandsworth was originally provided by Surrey for 400 of its lunatic paupers. It was opened in 1841, added to in 1846, and was further enlarged between 1853 and 1854. A further provision of single rooms and the erection of a detached hospital took place between 1874 and 1877; a new chapel, a recreation hall, a mortuary, and extension of workshops were added between 1880 and 1890. The Asylum was transferred to the County of Middlesex in 1889, consequent upon the passing of the Local Government Act 1888. In the Asylum at the beginning of the year were 1,121 patients, 40 being London cases received under contract. The better drainage of the Asylum has lately received attention. Provision of supplementary observation dormitories is a recent improvement. A block for idiots has been planned as an annexe to the Asylum.

The Asylum for the Counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor is at Abergavenny. It was opened with 215 beds in 1851. The County and City of Hereford were originally united with the above-named counties in providing Asylum accommodation, but retired from the Union in 1867. The Asylum provided 333 beds in 1852, and additions were then in progress for 30 more. In 1858 accommodation was provided for 130 more patients. Two additions to the Asylum were made between 1875 and 1884. In 1891 an additional male infirmary ward and accommodation for nurses was provided, and at the same time sanitary improvements were carried out. Last year the patients had risen to 946; the Asylum was full, but a dissolution of the Union is contemplated. The Asylum Committee owns 132 acres and rents 127 acres.

The Asylum for Norfolk is situate at Thorpe, near Norwich. It was opened in 1814. Additions to the building were made upon an economical scale in 1858. In 1860 the Norwich patients were received. Several enlargements of the Asylum occurred between 1863 and 1878. The erection of an auxiliary annexe



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Norfolk  
Asylum.

annexe for chronic cases and an enlargement of the Asylum chapel were completed in 1879. In 1892 a new residence was provided for the Medical Superintendent. In 1881 the Norwich patients were removed. In 1890 an outbreak of typhoid fever and dysenteric diarrhoea occurred, and led to better ventilation of the drains. In 1893 typhoid fever re-visited the Asylum, but its origin baffled detection, though it pointed to sanitary defects in the Asylum which have not yet been discovered. We have condemned the male observation dormitory here as unsafe, and we have told the Committee that we consider that the water supply is unsatisfactory. The patients, including some Suffolk and London cases, numbered 784 on the 1st of January.

During the year the Committee decided to erect three pairs of cottages for attendants, and the plans for these, at an estimated cost of 1,229*l.*, have been approved.

Northampton  
Asylum.

Northamptonshire opened an Asylum for its pauper lunatics in 1876. The Asylum was planned for 271 patients of each sex, and was built upon an estate of 193 acres, at Berrywood. Plans for additions for 150 patients were sanctioned in 1885, and a detached hospital was soon afterwards provided. A block for idiot children was opened in 1888, and 53 additional acres were purchased in 1890. There have been several outbreaks of diarrhoea and fever, but investigation failed to discover its origin. Last year there was no outbreak. Nearly half of the 826 patients in the Asylum last year were out-county cases. A recent boring for an addition to the water supply and the construction of a new reservoir have more than satisfied the requirements of the Asylum. The Asylum owns 246 acres of land.

Northumber-  
land Asylum.

The Asylum for Northumberland was not opened till 1859. Several enlargements have been sanctioned. The most important additions were finished in 1888. They included a new dining hall and accommodation for 150 patients, and since then the infirmaries have been extended, improved w.c. blocks have been built out, a house for the head male attendant has been provided, also a new mortuary with rooms for pathological work.

The gas works being worn out, we have advised the installation of electric light and the erection of a new laundry. The Asylum Chapel, which is capable of seating some 200 patients, requires enlargement, the patients having risen in number to 599 at the beginning of this year.

Nottingham-  
shire Asylum.

An Asylum at Sneinton was opened in 1812 by subscribers in conjunction with the County and Borough of Nottingham. It has been at various times enlarged. In 1845 it had 212 patients, in 1853 nearly 250. Our Board suggested in that year a separation of the subscribers, and in 1855 the union was dissolved and the private patients left. An enlargement for 40 additional patients was reluctantly acceded to by our Board in 1862, and was carried out in 1863, also an enlarge-  
ment

ment for 50 more patients in 1865. In 1880, the union between the County and Borough being dissolved, the Borough opened an Asylum for itself and withdrew its patients. We have long condemned the Asylum at Sneinton for its structural defects and limited site, and the County is now seeking a site for a new Asylum. On the 1st of January last there were 338 patients.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Nottingham-  
shire Asylum.

Oxford County and City originally shared the existing Asylum at Littlemore. The County of Berks and the Borough of Abingdon united with them in 1845, and Reading followed in 1847. This union rendered necessary an extension of the building, and led to an additional purchase of land. The Asylum land in 1852 was only 22 acres; the beds were then 385. New wards were constructed for 122 patients in 1853. The patients had risen in 1857 to 500. Alterations and improvements in the building were noticed in 1859. In 1869 the County of Berks gave up all but 83 beds, and Reading all its beds. More land was purchased in 1873, and in 1877 the union between Berks and Oxford was dissolved. In 1883 a new chapel and a new residence for the Medical Superintendent were provided. The patients on the books on the 1st of January were 523, and the Asylum was nearly full. Windsor has a limited number of patients here. The Asylum has within the last few years benefited by the construction of a new system of drains.

Oxford  
Asylum.

The Salop Asylum at Bicton was opened in 1845, with 80 patients. The Counties of Salop and Montgomery and the Borough of Wenlock united for Asylum purposes in 1847, and considerable additions and alterations in the Asylum became necessary. In 1859 two wings, a new chapel, and new offices were built. The original acreage, about 15 acres, was then increased by the purchase of 14 more; the drainage was also improved. Overruling the opposition of Montgomery, the Secretary of State, in 1864, ordered the plans of an extension of the Asylum to be carried into effect. In 1874 the Secretary of State refused, upon the opposition of Montgomery, to give his approval to a dissolution of the union. An outbreak of erysipelas concurrent with overcrowding led to further improvement of the drainage between 1874 and 1876. In 1879 Montgomery again successfully resisted an attempt to dissolve the union.

Salop Asylum.

Further enlargement was sanctioned in 1879, our Board then vainly urging increase of its land; however, two small plots were purchased in 1882. An outbreak of fever, in 1887, necessitated a reconstruction of the drains. In 1888 the water supply was found to be contaminated, but this defect was soon remedied by sinking a new well.

In 1893 a recurrence of typhoid fever induced us to call the attention of the Committee to the sanitary condition of the institution. Last year there was no return of the fever. The patients on the 1st of January were 784.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Somerset  
Asylum.

The year 1848 saw the opening of the Somerset Asylum, near Wells. Detached buildings, for convalescing and chronic cases, and very cheap in construction, were provided about 1855. In 1860 a dining hall and workshops were provided, and in 1865 an additional wing was built without authority, but this enlargement was retrospectively approved.

A new chapel and a new recreation hall were subsequently erected, and 22 single rooms were added. Further and extensive additions and several purchases of land followed. In 1877 the City of Bath united with the County. This union compelled further enlargements and ultimately led, in 1891, to a proposal for a second Asylum. A site for that Asylum was found near Taunton in 1891, and plans and contract for its erection, at a cost of 113,300*l.*, were approved in 1892. The Asylum is designed to accommodate 200 male and 250 female patients. Typhoid fever showed itself in the old Asylum in 1893. Investigation failed to discover its origin. The patients, on the 1st of January, were 891.

Staffordshire  
Asylum  
at Stafford.

The first Asylum for Staffordshire was provided at Stafford. It was opened in 1818. In 1845 it had 259 patients, and the County and subscribers were joint owners. The union with the subscribers was dissolved in 1853 by the County Justices purchasing from the subscribers their property and interest in the Asylum. Important enlargement, to accommodate 300 patients, was sanctioned in 1881. There were 872 patients on the books on the 1st of January. The sewage arrangements have recently been improved.

Early in the year the plans of an infectious hospital for six patients of either sex, and for quarters for an assistant medical officer, were approved by the Secretary of State. The Asylum Committee decided not to carry out the work on the plans as approved, and have since submitted amended plans, which are under consideration.

Staffordshire  
Asylum,  
Burntwood.

A second Asylum for Staffordshire at Burntwood, near Lichfield, was opened in 1864, but though it has been since added to, in 1891 it was overcrowded, and still is in that condition, having over 600 patients. The laundry has been recently enlarged and improved. In view of the urgent necessity for further accommodation for female patients in the Staffordshire Asylums, the General Asylum Committee resolved to provide additional wards on the female side at this Asylum, and at the same time to erect a new Infirmary. Plans of these additions were submitted and approved during the year, and a contract for the works, at the cost of 16,075*l.*, was subsequently made. The additions will accommodate 147 patients.

Staffordshire.  
Third New  
Asylum at  
Cheddleton.

The want of Asylum accommodation for the lunatics belonging to this County and to the County Boroughs of Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton having become acute, plans for a new Asylum, to be erected on a site at Cheddleton,



Cheddleton, near Leek, which had been acquired in the pre-vious year, were, after some amendments, approved. The Asylum is designed to accommodate 300 patients of each sex, with administrative offices of sufficient size to allow for an extension of accommodation for 800 patients. The estimated cost was 145,000*l.*, but the contract for the work amounted to 165,115*l.*

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Staffordshire.  
Third new  
Asylum at  
Cheddleton.

The Suffolk Asylum is at Melton. It was opened in 1829, and in 1845 it provided accommodation for 244 patients. Its inadequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the County was reported by our Board to the Secretary of State in 1879, but defects in the sewerage and water supply delayed enlargement. After reconstruction of the drainage and erection of a new laundry and water towers, additions for 80 patients of each sex were approved and carried out. Typhoid fever soon afterwards broke out, and, notwithstanding that, by large expenditure, a new water supply was provided, fever has ever since recurred at intervals. The drainage does not appear to be in fault, and the Committee are trying to ascertain the cause of the epidemic. Satisfactory infirmaries have lately replaced very poor provision for the sick patients. The Asylum had 551 patients at the beginning of this year.

Suffolk  
Asylum.

The Surrey Asylum is at Brookwood. It was partially opened in 1867; but its full occupation was delayed by an insufficient water supply, which was finally procured. Several additions have since been sanctioned. More land has also been acquired, bringing the total area of the Asylum property to 223 acres. Rectification of the Asylum drainage within the last few years has been a great improvement. The last addition to the building was an extension of the female infirmary. The County patients on the 1st of January were 839; but the total number of patients on the books, including many London and other patients, was 1,074.

Surrey  
Asylum.

East and West Sussex delayed the purchase of a site for an Asylum, upon the plea of agricultural distress and local burdens, till 1855. The Asylum was opened in 1859, by which time the Borough of Brighton had united with the County for Asylum purposes under a special Act. The Asylum is near Hayward's Heath, and was originally planned for 450 beds. An artesian well is the source of its water supply. A new wing was added in 1863, and further enlargements were authorised in 1869 and 1873. These included a recreation hall, single rooms, and an extension of the laundry. In 1877 a detached hospital was provided in the place of some cottages which had been previously used for hospital purposes, and in 1879 a new house for the Superintendent was commenced.

East Sussex  
and Brighton  
Asylum.

On the 1st of January last 888 patients were on the books. The provision of a detached hospital for acute cases, and special accommodation for idiot children, are under con-



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

sideration by the Committee. Both these projects we regard favourably.

West Sussex retired from the Union, under an award of the Local Government Act Commissioners, of April 1892, and has designed an Asylum for itself on a site near Chichester, to accommodate 450 patients, with sufficient administrative offices for an Asylum for 600.

Warwick  
Asylum.

The County of Warwick purchased 29 acres at Hatton, and partially opened its Asylum there in 1852 for 334 patients. The relaying of the Asylum drains soon became a necessity, and the ventilation of the interior of the building was at first defective. About 1863 a new chapel was added. Since then, other additions have been made, the most important being the erection of a detached building for idiots now occupied by ordinary cases. An outbreak of typhoid fever, in 1889, necessitated further rectification of the drains, and the ventilation of some wards was also taken in hand. The acquisition, in 1891, of a large farm on lease was an addition to the Asylum property, and other land has since been acquired. There were 781 patients on the 1st of January last.

Plans for an enlargement of the Asylum, at an estimated outlay of 38,400*l.*, have been approved. The enlargement will provide additional accommodation for 91 male and 116 female patients at the main building, and for 29 male patients at the annexe at Highfield. It also comprises an improvement and extension of the kitchens, additions to the chapel, and the provision of a new residence for the Medical Superintendent, and additional accommodation for attendants.

## Wilts Asylum.

Wilts opened its Asylum near Devizes in 1851. Additions were made for 30 patients in 1858. Further additions followed in 1864, 1867, 1877, and 1878, and more land was purchased in 1882. The most recent improvements have been the provision of an infectious hospital, additional dormitory accommodation, enlargement of the laundry, a new residence for the Medical Superintendent, and an improved system of sewerage. The Asylum has 133 acres of land.

On the 1st of January 719 patients were in the Asylum, which was then quite full.

Worcester  
Asylum.

In 1852 was opened, at Powick, the Worcester County and City Asylum, providing 188 beds, the site consisting of 45 acres. An upper storey for 82 patients was sanctioned in 1854, and shortly afterwards a new chapel. In 1858 the patients had risen to 322. Further additions followed in quick succession. These included new waterworks, a new female infirmary, a new recreation hall, more accommodation for patients, a new house for the Medical Superintendent, a new chapel, and, in 1892, a separate annexe.

The Asylum provides accommodation for 1,060 patients, and there were 1,017 in it at the beginning of the year. A detached

detached hospital is a desideratum here, the necessity for which is emphasised by an outbreak of scarlet fever last year.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

Yorkshire has five Asylums, situated severally at Wakefield, at Clifton (a suburb of York City), at Beverley, at Wadsley, and at Menston. The Asylums at Wakefield, Wadsley, and Menston are for the West Riding, that at Clifton is for the North Riding, and that at Beverley for the East Riding patients.

Yorkshire  
Asylums.

The Asylum at Wakefield, which was opened in 1818, had 433 patients in 1846, and was about that time enlarged. In 1849 it was invaded by Asiatic cholera. In 1852 the beds were 662; the extent of the Asylum land being 55 acres. In 1858 the patients were 851, and additions to the buildings were in progress, and in 1865 further additions, including a detached block and an isolation hospital, were made. In 1870 a dining hall was sanctioned, in 1873 a new laundry, and somewhat later the dining hall was re-adapted, and a new dormitory and additional single rooms were provided.

Wakefield.

The prevalence of diarrhœa led to reconstruction of the drainage in 1885. The latest important structural works comprised alterations and additions to the administrative department and nurses' block in 1892. The area of the Asylum estate was increased in 1894 by the purchase of 15 acres of adjoining land at the price of 6,212*l*. On the books, on the 1st of January last, were 1,397 patients. This Asylum is quite full on the female side, and nearly full on the male. The Asylum, when last visited, was free from the severe form of diarrhœa which was prevalent there in 1892-93. We urged the plastering of the rough brick walls of the older portion of the Asylum, which is being carried out.

The erection of a hospital for acute cases at each of the West Riding Asylums is, we understand, under consideration by the General Asylums Committee of that Riding.

The opening of the Wadsley Asylum dates from 1872. Its site of 194 acres near Sheffield was purchased in 1866. Since the opening of the Asylum the erection of farm buildings, of a new chapel, of a detached block for patients, and of another for nurses, the reconstruction of the drainage, the building of a detached hospital, and the purchase of additional land, have been accomplished. Better means of escape from the upper floors of this Asylum, in case of fire, are required. The patients were 1,617 on the 1st of January last.

Wadsley.

Menston, the last Asylum built for the West Riding, was opened in 1888. It is near Leeds and Bradford, and in it were 945 patients at the beginning of this year. The site, which originally comprised 287 acres, has been added to. The only noteworthy additions to the Asylum have been chronic blocks for 600 male and female patients, a detached hospital, farm buildings,



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Yorkshire  
Asylums.  
Clifton.

buildings, and a mortuary. This Asylum has the unenviable distinction of being without a chapel or building specially appropriated to Divine Service.

The Asylum at Clifton was opened for the North and East Ridings in 1847 with 320 beds. It then had 88 acres of land, and more land was added in 1853 and 1856. New wings were completed in 1856, and additional farm buildings in 1858. The East Riding retired from the Union in 1867. After that event the Asylum offices and laundry were improved. A new chapel was erected in 1874, and observation dormitories about 1879. In 1889 a block for 50 female patients and an Infectious Hospital were added. A new laundry and the conversion of the old laundry into dormitories are recent structural works. At our last visit we suggested, *inter alia*, general consideration of the sanitary arrangements and provision of w.c. spurs to the wards. The wards were overcrowded, but some relief will be obtained when the Middlesbrough patients, who number 137, are removed to the Asylum which that Borough is providing.

Beverley.

The Beverley Asylum was opened in 1871 for the East Riding. The subsequent additions to it comprise water-works, a detached hospital, extension of the infirmaries and laundry, and the purchase of 52 acres of land. There has been a difficulty about the disposal of the sewage, which has been overcome by alumino-ferric treatment. The water supply was a few years back contaminated by sewage, but the mischief was soon obviated. In this Asylum were 346 patients at the beginning of the year.

Birmingham  
Asylums.

The Asylum first provided by Birmingham was opened at Winson Green in 1850. It had but 22 acres of land in 1851, the beds being 312. These beds had been raised in number to 359 in 1857, but the accommodation became inadequate, and separate blocks were erected at each end of the building in 1854 upon a promise that more land would be acquired. That additional land was obtained by purchase of two small portions and by exchange, but the total quantity was afterwards reduced by a sale of portions of the Asylum estate to the Guardians for the Borough Fever Hospital in 1880 and in 1883. Our Board vainly protested, but the purchase was approved by the Secretary of State. The exercise ground for the patients is far too limited. The patients on the 1st January last, 634, practically left no vacant bed.

The second Asylum for Birmingham was opened in 1882 on a site of 72 acres, at Rubery Hill, in King's Norton, for chronic cases only. The source of water is a well, and there is a high-level reservoir. On the Asylum books, on the 1st of January, there were 665 patients. New blocks on each side, now in course of erection, will abate the overcrowding. The dining hall has also been recently enlarged. Pauper patients are admitted here by transfer only from Winson Green.

The

The existing Bristol Asylum at Stapleton was provided in 1861 in lieu of St. Peter's Hospital in the city, to accommodate the lunatic paupers of the Borough. The land originally acquired was 28 acres, which our Board thought to be insufficient. The plans were designed for 200 patients. Six more acres were purchased in 1865, an acre and a-half in 1877, nine in 1883, and a small plot in 1885. Plans for additional accommodation were approved in 1874, and a chapel was built in 1882. Further extension came under consideration in 1886, and was completed in 1888. That we then considered should be the maximum extension, viz., accommodation for about 690 patients, having regard to the limited extent of the estate. Since then the administrative department has been improved by structural additions and alterations. In the Asylum on the 1st of January the patients were 652. An Infectious Hospital has been provided. At our visit of last year improvement of the Infirmary was in progress, and telephonic communication in the Asylum was under consideration. A recent purchase of eight acres and Stapleton Mills will enable the Committee to utilize a part of the Asylum land hitherto subject to rights of way and easements which interfered with its full enjoyment.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Bristol  
Asylum.

The Borough of Derby, after consideration of several sites and some hesitation to dissolve its union with the County, finally opened an Asylum for itself in 1888 at Rowditch, within a short distance of Derby town, on a site of 42 acres, part of the Corporation Estate. We thought the site too small, but circumstances rendered it impossible for us to press our objection. The Asylum was designed for 300 patients, and was practically full when last inspected.

Derby Borough  
Asylum.

The Exeter Asylum was opened in 1886, at Digby's, near Exeter. It was designed for 328 patients, with administrative buildings for 400, and the land purchased was 89 acres. There were 366 patients on the 1st of January. In this Asylum there has been a very unjustifiable conversion of dining-halls into an observation dormitory, and patients are warded in buildings which were designed for workshops when the plans received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Exeter  
Asylum.

The present Hull Borough Asylum dates from 1883, and took the place of an earlier Asylum opened in 1850. The Asylum had 387 patients on its books at the beginning of this year, and was quite full. Plans for an extension have been approved by the Secretary of State.

Hull Asylum.

Ipswich opened its Asylum in 1870, near the town, for 100 patients of each sex, but the plans provided for extension to accommodate as many more. The subsequent improvements and additions of most importance have been new farm buildings, sewage irrigation works, a detached infectious hospital,

Ipswich  
Asylum.



COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.Ipswich  
Asylum.

hospital, purchases of land (about 18 acres), and the erection of a range of new workshops, enlargement of the laundry, the introduction of internal hydrants into the Asylum, and projected w.c. blocks for the female infirmary. A detached chapel is still needed. Plans of additions to relieve overcrowding have been submitted for consideration. The Asylum had 264 patients at the beginning of this year.

Leicester  
Borough  
Asylum.

The existing Leicester Borough Asylum was opened in 1869, with 274 beds. The original extent of the site was 40 acres. The enlargement of the laundry accommodation and an addition of a detached hospital were sanctioned in 1876, and improvements in the water supply were authorised in 1882. More recent improvements have been additional workshops and boiler-house, and a block for female epileptics. The sewage of the Asylum has been recently connected with the town system. To supplement the water supply from the town mains, which is cut off at night, hydrants have lately been fixed in connection with tanks in the towers of the Asylum. In consequence of a recent outbreak of fire in the building, from certain defects in construction, we have advised a search for similar defects. Further enlargement of the laundry was contemplated at our last inspection. There were 529 patients on the 1st of January last, a considerable number of vacant beds, and beds which could be vacated for the borough female lunatics.

City of London  
Asylum.

The City of London Asylum was opened for 250 patients, near Dartford, in 1866. The first structural additions were for female patients, and were sanctioned in 1874, followed by the provision of a detached infectious hospital in 1878. One hundred acres were added to the estate in 1888. There have been recent improvements in drainage and alterations of the interior of the Asylum, but the infirmary and laundry accommodation are inadequate. The patients on the 1st of January last were 473, including 57 private cases.

Middles-  
brough  
Asylum.

Plans of an Asylum for Middlesbrough were approved last year. The accommodation designed is for 250 beds; the estate consists of 96 acres. The building has been commenced.

Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne  
Asylum.

No statutory provision was made for the pauper lunatics of Newcastle-upon-Tyne till 1864, when a site of 57 acres was obtained at Coxlodge, near the town. The original plans of the Asylum were designed for 130 patients of each sex. It was opened in 1869. Four additional acres were obtained in 1868 for removal of a sewage tank to a greater distance from the Asylum. A high-service water reservoir was sanctioned in 1877. The Asylum was slightly enlarged in 1882. New wings and improvement of the administrative buildings were works next carried out, and 36 additional acres were purchased. An outbreak of typhoid fever in 1891 led to subsequent drainage improvements. To meet a great increase in the  
number

number of the borough pauper lunatics through the extension of its boundaries, a considerable enlargement of the Asylum is in progress. It will relieve the overcrowding noticed at the last inspection, and will provide 361 beds for male patients, the whole of the existing buildings being devoted to females. The patients on the 1st of January were 470.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne  
Asylum.

Norwich did not submit plans for its Asylum till 1874, when, in proceedings instituted by the Secretary of State, the Court of Queen's Bench made a writ of mandamus peremptory, commanding the Corporation of Norwich to provide a sufficient Asylum. The plans having been approved, the building was completed and opened in 1880. It is at Hellesdon, near Norwich. The site, 53 acres, was approved as far back as 1866. The Asylum was designed for about 350 patients. There were 304 on the books at the beginning of the year. There is no detached hospital, though we have urged this provision more than once. Electric light supplements the gas in the interior of the building. A workshop block was added in 1893-4. Exit staircases for escape in case of an outbreak of fire have lately been provided, and outside door-handles are being substituted for locks and keys to single rooms throughout the Asylum.

Norwich  
Asylum.

Nottingham Borough, its union with the county having been dissolved in 1874, opened a separate Asylum for 280 beds near the town in 1880, upon 30 acres, leased from the Corporation. Additional land, 20 acres, having been leased, an Annexe for 250 patients was opened in 1889. About 1891-2 alterations in the infirmary and laundry were carried out. In this Asylum, on the 1st of January, there were 597 patients. It was then full.

Nottingham  
Borough  
Asylum.

Plymouth Borough opened its Asylum in 1891, near the Kingsbridge Road Station, at Ugborough. The site comprised 75 acres, and is between 400 and 500 feet above the sea level. The Asylum was occupied by 227 patients on the 1st of January last.

Plymouth  
Asylum.

After a report by our Board to the Secretary of State of default on the part of the authorities of Portsmouth to provide Asylum accommodation for the borough patients, a site of 75 acres for an Asylum was selected at Milton, near Portsmouth. The Asylum was opened in 1879 for 220 patients of each sex. The subsequent additions to the Asylum have been a new infirmary ward in 1883, a detached infectious hospital in 1886, and adjoining land in 1889, the purchase of which our Board had advised in 1874. Last year we found in the Asylum an excess in number of patients over proper accommodation, and urged the reduction of overcrowding by removal of non-borough patients. The sanitary state of the Asylum was not then good, and we remarked upon the numerous cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, and suggested certain structural and other works to obviate these maladies.

Portsmouth  
Asylum.



COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	The patients occupying the Asylum on the 1st of January last were 585.
Sunderland Asylum.	Sunderland is erecting an Asylum for its own patients within a short distance of the town. It is to provide 350 beds, with offices sufficient for 500 patients. Seventy-five acres are attached to the Asylum.
West Ham Asylum.	West Ham Borough proposes to withdraw its patients from the Essex Asylum and to provide an Asylum for itself, to accommodate about 500 patients. A site at Barking comprising 100 acres has been recently purchased with the approval of the Secretary of State.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

From the entries made in the past year by Members of our Board visiting the several County and Borough Asylums we find that the following Asylums showed overcrowding, and the attention of the several Committees of these Institutions was therefore directed to the matter:—

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	A new Asylum for Herts is, however, planned to meet the inadequacy of accommodation.
Cambridgeshire, Ely, and Cambridge.	The speedy occupation of an extension will soon rectify the overcrowding here.
Cheshire (Upton) - -	At this Asylum steps have been taken for enlargement.
Cornwall - - -	Enlargement is delayed, pending a settlement of the question how the Asylum sewage is to be dealt with.
Denbigh - - -	The extension of this Asylum is now under consideration of the Home Secretary.
Derbyshire - - -	Extensions are in progress to remedy overcrowding.
Devon - - -	Extension of the Asylum is planned, but approval of plans is delayed until an adequate supply of water has been assured.
Durham - - -	The erection of an Asylum for the Borough of Sunderland promises some relief.
Hants - - -	The removal of the Isle of Wight patients to an Asylum for that Island will reduce the numbers.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		INSUFFI- CIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODA- TION.
Hereford - - -	Arrangements for increasing the Asylum accommodation for the county cannot long be delayed.	
Kent :		
(Barming Heath) -	We have repeatedly called the attention of the Committee to overcrowding.	
(Chartham) - -	Though the proposed removal of Hastings patients will give some relief, that relief will soon be absorbed by the county.	
Lancashire :		
(Lancaster) - -	Overcrowding existed in both divisions in several wards, but additions undertaken will soon relieve it.	
(Prestwich) - -	There was no vacant bed, and many patients are boarded out.	
(Rainhill) - - -	There was also no vacant bed, and the wards for sick on both sides were crowded. Enlargement of those wards, though contemplated, cannot for a considerable time be carried out.	
(Whittingham) - -	There was overcrowding, while additions to provide proper reception wards, planned so far back as 1892, and approved by Secretary of State, have not yet been commenced.	
	Throughout Lancashire the pressure for Asylum accommodation is great, but another Asylum for the county is in course of provision at Winwick.	
Lincolnshire - - -	This Asylum was overcrowded, and patients are boarded out. The Union to which this Asylum belongs has, however, been dissolved, and arrangements are in progress which will relieve the pressure.	
London County (Barnstead).	Additions for sick female patients, and for acute males cases only, will soon reduce the congestion here.  We may add that the other London County Asylums are practically full, but the provision of another Asylum at Bexley Heath is in view.	
Northumberland - -	Immediate extension cannot be avoided ; some wards being evidently overcrowded.	
Oxfordshire - - -	This Asylum was full. Many beds were in places where they were not intended to be, and accommodation provided for male patients had been appropriated for female patients. We called the attention of the Committee to the matter.	
Salop - - - -	There was a vacant bed for only one patient.	



INSUFFI-  
CIENCY OF  
ASYLUM  
ACCOMMODA-  
TION.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Somerset and Bath - -	The Asylum was not only crowded, but many patients were boarded out. A second Asylum is, however, building.
Staffordshire (Burnt-wood).	A ward in course of erection will, when occupied, greatly relieve the overcrowding in the female division.
(Stafford) - - -	The pressure for room is very great, and will be intensified until the new Asylum for the county at Cheddleton can be occupied.
Sussex - - - -	Had but three vacant beds in the male division ; some relief will be obtained by removal of West Sussex patients, for whom an Asylum is being built.
Warwickshire - - -	Overcrowding will be removed only when proposed additional blocks are ready for occupation.
Wilts - - - -	No delay should occur in providing additional accommodation for the county. We have urged its provision.
Yorkshire (North Riding).	As it must be a considerable time before the proposed Middlesbrough Asylum can be built and made ready for occupation, the annual increase of pauper lunatics in the Riding will severely tax the resources of this Asylum. We have told the Committee that it would be prudent to consider betimes how the pressure can be met.
(West Riding, Wakefield).	The female division was more than full.
Exeter - - - -	The Committee has, by improper conversion of dining-halls and workshops (specified as such in plans approved by the Secretary of State) into dormitories, an excess of patients over its proper number as regards day space.
Hull - - - -	Was more than full, but extension is in progress.
Ipswich - - - -	Had insufficient accommodation for female sick patients ; the extension proposed for an infirmary in the female division is for the present deferred.
London (City) - -	The infirmary accommodation was inadequate, and we reported this inadequacy to the Committee.
Portsmouth - - -	Overcrowding existed in day-rooms and dormitories, but it could and should be obviated by removal of out-county cases. We brought this matter before the Committee.

## INSANITARY CONDITIONS OF CERTAIN ASYLUMS.

At the Bucks Asylum the w.c. accommodation is scanty. INSANITARY  
CONDITIONS.  
Bucks Asylum.  
We have recommended the Committee to provide w.c. spurs connected with the wards, with cross ventilation and modern fittings.

In the Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Asylum Cambridge  
Asylum.  
there have been typhoid and scarlet fever. Analyses of the Asylum water and milk supply furnished no evidence of mischief from either of these sources; but defects were discovered in the Asylum drainage. Recommendations have been made to the Committee to apply the proper remedy.

The existing sewage arrangements of the Cheshire Asylum Cheshire  
Asylum  
(Parkside).  
at Parkside appear to be unsatisfactory. We have urged the Committee to form a connection of the Asylum drainage with the main sewer of the Corporation of Macclesfield.

The North Wales Counties Asylum at Denbigh, pending a Denbigh  
Asylum.  
final decision as to the mode of providing additional accommodation, still remains without a new water supply.

The difficulty of the water supply at the Devon Asylum Devon  
Asylum.  
will, we understand, be soon overcome.

Small-pox broke out early in February of last year in the Essex  
Asylum.  
Essex Asylum. It was supposed to have been introduced by a visitor. There being then no detached hospital, such isolation as was possible was adopted. Thirty-eight persons were attacked, 13 of them fatally. Every patient and every attendant was re-vaccinated. A medical officer from outside was employed exclusively for the sufferers, and no fresh case has occurred since 17th March last year.

To correct the insanitary condition of the Hants Asylum, Hants Asylum.  
where typhoid fever has repeatedly shown itself, improvement of the w.c.'s is in progress by the erection of closet spurs in connection with the wards.

Several deaths from enteritis, colitis, and typhoid fever, and the prevalence of diarrhœa, point to some serious defect in the drainage, or to contamination of the water supply, of the Kent Asylum at Barming Heath, near Maidstone. Kent Asylum,  
Barming  
Heath.  
At our last visit we urged the Committee to procure an analysis of the water supply, and to hasten the works then in progress for improving the w.c.'s and drainage.

Typhoid fever has reappeared in the Lincoln Asylum. Lincoln  
Asylum.  
Though much has been done to remedy the chief defects of the sewers, more remains to be done. The water supply which comes from the river is suspected by the Medical Superintendent to be the cause of the malady, and especially at times of drought or flood. Boiled and filtered water is



**INSANITARY  
CONDITIONS.**

supplied in all the wards for drinking purposes, but it is almost impossible to prevent the occasional careless use of water from taps in lavatories.

**Norfolk  
Asylum.**

The occurrence of several cases of dysenteric diarrhœa at the Norfolk Asylum led to an inquiry by the Committee into the matter. The whole of the Asylum drains were not long since relaid, and a faulty practice of washing the dairy utensils in polluted water was stopped. Suspicion has since fallen on a neighbouring sewage farm as a cause of the diarrhœa. The subject is receiving attention.

**Notts Asylum.**

An outbreak of small-pox in the Notts Asylum led to the erection of a temporary hospital and to the vaccination of all the inmates of the Asylum.

**Stafford  
Asylum  
(Stafford).**

The drainage at the Stafford Asylum, so long a cause of anxiety, is now discharged into the Corporation sewer, the Asylum meadows being thereby relieved of the excess of sewage which formerly was poured upon them. The new closet spurs are a great improvement.

**Suffolk  
Asylum.**

Contamination of the water supply seems to be the cause of the dysentery, diarrhœa, diphtheria, and typhoid fever which have visited the Suffolk Asylum more or less constantly for several years. A large expenditure on a fresh supply of water has failed to remedy the evil, but the Committee appear to be earnestly seeking a means to prevent the surface and impure water making its way into the deeper source.

**Wilts Asylum.**

The Wilts Asylum is overcrowded, and the detached hospital could with difficulty be vacated, should an infectious disorder invade the Asylum.

**Worcester  
Asylum.**

Several instances of scarlet fever at the Worcestershire Asylum, contracted in the first case by a male attendant, and a case of typhoid fever, from which a male patient was the sufferer (the cause of which could not be traced) have caused us to press for the erection of a detached infectious hospital. The farm cottage was utilised as such hospital, but it accommodates patients of one sex only.

**Yorkshire  
(North Riding)  
Asylum.**

The North Riding Asylum is overcrowded, and its sanitation is imperfect. We have suggested the construction of properly ventilated closet spurs to remedy the defect.

**Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylum,  
Menston.**

Acute enteritis has attacked several patients in the Menston Asylum. The Medical Superintendent was unable to discover any definite cause for its occurrence, but thought that it might result from germs left from the severe outbreak of the disease two or three years ago, which followed upon the admission of a patient from a neighbouring workhouse. We have strongly recommended the adoption of every mode of disinfection.

The

The infirmary accommodation at the City of London Asylum is inadequate, the proportion of old and infirm cases being here, as in most other Asylums, greater now than formerly. We have called the attention of the Committee to this matter, and to the scanty w.c. accommodation in several wards.

INSANITARY  
CONDITIONS.  
City of London  
Asylum.

At the Portsmouth Borough Asylum we have commented on the overcrowding in day-rooms and dormitories. We have urged the Committee to secure the removal as soon as possible of some of the pauper patients received from places not chargeable to unions in the borough. The sanitary state of the Asylum is unsatisfactory, as evidenced by cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, some of them of a serious type, and by deaths from phthisis and erysipelas.

Portsmouth  
Asylum.

In several Asylums we have had to remark upon the rough unplastered brickwork of the internal walls. There is no doubt that unplastered walls afford lodgment for dirt and possibly noxious germs.

The following County and Borough Asylums are still without proper detached isolation hospitals: Cambridgeshire, Ely, and Cambridge, Derbyshire, Somerset and Bath, Carmarthen, Cornwall, Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Notts, Norwich, Salop, Suffolk, Worcestershire, Bristol, Birmingham (Winson Green), Birmingham (Rubery), Exeter, Hull, and Plymouth.

Asylums  
without  
detached  
hospitals.

Detached isolation hospitals are being built at the Lancaster, Essex, and West Riding Asylums.

#### SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

EXCLUSIVE of two cases in which the suicidal act was committed before admission, the number of suicides which occurred during the year in County and Borough Asylums was 10.

SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

This limited number is a matter for congratulation, when the increase in the incidence of melancholia as a form of mental disorder is taken into account.

That suicides have diminished in Asylums of late years, while increasing in frequency out of them, speaks much for modern methods of treatment of the suicidally disposed, in which prudence and boldness are happily blended. The establishment of continuous observation dormitories was one of the steps which, although not without occasional drawbacks, has exercised a marked influence for good. The knowledge by patients that someone is looking after them during the night and early morning, when impulses at self-destruction are most strongly felt, has an excellent effect.

This arrangement combined with much more freedom and



SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

variety in recreation and occupation during the daytime, guarded by a not over-officious vigilance, has with suitable hygienic and dietetic influences improved the prospect of recovery in melancholia.

We now proceed to mention the suicides in detail.

Devon  
Asylum.

Suicide by  
hanging of  
P. N.

P. N., 67 years of age, was admitted into the Devon County Asylum on the 15th November 1894, suffering from senile dementia with loss of memory. He had threatened to drown himself previous to his admission, but although he was paralysed to some extent in the legs, and showed much mental enfeeblement, the Medical Superintendent considered him to be quite fit for care in a well-conducted Workhouse. He was placed in an ordinary ward, and did not sleep under constant observation, and, in fact, was not treated as being suicidally inclined. On the morning of the 27th he was seen several times by the attendants in the ward. Shortly after he had been last spoken to by one of them he was found in the small dormitory of the gallery in which he slept, hanging by his neckerchief, which was fastened to a bar on the outside of a window. He was partly kneeling on the ground, and was quite dead. The verdict of the coroner's jury did not impute blame to anyone.

Essex Asylum.  
Suicide of  
A. M. O., after  
escape.

A. M. O., aged 36, was admitted into the Essex Asylum on the 18th January 1894, suffering from melancholia with suicidal tendencies, having set fire to her clothing just prior to her admission. While out walking with a party of 66 patients on the farm grounds under the care of six nurses she effected her escape and was vainly searched for by a number of attendants and nurses. Subsequently, her mutilated body was found on the railway near Brentwood, having been run over by a train.

The circumstances attending the escape and subsequent death of this patient were considered by our Board, and, being under the impression that the use of caution cards had not been established at this Asylum, we urged their immediate adoption. The Medical Superintendent, however, reported that these cards were in use, but that in this particular case, an error of judgment had allowed the patient to be without one, her admission card merely stating that she was described as suicidal.

Lancaster  
County  
Asylum,  
Whittingham.  
Suicide by  
strangulation  
of E. L.

E. L., a woman aged 38, married, was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on the 13th of January 1894, suffering from mania. She was described as not being suicidal, but dangerous to others. She was full of delusions of persecutions, poisoning, etc., but showed no trace of suicidal tendency at any time. On the night of her death she was sleeping in an ordinary dormitory, and, becoming restless and noisy, was removed, with the sanction of the Medical Officer, to a single room in the corridor, where she was afterwards visited every two hours by a night nurse. At six o'clock,  
when



when the night nurse was visiting every single room with the day nurse, to hand over her patients, they discovered that E. L. was lying dead in bed, having strangled herself with a narrow strip of her flannel vest.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death by strangulation, no blame being attributed to anyone.

J. F. B., aged 36, was admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the 16th October 1893, in an advanced stage of general paralysis. He was not described as being suicidal on admission, nor did he at any time during his stay in the Asylum, give the impression that he had a suicidal inclination. His mental state was one of almost complete fatuity, and he had some convulsive seizures and was regarded as being very near the end of his rapidly advancing disease. On the night of April 14th he was sleeping in a single room, and was visited by the night attendant, who saw him alive at 1.20 a.m., but subsequently at 2 a.m. found him kneeling on the night-commode hanging by his braces from the window-frame. The attendant who put him to bed was, no doubt, to blame for allowing him to retain his braces, and it seemed a rather unusual proceeding to permit a patient so far advanced in general paralysis to sleep in any other single room than in one of those attached to an observation dormitory.

SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

London  
Asylum,  
Hanwell.  
Suicide of  
J. F. B. by  
hanging.

W. P. S. was admitted into the Northampton Asylum on the 20th of October 1894, suffering from mania. He had previously been an inmate of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, from which he had been discharged about two years previously. He slept in an observation dormitory the first night, but as he seemed much clearer in his mind, and asked to be allowed to sleep in a room by himself, saying he could sleep better there, he was on the second evening given a single sleeping-room. He went on improving apparently for the next three days, and was cheerful when he went to bed on the night of the 29th October. He was last seen alive by the night attendant at 2.10 a.m., and at four o'clock he was found dead, having made a noose of a strip of his quilt, tied it to his bedstead, and passed his head through it, his body being extended on the floor, his head and shoulders raised slightly from the ground. He was not suspected of any suicidal intention.

County  
Asylum,  
Northampton.  
Suicide of a  
patient from  
strangulation.

This suicide, with another at the York Asylum, points to the desirability of keeping all recently admitted patients as far as possible under observation at night, until sufficient time has elapsed to allow the Asylum authorities to become acquainted with their peculiarities and tendencies.

H. J. B., aged 56, married, was admitted into the Suffolk Asylum on the 4th of April 1894, suffering from melancholia, with suicidal inclinations. He had tried to strangle himself prior to his admission; had also jumped out of window, and threatened to drown himself in the sea. He was, therefore,

Suffolk County  
Asylum.  
Suicide of  
H. J. B. by  
strangulation.



SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

regarded as actively suicidal, and a caution card was issued to the attendants in his ward that he was on no account to be lost sight of.

On the 27th of April the patients were out in the airing court, but a thunder-storm coming on they, 34 in all, were returned to the ward to the care of one attendant, who had been cleaning windows before the patients came in, and had hurriedly placed the ladder he was using in a small store-room, pulling the door to, which closed by a spring-lock, and being under the impression that he had locked it. The attendant having missed H. J. B. from his usual seat at a quarter to five, and after vainly looking for him in the ward, found him in the store hanging by his neckerchief, which he had passed through a rung in the ladder.

These circumstances being reported to our Board led to a correspondence with the medical superintendent as to the defect in the arrangements which allowed of 34 patients, including an actively suicidal case like the deceased, being left for nearly two hours in the charge of one attendant.

The normal number of attendants belonging to the ward was four, of whom one was out working in the garden with some patients, another was away on leave, a third had been up all night on special duty, and neither of these attendants had been replaced. This disaster was clearly due to the deficiency in the staff of attendants, and our Board addressed a strong remonstrance to the medical superintendent, urging the provision of a stronger staff of attendants in future, and suggesting that the spring locks on the stores should be replaced by dead locks, when no mistake could arise in the mind of the attendant as to the state of the door.

Surrey County  
Asylum,  
Brookwood.  
Suicide of a  
patient while  
out on proba-  
tion.

E. J. W. was admitted into the Surrey Asylum on the 2nd of April 1894, suffering from mania. She remained noisy and excited for some weeks, then rapidly improved, but relapsed again several times until August, when she became convalescent, and continued well until November 16th, when she was allowed home on trial, and hanged herself just before her final discharge was due on the 12th December.

Suicide of a  
patient by  
hanging.

J. H. H. was admitted into the same Asylum on the 12th of July 1894, suffering from mania. He had been under care and treatment on three former occasions, and had shown some fear that he might destroy himself with his razors before his admission. He showed no tendency to suicide in the Asylum, and having steadily improved he was allowed to work at his trade in the workshops, and was discharged on a month's trial on the 7th of December. He was brought back, however, after a week's absence, feeling nervous, upset and unhappy about his wife's conduct with a lodger. From the date of his return he was cheerful and industrious until the 20th, when he destroyed himself by hanging, with the aid of his braces and handkerchief, to the bracket of a flushing tank in a w.c. He had been



been spoken to by the deputy charge attendant in the day-room at 10.35, and at 10.45 he was found suspended, and though everything was done to restore animation and respiration, it was without result. The circumstances attending this death were considered by our Board, and we could not refrain from expressing our regret that more careful supervision had not been exercised over this patient, who had relapsed after so short a trial, and we also impressed upon the medical superintendent the desirability of casing in any brackets or other dangerous points which might offer facilities for, or suggest temptation to, suicide.

SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

A. E., aged 46, was admitted into the Sussex Asylum on the 1st of July 1890, suffering from chronic mania of four years' duration, having been an inmate of the Asylum in the previous year. He was said to be aggressive and violent to others, but not suicidal. During the whole of the four years which elapsed before the date of his death he was never observed to exhibit any suicidal tendency, and he had for some time been employed in the blacksmith's shop, having been considered from his general conduct to be safely entrusted with a certain amount of liberty. On the morning of the 7th of February he was left in the shop at 9.50, and was found by another patient at 10 o'clock hanging to a beam, suspended by a piece of hempen packing used for making joints in steam-pipes. He was at once cut down, and artificial respiration was tried and persevered with, but without effect. This was a case in which no blame could be attributed to anyone, and the act seemed the outcome of a sudden impulse, as the brother of the patient, who came to see him on the day of his death, said that his letters had been cheerful and contented in tone.

Sussex County  
Asylum.

Suicide of A. E.  
by hanging.

W. L., a private patient, aged 52, was admitted into the North Riding Asylum on the 28th of March 1894, suffering from melancholia. He was described as suicidal in his admission order, and also as being dangerous to others. He was at first treated as a suicidal case, and slept for the first two nights under constant observation in the epileptic and suicidal dormitory with 40 other patients, where a night attendant was constantly stationed. As, however, he complained bitterly of being disturbed, and seemed rapidly improving in his mental state, he was allowed to sleep in a separate single room, but was ordered to be visited every half-hour. Four nights later he was visited, and found all right, every half-hour from 8 until 4.10, but at 4.47 he was found suspended by the neck to the top rail of his bedstead, his feet touching the ground. He was at once cut down, and the medical officer, who at once saw him, tried to restore animation, without avail. He did not present the usual appearances of suffocation, and this was confirmed by a post-mortem examination, which disclosed the fact that his neck

North Riding  
of Yorks  
Asylum,  
Clifton.

Suicide of  
W. L. by dis-  
location of the  
neck while  
trying to hang  
himself.



SUICIDES  
IN COUNTY  
AND BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

neck had been dislocated. He had thrown himself over the head of the bed after fixing himself to the top rail of the bedstead.

The circumstances attending this suicide were considered by our Board, and a suggestion was made to the authorities of the Asylum that, in view of the great annoyance experienced by the deceased W. L., a small dormitory apart from the epileptics should, under constant supervision, be set apart, in which the suicidally-disposed inmates of the Asylum might sleep.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED  
WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

Cheshire  
Asylum,  
Macclesfield.  
Death by  
drowning after  
escape.

There is rather a long list of fatal casualties recorded during the course of last year, of which the following are the most important:—

M. W., a female patient aged 22, was admitted into the Macclesfield Asylum on the 19th of August 1893, suffering from subacute mania. She was deemed suicidal, having threatened to cut her throat. Subsequently, the symptoms of depression passed away, and she became more and more maniacal, yet, as she varied from time to time, she was kept under more strict supervision than ordinary, partly because she was occasionally depressed, and also inclined to escape. Eventually she made her escape on the 22nd of October from a bath-room window, the block of the lower sash having been removed during repairs, and not replaced. Although search was made for her, no tidings were obtained till she was about to be discharged by operation of the law, having been absent fourteen days and not recaptured. Information reached the superintendent, however, that her body had been found in the canal, near her home, some sixteen miles from the Asylum. An inquest was held, and a verdict of found drowned returned. This disaster was due to the neglect of the artisan entrusted with the repairs to the window, who had omitted to replace the stops removed for this purpose, and a letter was addressed to the superintendent urging the systematic examination of the windows from time to time, to ensure their being properly blocked.

Death from  
œdema of lungs  
and fractured  
thigh.

A. R., aged 72, was admitted into the same Asylum on the 13th of June 1889, suffering from senile mania. On the 4th of November 1894, he fell down after rising from his chair, and sustained an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the right thighbone. He was put to bed, and died three days afterwards with œdema of the lungs. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

At



At the Cumberland Asylum, a male patient, W. B., admitted 3rd of August 1890, died on 11th January 1894, from exhaustion from heart disease and recent bronchitis, accelerated by burns on the scalp and right hand, accidentally received. The burns were hardly extensive enough to cause death of themselves, but hastened the end of this man, who was 76 years of age, and suffering from heart disease and bronchitis of old standing. He seems to have been warming himself at an open fire protected by a guard, and either over-balanced himself or became giddy or faint, falling between the guard and the fire. He was extricated as quickly as possible by an attendant who was not far away. The accident was due to the guard being open at the top, and the Asylum authorities have upon our recommendation covered in the tops of the fireguards in all wards where feeble, stupid or excited patients are located.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, Carlisle.

Death from exhaustion accelerated by burns.

A. F., aged 33, was admitted into the Essex Asylum on the 28th of November 1890, suffering from partial dementia. General paralysis declared itself, and he was, at the date of his death, an inmate of the infirmary, in an advanced stage of the disease. He was seated near the table where the patients were taking tea on the evening of the 3rd of August, when he was noticed to be choking. He had not had his tea and was seated apart from the others and fed separately on account of his ravenous manner of feeding. The doctor was sent for immediately, but the patient was dead. Some bread pulp was found in the mouth and a small quantity in the larynx behind the epiglottis, the presence of which had caused a spasmodic closure of the glottis and suffocation. The trachea was not obstructed. The presumption was that deceased had seized a bit of bread from his neighbour while waiting to be fed.

Essex Asylum.

Death of A. F. from suffocation by impaction of food.

M. O., aged 22, was admitted into the same Asylum on the 13th of May 1893. She was, on admission, in an imbecile state and developed signs of general paralysis. She was in bed in a single room off the infirmary, and owing to her paralysed state was on a special diet of minced food and thin bread and butter without crust. On the morning of her death, 9th November 1894, she was fed by a nurse with her breakfast, and left sitting up in bed and comfortable. Twenty minutes afterwards she was found dead lying peacefully in bed. Nothing was surmised as to the actual cause of her sudden death until a post-mortem examination was made, when some soft masticated bread was found in the trachea, which had evidently caused her death by suffocation. The medical officers thought that regurgitation of the food had occurred after the patient had been left by the nurse, and this seems the likeliest solution of the matter. An inquest was held, and no blame was imputed to the nurse who fed the patient.

Death from suffocation.



DEATHS BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Death from  
suffocation.

C. W. C., a male patient, aged 47, was admitted into the same Asylum on 30th July 1892, suffering from mania, and was subsequently described as a general paralytic. He was dining in the hall with other patients on the 3rd of November last, when he was noticed to be suffocating. The Assistant Medical Officer, who was summoned, removed the piece of meat and performed artificial respiration, but without avail. An inquest was held. This death, together with the two other deaths, led to a correspondence with our Board relative to the separate and careful feeding of paralytic and epileptic demented, and in this case, although the patient did not bolt his food, but was a slow and careful feeder, he was at the same time so far advanced in general paralysis as to have been placed on a minced diet. Our Board urged the serving of the meals to patients on minced diet at separate tables, and under special supervision.

Gloucester  
Asylum.  
Death with  
fractured ribs.

C. B., aged 79, was admitted into the Gloucester Asylum on the 3rd of October 1894, suffering from dementia, with general bronchitis and great feebleness. He was at once placed in a padded room owing to his restlessness and feebleness. On the 12th he complained of pains in his left side and was examined by the doctor, who found two broken ribs. The charge attendant said he had found him on his face in the room about half-an-hour before he complained, with a gutta-percha utensil by his side. He had been very restless, and it was thought he must have fallen on to this, which was the only thing in the room. He was strapped up, but died on the 17th. A post-mortem verified the opinion as to the fractures, and the left lung was found to be collapsed, having been injured by one of the broken ribs. A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury at the inquest.

Kent County  
Asylum,  
Chartham.  
Death with  
fractured ribs,  
congestion  
of the lungs,  
and entrance  
of food into  
the lungs.

W. B., bargeman, 50 years of age, was admitted into Chartham Asylum on the 22nd of January 1894, suffering from acute melancholia (resistive). He was said to be too restless and resistive to be examined upon admission. He was fed by the tube, and resisted strongly. On January 27th he began striking himself on the chest with his fists. This was followed by much bruising, and on the 28th several broken ribs were discovered on either side of the chest, but he seemed no worse for the fractures till February 6th. On the 7th he was fed about noon, and slept afterwards, but was found about four o'clock to be breathing very heavily, and died about eight o'clock on the same evening.

Post-mortem examination showed bronchial tubes to be obstructed by food apparently regurgitated from the stomach, and congestion of the lungs resulting from this.

The fractured ribs were found to be seven on either side. There was no pleurisy or damage to lung resulting from these fractures.

On the 10th of February a coroner's inquest was held, and it was elicited that deceased had been in the Sheppey Union Workhouse,



Workhouse, from October 1893 till January 22nd, 1894, when he was removed to the Asylum in a cab by the Relieving Officer. He had latterly become more troublesome in the Workhouse, and finally assaulted the Wardsman on Sunday evening the 21st of January, when he was placed under restraint by the Master. It took several persons to do this, as he was extremely violent and resistive. He had been carefully examined by Dr. Cæsar, the Workhouse Medical Officer, on the day previous to this outbreak of violence, and also on the evening of that day. This was affirmed upon oath by him, and he was positive that at the time of the second examination there were no ribs broken. According to the evidence of the Relieving Officer and his Assistant, W. B. gave no trouble on the way to the Asylum; there was no occasion for coercing him or using any force towards him, and the patient was described as running upstairs on his arrival at the Asylum. He was admitted at 2.30, but was not seen by a medical officer till 4, and then he was not carefully examined on account of his restlessness and resistance. Nor was this grave omission of duty repaired subsequently, although he was fed daily, and when in a position of readiness for being fed the examination could easily have been made, and the injuries, if in existence, detected. He was not, however, examined until the 28th, when Dr. Fitzgerald, the medical superintendent, who had been absent until then, did so, and detected the broken ribs. The patient died on the 8th of February, apparently from the cause previously mentioned.

DEATHS BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

The inquest was followed on the 22nd of February by an inquiry by the Committee of Visitors, who, however, could not elicit evidence of any violence used towards W. B. after his admission, neither could they assume that the fractures had been sustained in the Workhouse, in the face of the Workhouse Medical Officer's evidence that he had on two separate occasions, viz., the Saturday and Sunday immediately preceding W. B.'s admission to the Asylum, carefully examined him and found him free from injuries.

This state of uncertainty was mainly due to the neglect shown by the assistant medical officer who first saw the patient in not then making a careful examination of him, and certifying to the Relieving Officer who brought the patient either that he was or was not free from bodily injury.

W. F., aged 37, a male patient, was admitted into the Lancaster Asylum in 1877, suffering from mania. He became quiet and partially demented, but was trusted and tractable, so that he was usefully employed at the workshops on errands, &c.

Lancaster  
Asylum.  
Death of W. F.  
from shock  
following  
gastrotomy.

He was noticed to be looking ill on the 18th of June 1894, and said he had swallowed some nails. He was examined, and a hard mass was found in the epigastric region. As he became



DEATHS BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

Lancashire  
Asylum at  
Rainhill.

Death of a  
patient with  
broken ribs.

Lancashire  
Asylum,  
Whittingham.

Death of a  
patient on the  
Asylum  
Railway.

Death of W. G.  
from conges-  
tion of lungs,  
accelerated by  
fractured ribs.

more collapsed a consultation was held, the stomach was opened, and a pound and three-quarters of nails, buttons, wire, &c., removed from the organ, which was found perforated at several points. He sank and died four hours afterwards from shock. There was no reason to suppose any suicidal intent entered into this demented man's mind, nor had he hitherto shown any tendency to swallow any unusual object or rubbish of any kind.

H. E., aged 54, was admitted into the Rainhill Asylum on the 20th of June 1893, suffering from melancholia; he was also suffering from advanced phthisis. He was usually in bed, but was allowed up on the 13th of June, and, while up, fell in the infirmary day-room. He died on the 16th, and at the post-mortem was found to have a large bruise and blood-clot on the scalp, and fracture of eight ribs on one side; his bones were found abnormally soft, and he had very general tubercular disease of the lungs in its latest stages.

J. H. was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on the 23rd of December 1875, suffering from melancholia; he was a harmless imbecile, and had for many years made himself useful as handy-man to the chaplain. On the 1st of September he had gone to a farm-house for some eggs, and trespassed on the private railway from the Asylum to Grimsargh Station, this being a short cut to his destination; he was cautioned by a store-keeper who met him that a train was coming, and that he was to get off the line till it had passed; he seems to have done so, but just as the train was coming he moved up the bank a few feet, and was struck by the buffer on the near side of the engine, and hurled down the embankment, which at this point is very steep. When picked up he was found insensible, and died early next morning, his skull having been fractured. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was returned. This death led to a correspondence between our Board and the Committee of Visitors, and we impressed upon them the absolute necessity for making stringent regulations to prevent any patient, or person other than those entrusted with the repair of the line from using it as a foot-path.

W. G., aged 36, was admitted into the same Asylum on 28th January 1876, suffering from mania, with epilepsy.

On the morning of January 28th, 1894, he had a fit while standing in the epileptic dormitory, near to one of the beds, which are low. He was seen to fall by an attendant who was in charge of the patients in the dormitory; he was attended to and had a pillow put under his head; after he came to himself he complained of being hurt, and refused his breakfast. He fell again in the passage in a second fit, and was there seen by a medical officer and sent to the infirmary and put to bed, where he remained until his death, on the 11th of February following. On the 2nd of February a bruise was noticed on the

the



his left side, and it seemed several days old. The medical officer examined the side for broken ribs, but though the patient winced, no crepitus was detected.

After the death an autopsy was made, when seven ribs were found broken on the left side, and the points of some had penetrated the pleura, and in one instance the lung, which was collapsed. The fractures began behind the posterior axillary fold, and proceeded backwards from the 6th to the 12th rib inclusive; their position, and the fact also that the patient was lying in a state of post epileptic stupor, would account to some extent for their being overlooked during life. From the history of the fall, it seems most probable that the patient received the injuries by falling in a fit against the low head of one of the epileptic beds on the 28th of January.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

J. D., æt. 41, was admitted into the Colney Hatch Asylum on the 20th of September 1894, suffering from recurrent mania. He was noted to be quarrelsome, and fighting with others without cause. On the 23rd of October he quarrelled, at two different times, with other patients, and on the second occasion he tried to get a chair from another patient; they closed and fell, and he was underneath. Next morning he complained of pain in his belly, and vomited several times. He was removed to the infirmary, and collapsed in the evening, and died. A post-mortem examination revealed rupture of the ileum and general peritonitis. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

DEATHS BY  
MISADVENTURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

London  
Asylum,  
Colney Hatch.  
Death from  
ruptured  
intestine.

G. A., aged 46, was admitted into the Oxford Asylum on the 5th of July 1894, suffering from mania of seven days' duration. He had previously been an inmate of the Old Windsor Workhouse. He was described by the medical officer, on admission, as being covered with bruises on the body, and with dullness in upper part of chest on right side. He died on the 11th, having been confined to bed ever since admission, and very quiet. A post-mortem examination revealed the existence of pneumonia and fractures of three ribs, seventh, eighth, and ninth, on the left side. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes, to wit, pneumonia, accelerated by exhaustion subsequent to injuries received, but not sufficient evidence to show how or when received. These circumstances having been reported to our Board, a letter was addressed to the medical officer of the Old Windsor Union Workhouse, asking whether he had made an examination of the patient as to his bodily condition and fitness for removal, and pointing out that he was much bruised on admission to the Asylum, and complained of pains in his chest on leaving the workhouse. From the workhouse medical officer's statement it seems that the patient did complain of pain in the chest on the 2nd of July, and that the workhouse master noted the

Oxford  
Asylum.  
Death of G. A.,  
with fractured  
ribs.



DEATHS BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

presence of the bruises on his chest before his removal to the Asylum. The patient was said to have been very violent on several occasions in the workhouse, resisting strenuously when being fed, and requiring the imposition of restraint. G. G., an inmate of the workhouse, in whose charge he was for a time, deposed to his extreme violence. He was strapped down from the 2nd to the 3rd of July, inclusive. He was put into a bath on the 3rd, and resisted so vigorously that it took the whole staff of the workhouse to put him into it. It required the united efforts of three persons to feed him. It was further deposed by the constable and relieving officer who removed him to the Asylum that he complained of his chest on his way thither, and that he was not violent on the road. From all this evidence it seemed almost conclusive that G. A. sustained the injuries to his chest while in the workhouse, probably while struggling with the officials and resisting their attempts at feeding or bathing him. It is most unfortunate that he was not sent earlier to the Asylum. A letter was further addressed by us to the Local Government Board, enclosing a copy of the notice of death, a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest, and a copy of the statement made by the medical officer to the Old Windsor Union, leaving the matter in the hands of that Board for such further inquiry as might seem desirable to them.

Salop Asylum.  
Accidental  
suffocation of  
a patient.

F. H., ætat 30, was admitted into the Salop Asylum on the 9th February 1893, having previously been for several years in the charge of a medical man. She was labouring under secondary dementia, and was sleeping on the night prior to her death in a single room. She was visited several times by the night nurse, the last time shortly after four. At a quarter past six the charge day nurse went to call her, and finding no trace of her in the bed or the room, while her clothes were lying on the bed, she was led to examine the small iron box in which the clothes were kept, and unfastening the hasp, she found the patient doubled up in the box, face downwards. She at once removed her and sent for the doctors, meanwhile performing artificial respiration. The doctors failed to restore animation, and the post-mortem examination which was subsequently made gave evidence of death by suffocation. Patient, who was fond of hiding about, had removed the clothes from the box and got into it, doubling her knees up, whereupon the hasp had fallen into the hole provided for it and she was unable to move. The patient was five feet and half-an-inch in height, and weighed about eight stones; the box was 23 inches long by 15 inches in width and depth. It was discovered from the evidence at the inquest that it was not the practice at this Asylum for the night attendant to make a round before going off duty with the charge day nurse in order to hand over the charge of the patients directly to her, being responsible for their state and condition until she had thus handed them over. Our Board pointed out that this practice was now almost



almost universally followed, and the Visiting Committee of the Asylum decided to adopt it.

J. T., aged 60, was admitted into the Stafford Asylum on the 1st of December 1894, and died on the 27th of the same month. He suffered from acute mania, being continually restless and interfering with the other patients. On the 19th, he was knocked down by another patient who fell upon him, but he made no complaint, and the fall was not witnessed by any attendant. On the 22nd, when the charge attendant was about to bathe him, extensive bruising was found upon his left side, and was at once reported, and a medical officer saw him and discovered the fracture of several ribs. He was removed to the Infirmary, and in spite of every care and treatment died on 27th December. The fall was testified to by a convalescent patient and corroborated by another. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of accidental death, no blame being attributed to any of the Asylum officials.

DEATH BY  
MISADVEN-  
TURE (NOT  
SUICIDES), OR  
ATTENDED  
WITH IN-  
JURIES, IN  
COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Stafford  
Asylum.  
Death from  
fractured ribs.

G. S., 41 years of age, and a painter by trade, was admitted into the Surrey Asylum on the 14th February 1883, suffering from mania. He had been employed for several years in the painters' shop at the Asylum, and was handed over to the attendant painter on the 16th November 1894, at nine in the morning. He was set to paint a cupboard, and after the lapse of an hour, during which time the painter had been in and out of the shop several times, he was noticed to look ill, and on being questioned said he had drunk some green paint. This paint contained a quantity of arsenic, and although the treatment appropriate to the case was adopted, he collapsed and died the same evening. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from arsenical poisoning was returned, there being no evidence to show that the patient intended to destroy himself.

Surrey  
Asylum,  
Brookwood.  
Death of a  
patient from  
drinking green  
paint.

C. B. S., aged 40, was admitted into the South Yorkshire Asylum on the 4th November 1893, suffering from mania and general paralysis. He improved to some extent, and was out on trial at the Rotherham Workhouse for a few days, but was brought back to the Asylum and rapidly got worse. On the night of the 21st October 1894, he attacked the night attendant, who went for assistance, when the patient tried to get over the wooden partition which divides the beds in the dormitory, and fell upon it. While the night attendant was summoning help, the patient sustained a second fall over the partition on to the floor; he was then placed in a single room. He was seen and examined by the doctors, who were unable to detect any injury; subsequently he became worse, and died from peritonitis.

South Yorks  
Asylum,  
Wadsley.  
Death from  
peritonitis after  
a fall.

A post-mortem revealed a very small rupture of the bladder, whence spread the fatal peritonitis. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts as above recorded.



DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  
Rubery Hill Asylum.  
Death of a female patient from epileptic suffocation.

M. A. S., aged 22, was admitted into the Rubery Hill Asylum on the 27th November 1890, suffering from dementia, with epilepsy. On the morning of the 6th May 1894 she was an inmate of the infirmary dormitory, and was handed over at six o'clock by the night nurse to the day nurse, who told her to get up. She said she would in a few minutes, and the second nurse saw her sitting up in bed at 10 minutes past six, apparently about to rise. In the busy hour which followed, the two nurses on duty lost sight of her, and the charge nurse discovered her at seven o'clock lying on her face, having been seized with a fit and suffocated unnoticed by the nurses still in the room, but no doubt fully occupied in washing and dressing the more helpless of the patients. The charge nurse was undoubtedly to blame in not seeing this patient out of bed before engaging with other work.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.

THE average weekly cost of maintenance, as defined by Section 287 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, viz., lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients (excluding building, repairs, additions, and alterations), during the year ended 31st March 1894, was as follows:—

				s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	-	-	8	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
In Borough Asylums	-	-	-	9	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
In both taken together	-	-	-	*9	1

\* The following are the details of the Average Weekly Cost during the years ended 31st March 1893 and 1894:—

	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1892-93.	1893 94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet)	3 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Clothing	- 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Salaries and wages	2 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.)	1 1	1 - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3
Surgery and dispensary	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Wines, spirits, porter	- - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Furniture and bedding	- 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Garden and farm	- 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Miscellaneous	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 6	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
	9 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum)	- 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head	8 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

## REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The number of registered hospitals remains the same as at the date of our last report, and we regret that we are unable to place on record any notable addition to their endowment by the public, or any indication of an approaching increase in their number. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

As has been so frequently pointed out, one of the most pressing needs of the lunacy system, within our jurisdiction at least, is that of suitable provision for the care and treatment of educated persons of small means, whose social position and refinement render them unsuitable for the wards of county asylums. For this class there is at present no accommodation which is at once of a suitable character, and comes within their resources, other than that which is provided by the registered hospitals and in some licensed houses.

In a few of the former there is such endowment as enables them to give an adequate amount of assistance to cases of this description, but the majority of them are dependent for the means to dispense charity upon the difference between the payments and the cost of their wealthier patients. As this is an uncertain and a precarious quantity, the tendency has not unnaturally been to allot a somewhat wide margin to the reception of well-paying patients. But as the hospitals were originally founded for charitable purposes, this object should by them all be persistently kept in view, especially by those of them, of which there are several, whose income is greatly in excess of their expenditure.

In some of the hospitals this is done to a considerable, if not to an altogether adequate extent, and an endeavour is being made to accumulate funds which shall serve as a fixed future endowment for charitable purposes. In others, however, the charitable principle appears to be in danger of being overlooked, and patients who are otherwise suitable are not infrequently discharged from them for no other apparent reason than that their payments are unable to be continued.

For many persons of this class annexes to county asylums for private patients would afford no proper provision, as in their origin and essential character not charitable, and properly providing only such accommodation and treatment as would be represented by very moderate payments.

The well-equipped hospital, endowed either by the public or from surplus income, should afford to such as these the amenities and even the luxuries of which disease and its consequences have alone deprived them, and public benevolence, with this object, could have no higher development.

To all the hospitals for the insane, which it is our statutory duty to visit once a year, we have, as usual, paid two visits during the year, and to some of them, special additional visits, and upon these occasions we have generally been able to give satisfactory reports of their condition and management.



REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.

Excluding those for State patients and idiot institutions, they contained on the 1st January 1895, 2,376 patients, as compared with 2,394 at the same date in the previous year, showing a decrease of 18. The idiot institutions at the same dates contained 1,553 and 1,596 patients, which represents an increase of nine.

In Appendix Q. we give a list of the hospitals, and in Appendix G. copies of entries made at our first visits during the year. In Appendix F. we continue to give an abstract of their accounts for the year.

We now proceed to mention such matters as seem to require more detailed notice with reference to their course and progress, and to special incidents which have occurred within them.

Manchester  
Hospital,  
Cheadle.

Suicide of a  
voluntary  
boarder.

A voluntary boarder (C. W.), in the Cheadle Hospital, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train when out walking with a party of patients and attendants.

The jury attached no blame to anyone, but we thought that a person who was said to have frequently threatened suicide, and more than once attempted it, should not have been received as a boarder, but certified and placed under special supervision.

We have had occasion, at other times, to complain of persons certifiably of unsound mind, and, in our opinion, unsuitable for retention as boarders, being received and retained in this hospital and its dependencies in that position.

We have now made such representations to the committee and the superintendent as we hope will prevent any recurrence of this illegality.

Wonford  
House, Exeter.

So far as we know, there has been no advance in any endeavour to provide Wonford House with a suitable recreation room, the absence of which must materially limit its resources for the recreation and treatment of the patients.

Barnwood  
House,  
Gloucester.

Various structural and other improvements at Barnwood House have been effected during the past year, or are now in progress, and comprise the heating of all w.c.'s and lavatories, the completion of the excellent new rooms for patients of the excited class, and the provision of increased accommodation for the superintendent and for the domestic servants, by extensive alterations in the centre of the main building.

The Lawn,  
Lincoln.

Extensive additions and alterations have been made at The Lawn, Lincoln, with the object of increasing its appliances for the treatment and comfort of the patients. They comprise a handsome dining-hall and recreation room, rooms for the matron and servants, and for visitors, a kitchen and other offices, all of which will add greatly to the resources of the hospital.

Alterations



Alterations in w.c.'s and lavatories, and the plastering of wards not hitherto plastered, have considerably improved the sanitary appliances and condition of St. Luke's Hospital.

REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.  
St. Luke's  
Hospital.

The erection of an excellent new kitchen at the Bethel Hospital has enabled the old kitchen to be converted into a good mess-room for the attendants.

Bethel  
Hospital,  
Norwich.

Twenty-seven acres of additional land have been purchased to improve the property at the farm owned by St. Andrew's Hospital, and the extensive structural alterations at the Hospital itself, to which reference was made in our last report, are still in active progress.

St. Andrew's  
Hospital,  
Northampton.

Plans have been submitted to us and approved for the erection of a small detached building at the Warneford Asylum for cases of infectious disease, such as we think should be provided for every institution of this class; and for the removal of walls and the substitution of light open fences in the airing-grounds.

Warneford  
Asylum,  
Oxford.

The important structural and other alterations at the Coton Hill Hospital, which we indicated in our report of last year, and which consist of new cross-ventilated sanitary spurs, a complete reconstruction of the drainage, and the provision of a supply of good water, are being vigorously prosecuted, and will no doubt conduce greatly to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Coton Hill,  
Stafford.

We report with much satisfaction that plans have been submitted to, and approved by, us for the erection at Bethlehem Hospital of a recreation hall, with reception rooms, dressing-rooms, and offices. This will add so largely to the resources of the Hospital that we hope no time will be allowed to elapse before the necessary works are carried into execution.

Bethlehem  
Hospital.

The plastering of bedroom and other walls hitherto unplastered is still in progress.

Many minor but not unimportant structural improvements have been recently effected at the York Retreat.

The Retreat,  
York.

The death of a lady, from eating yew leaves, took place in this hospital at the close of the year. She had been regarded as suicidal and closely watched, but she somehow succeeded in evading the vigilance of her nurses to the extent of being able to procure and eat leaves of yew, which grew in the garden, and had been used for decorating the rooms at Christmas.

Death from  
eating yew  
leaves.

It was impossible to say whether this was done with a suicidal intention or not, but the coroner's jury regarded it as accidental, and exonerated the nurses from all blame. We thought it well to suggest to the superintendent and the Committee that yew leaves should not again be used for decorative purposes, and that the trees which furnished them should be replaced by shrubs of a more harmless character.

Plans



REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.  
Holloway  
Sanatorium.

Death of  
Thomas Weir.

Plans for the erection of a detached residence for the chaplain at the Holloway Sanatorium have been submitted and approved. At the same hospital it is with much regret that we have to report the circumstances of a death which necessitated our holding a special inquiry, the results of which reflected seriously upon the management of the hospital.

On the 2nd of October notice was sent to our office that Thomas Weir, a patient admitted into the Holloway Sanatorium on the 17th of July had died therein on the 30th of September from "exhaustion from acute mania." There was nothing on the face of this notice to show that the circumstances of the death were at all unusual, but on the 4th of October we were informed that the friends, not being satisfied as to the cause of death, had requested the coroner to hold an inquest, which had accordingly been arranged. It was held next day, but on applying for a copy of the depositions we found that it had been adjourned for a fortnight.

On the 21st of October we received a copy of the complete depositions and verdict of the jury, which were considered at a Board meeting on the 24th, and on the following day two members of the Board paid a special visit to the Sanatorium, and made a full inquiry upon oath.

The following report was subsequently presented to the Board :—

"On the 25th of October, by direction of the Board, we paid a special visit to the Holloway Sanatorium for the purpose of making further and personal inquiry into the circumstances attending the death therein of Thomas Weir, as to which a coroner's jury had found, after an adjourned inquest, that it was 'due to exhaustion following mania, and that, in their opinion, sufficient medical supervision was not exercised, and that the mechanical restraint was excessive and too long continued.'"

We inspected the entries in the case-book, register of mechanical restraint, head attendant's daily report book and register of extra diet; saw the apparatus for dry-packing, and had its mode of application practically demonstrated to us; and examined upon oath, and at length, Dr. Little, the senior assistant medical officer or deputy superintendent, James Graham, the night attendant at the Retreat, Joseph Charles Ingham, the charge attendant thereat, and Dr. Philipps, the medical superintendent.

From these persons we had a general re-statement of the facts deposed to at the inquest, but we also asked for, and obtained further and fuller information, especially upon the following points :—

1. The constitution of the medical staff, and its relations to the visitation of the Retreat, the imposition of restraint, and the medical supervision of patients undergoing it.

2. The methods of mechanical restraint in use in the Sanatorium, by whom ordered and carried into effect, in  
whose



whose charge the appliances, and the amount of supervision during its continuance. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

3. The application of the arrangements under these heads to the case of the deceased patient. Holloway Sanatorium.

Death of Thomas Weir.

(1.) We found that the medical staff usually consists of the medical superintendent, the deputy superintendent, and two male and one female assistant medical officers.

One of the male assistant medical officers has charge, under the deputy superintendent, of the Retreat, and sleeps and has his quarters and his breakfast there.

Since the 1st of August last, there has been no third male assistant medical officer, and no member of the medical staff has resided or slept at the Retreat, and, as a rule, no second daily medical visit has been paid to it, although it contains the most excitable and troublesome patients in the establishment, who are in charge of eight attendants. At the date of Mr. Weir's death, not only was there no third male medical assistant, but Dr. Philipps and Dr. Moore were from home, and Dr. Little was considered by Dr. Philipps to be in indifferent health.

As regards the imposition of mechanical restraint, no previous consultation appears to take place between the medical superintendent and the two senior male assistant medical officers, who alone are authorised to order its use. They are, however, expected to inform him subsequently of its employment in any case. They do not see it applied for the first time, nor do they apparently consider it a necessary part of their duty, even where it is used for prolonged periods, to pay more frequent visits in order to notice its influence upon the patient.

(2.) The methods of mechanical restraint in use at this hospital are stated to be the continuous bath, gloves, and the dry-pack. This last is applied in the following manner, and it was so applied in our presence to one of the attendants :---

The apparatus consists of a blanket and five broad leather straps, connected at intervals by loops with two strips of webbing about six feet in length. The patient is laid upon the blanket, which is drawn over him and folded so as to envelope him tightly from head to foot. He is then laid upon one of the strips of webbing, and the other is brought down the centre of the front of his body, and the straps are drawn sufficiently tight to restrain the movement of all his limbs and keep his arms close to his sides. The upper part of the blanket is then sewn back, to prevent interference with respiration by the nose and mouth, and the two lower ends of the webbing are tied between the feet. It altogether depends upon the degree in which the straps are tightened whether or not there is interference with the necessary movement of the chest for respiratory purposes, and with the circulation.

When restraint has been decided on, the order for its employment is given by the assistant medical officer to the head



REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.  
Holloway  
Sanatorium.  
Death of  
Thomas Weir.

head attendant, and by him to the charge attendant, who gives practical effect to it, but not necessarily, or apparently usually, in the presence either of a medical officer or the head attendant. The instruments of mechanical restraint when not in use appear, from the evidence of Ingham, to be kept by the charge attendants.

When the dry-pack is used, instructions are given to them by the head attendant to release the patient from restraint twice in the 24 hours, but the hours at which this is done, and the restraint reimposed, seem to be left to the discretion or convenience of the charge attendants.

The returns of restraint appear in the head attendant's daily report book as well as in the statutory register of mechanical restraint, of which a copy for last quarter should have been, but was not, sent to our office, the medical superintendent stating that he was unaware of the requirements of the Act in this particular.

No special arrangements appear to be made for the continuous supervision by day or night of patients who are absolutely helpless while undergoing this form of restraint.

(3.) Mr. Thomas Weir, 24 years of age, and an engineer, was admitted into the Holloway Sanatorium on the 17th July of this year by transfer from Hoxton House, where he had previously resided in a state of melancholia for two years.

He was described in the case-book on admission as "a pale and delicate-looking man, with a pale and flabby tongue, and muscles in poor condition; silent and depressed, and under a strong conviction of his own unworthiness."

A week afterwards he began to be restless and suspicious, and to make attacks upon the attendants, and upon the 25th of July, nine days after his admission, he was, for the first time, restrained in the dry-pack for four and a-half hours.

Violence and attempts at escape recurred at intervals, and again on the 9th of August recourse was had to the dry-pack for three hours, and again on the 11th for four and a-half hours.

He frequently refused to take medicine, and occasionally food, but there was no further resort to restraint until the 3rd of September, when it was imposed for two hours, and again for longer periods on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, and 13th. On the 26th an entry appears in the case book that, owing to his repeated attacks on the attendants, it had been found necessary to keep him more or less continuously under restraint by means of the dry pack..

At about eight o'clock on that evening he escaped from the pack, and making his exit through a door which should have been kept locked, on to the upper floor where the attendants sleep, obtained access to the roof through an open window.

Dr. Little was informed of his escape, and four hours afterwards he was found on the roof and brought back into the house, but Dr. Little was not informed of this fact until the next morning.

Until this time Mr. Weir had been sleeping in the dry pack in



REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS,  
Holloway  
Sanatorium.  
Death of  
Thomas Weir.

in the observation room, where other patients sleep, and an attendant is supposed to be constantly on duty, but where there is no recording station by which to test his vigilance.

There is an additional night attendant at the Retreat, who patrols the building every half-hour, and records his visits at a station in the corridor. A window from the dormitory looks into this corridor, and faces the single room into which Mr. Weir was now put, after having been forced into the dry pack after a severe struggle, in which at least five attendants took part, the head attendant not being present, and neither Dr. Little nor he being made aware of it until the next morning.

The charge attendant, who appeared to be respectable and intelligent, but has been only two years in this hospital, and had no previous experience, stated that he was in the habit of immediately reporting struggles with patients, but that, under the circumstances, he did not think it necessary upon this occasion, although the struggle was of a severe nature. It is to be noted that no specific regulation on this point appears in the attendants' printed rules.

Mr. Weir remained noisy and excited, and was kept continuously in the dry pack up to the time of his death, on the 30th, with two intervals each day for necessary purposes, and for a bath and outdoor exercise. These were stated to occupy about three hours at each end of the day, but at night he would remain continuously under restraint for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The duration of the intervals and the periods of their recurrence within the 24 hours were left to the discretion, and, as we were informed, had to suit the convenience, of the attendant in charge and his assistants. During all this time the patient was under no special observation or supervision.

By day it was said that attendants would be about, for most of it, on the landing doing their house work, and at night the patrol attendant stated that he looked through a slit in the wall every half-hour and went into the room about five times while he remained on duty.

The door was kept shut and the light out, otherwise it would have been possible for the attendant in charge of the dormitory to have kept the patient under observation by looking through the window already referred to.

The patient was seen once a day by a medical officer, and occasionally by chance twice, but no regular evening visit was paid to him.

At the morning visits on the 27th and 28th of September he was stripped and examined by Dr. Little to search for any possible results of the exposure incident upon his escape, but not to test the effect of prolonged restraint.

He had two pints of milk allowed daily as extra diet but no beef tea or stimulant, and no provision was made for any food being given to him during the night.

On the 28th and 29th of September, only a morning medical visit was paid to him, although he still remained in restraint.



REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.  
Holloway  
Sanatorium.  
Death of  
Thomas Weir.

At intervals up to 2.30 on the morning of the 30th he was visited by the night patrol, who found him noisy but noticed no physical change in him. At four o'clock he had ceased to be noisy, and the night attendant entering his room saw that he was dying, and sent for Dr. Little, who found him dead.

A post-mortem examination, made at the request of the relatives, by Dr. Mackenzie, Assistant Physician and Pathologist at St. Thomas's Hospital, showed abrasions on the lower, and discolorations of the upper, extremities caused by pressure of the dry pack straps. The organs were all comparatively healthy. He "thought that death might have resulted from exhaustion or collapse, and that being in a dry pack would tend to produce a waste of muscular energy, and might tend to produce this exhaustion."

As the result of our inquiry we have to report to the Board:—

1. That, in our opinion, the use of the dry pack, *in the form seen by us practically* at the Holloway Sanatorium, ought not to be permitted in the treatment of insane patients. Even in the hands of discreet and humane persons it is an unnecessarily severe form of restraint, and when not under most careful supervision and control, is liable to impose upon the patient severe suffering and even dangerous results. It renders him incapable of movement, and any indiscreet tightening of the straps may lead to dangerous interference with the respiratory and circulatory functions. The older form of packing, which simply consisted in the envelopment of the patient in sheets and blankets, was comparatively harmless, although needing the control of judicious employment and careful supervision. The leather straps have added a serious danger to a form of restraint which was already not unattended by it.

2. That mechanical restraint should not be employed in any institution for the insane, except upon the direct authority and direction in each case, of the Medical Superintendent, or, in his absence, of the Deputy Superintendent.

3. That whenever complete mechanical restraint is used in any case the patient should not only be placed under continuous observation, both by night and day by skilled attendants, and visited at short intervals by members of the medical staff; but that frequent opportunities should be afforded to the patient of attending to the calls of nature and changing a position which from continuance may cause severe suffering.

4. That the appliances for mechanical restraint should be kept in charge of some member of the medical staff, and that their first application at least should be made under his personal superintendence, and as a means of medical treatment.

5. That the subsequent imposition of restraint in any case should



should invariably be effected in the presence of the head attendant, and that he should immediately report to the Medical Superintendent or his deputy, both its use, and any struggle with a patient which may take place at such time, or upon any other occasion. It being also the duty of the charge attendants to inform the head attendant immediately of such occurrences.

REGISTERED  
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Holloway  
Sanatorium.

We entirely concur in the finding of the jury that sufficient medical supervision was not exercised in this case, and that the mechanical restraint was excessive and too long continued. The possible serious results of long-continued restraint of an extreme character do not appear to have been recognised, as we think they should have been, and there has, in our judgment, clearly been a deficiency of medical attention, both to this case and to the patients generally in the Retreat, where the need of medical care and supervision is most urgent.

We are also of opinion that, until the permanent covered communication between the main building of the Sanatorium and the Retreat has been completed, which we are informed is contemplated, an assistant medical officer should constantly reside at the latter and spend most of his time there, so as not only to be easily accessible in case of emergency, but also to exercise the necessary observation of a class of cases which especially requires medical treatment, and due supervision of the attendants, and that meanwhile a temporary covered communication should be established with the main building."

Upon this report being read it was decided to at once forward a copy of it to the chairman of the Managing Committee of the Sanatorium, with the request that he would attend at our office and inform us what immediate action was proposed to be taken upon it.

The chairman of the committee duly attended the next meeting of our board, and promised, on behalf of his committee, that the matter should receive their most careful consideration, that all the direct recommendations of the report should be at once carried into effect, and that the regulations of the Sanatorium should be so revised and enlarged as both to provide for this being done, and also to prevent the possibility in future of such irregularities in the management of the hospital as had been made evident by our inquiry.

These verbal promises were subsequently confirmed by the written undertaking of the committee, and were considered to afford the best guarantee that we were in a position to demand; but at a later period we were surprised to find that the committee had not proposed to revise the "Regulations," which are unalterable except with the approval of the Secretary of State, but bye-laws only, which could be varied at will by the committee themselves.

To this we strongly demurred, as not, in our opinion, at all fulfilling the obligation entered into with our board; and we, therefore, continued to press for such a revision and enlargement



**REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.**Holloway  
Sanatorium.

ment of the general regulations as should afford adequate security for the non-recurrence of the serious defects which had been disclosed in the management of the Sanatorium.

We are now glad to report that changes, which were certainly desirable, have been made in the Medical Staff; that the strap apparatus for packing has been destroyed; that enlarged and revised regulations are being prepared, and will be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State; and that, meanwhile, instructions have been given at the Sanatorium which embody all the recommendations of our report.

Although we have had reason to be well satisfied with the management of the hospitals generally, the results of the above inquiry obviously indicate that our power of control over them, which at present is very limited, should be extended by the Legislature.

They contain more than a third of all the private patients who are under our cognizance, as well as a large and increasing number of voluntary boarders; there is no legal limit to the number of patients and boarders who may be received into any of the existing hospitals, irrespective of their capacity, and the admission of the latter requires no sanction from us.

While licensed houses are re-licensed annually, and may have their licences revoked, either by us or upon our representation, the hospitals when once registered are under little control, beyond that of their governing bodies.

It is true that, in the case of new hospitals, regulations for their government have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval before complete certificates of registration can be issued; but there is no power to compel the re-submission of existing regulations, when once approved, however defective in working they may have proved, or however completely the conditions may have changed. Although the Lunacy Act 1890 gives us authority to enforce the regulations in any hospital, it does not empower us to make fresh ones, or to take any action respecting matters for which no specific provision has been made in the regulations themselves. All that we can do is to criticise, represent, and recommend.

**Mechanical  
restraint.**

We have requested the Superintendents of all institutions for lunatics, in their statutory notices of death, both to the coroners and ourselves, to specify the employment of mechanical restraint in all cases in which it was employed within seven days previously to the date of death.

As regards the use of restraint generally, we have obtained from all the lunatic asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, returns and descriptions of the means of mechanical restraint employed, and of the methods of its employment.

In these returns we are informed that in 19 county and borough asylums, 3 hospitals, and 28 licensed houses, a total of 50 out of the 155 institutions, no mechanical restraint whatever is at any time made use of; that the dry-pack, but in the older forms alone, is used in three institutions only, and the wet-pack in 24; and that in most of the remaining institutions

the



the amount of restraint is very small, and the means used are the sleeved-jacket or dress, gloves, and, occasionally, belt and armlets.

REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.  
Mechanical  
restraint.

It is a significant and suggestive fact that mechanical restraint can be altogether dispensed with in asylums of all classes, containing upwards of 17,000 patients.

We have issued a fresh regulation on the subject of mechanical restraint, in substitution for that of the 9th of April 1890, and a copy of it will be found in Appendix P.

The only special circumstances that we have occasion to refer to here with reference to Idiot Institutions are the following:—

A change has occurred in the office of Superintendent of the Earlswood Asylum by the resignation of Dr. Lloyd Francis, and the appointment of Dr. Corner, who had been for some time assistant medical officer of Bethlem Hospital.

Earlswood  
Asylum.  
Change of  
medical  
superintendent.

An unfortunate accident occurred in this Asylum, which resulted in the death of D. E. B., a female idiot child six years of age. This patient slept in a dormitory with others in charge of a night nurse. A few minutes before six on the morning of Monday, April the 9th, the nurse quitted the dormitory, shutting the door after her, and proceeded to a bathroom situated on the same corridor, where she began to prepare a bath. Leaving the hot water turned on, she passed on to another dormitory, intending to return shortly. During her absence the child, D. E. B., appeared to have got out of the dormitory, wandered into the bath-room, and climbed into the bath, where the nurse found her a few minutes later severely scalded. She died two days afterwards, and a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Death from  
scalding.

#### CRIMINAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

As our Report in Appendix H indicates, the Broadmoor Asylum continues to be maintained generally in a very satisfactory state, and its management to be conducted with much tact and good judgment.

CRIMINAL  
AND STATE  
INSTITUTIONS.  
Criminal  
Asylum,  
Broadmoor.

Although many improvements have been effected since the previous visit, we noticed that much reparation of paint and whitewash, as well as of floors and stairs, was needed in many parts of the establishment.

The Royal Military Hospital at Netley, as our Report in Appendix I. will show, not only maintains its satisfactory position, but affords many indications of advancing efficiency, but some of the rooms need brightening and decorating to bring them up to the standard of the best modern Asylums. The care and treatment of the patients are evidently well provided for.

Royal Military  
Hospital,  
Netley.



CRIMINAL  
AND STATE  
INSTITUTIONSRoyal Naval  
Hospital,  
Yarmouth.

The Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth was found in its usual good order when last visited, and numerous indications of continued progress were visible. The re-flooring of rooms, the reconstruction of w.c.'s, and the construction of a Turkish bath, were being proceeded with. A copy of our Report will be found in Appendix K.

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 LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.
LICENSED  
HOUSES  
GENERALLY.

SINCE the date of the last Report there has been a further diminution in the number of licensed houses by the relinquishment of the licences of Munster House; the Great House; Homelea; 24, Royal Crescent; all in the Metropolitan District; and of Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

The total number is now 76, and of these 25 are in the Metropolitan District and 51 in the Provinces.

On the 1st of January 1894, the number of patients resident therein was 3,848, of whom 1,737 were males and 2,111 females; 3,022, in the proportion of 1,358 males to 1,664 females, being of the private class; 376 males and 447 females, a total of 823, paupers, and 3 male criminals.

On the 1st of January 1895, the corresponding figures were as follows:—Number of patients resident 4,173, of whom 1,784 were males, and 2,389 females, 3,005, in the proportion of 1,342 males to 1,663 females, being of the private class; 439 males and 726 females, a total of 1,165 paupers, and 3 male criminals.

A list of the licensed houses is given in Appendix Q., together with the names of their proprietors and licensees, and the number of patients for which each house is licensed; and in Appendix B. will be found the statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths therein.

We are able to report satisfactorily, upon the whole, of the state in which we have found most of these houses at our statutory visits, which are paid twice a year to those beyond, and six or eight times a year to those within, the Metropolitan area.

In some of them we have had to press for such improvements as were necessary to bring them up to a reasonable standard, and generally our recommendations have been both well received and promptly complied with. In a few instances, however, they still remain, as regards comfort and appliances for treatment, at a lower level than we think desirable; but we are glad to notice that the inevitable tendency of this policy is to cause the gradual extinction of such of them as pursue it.

In the following sections we notice in detail such matters affecting individual houses as seem to us to require it.

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## METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

PLANS for extensive alterations and improvements at METRO-  
Bethnal House have been submitted to and approved by us, POLITAN  
and we hope that they will be promptly carried into effect, as LICENSED  
they will add materially to the comfort and convenience of HOUSES.  
the establishment. Bethnal House.

The licence of this house has already been reduced to 300, but it is quite understood that the carrying out of these additions and alterations will not affect the question of a further reduction in the numbers for which this house is licensed, if at any time we should think it desirable.

Continuous effort has been made at Camberwell House to Camberwell  
bring up the interior of the house to a satisfactory standard House.  
of brightness and comfort, and the process has been so  
successful as to afford ample encouragement towards further  
endeavours in the same direction.

A suicide took place therein, under the following circum- Suicide by  
stances :— strangulation.

A. W., a male patient, 40 years of age, was admitted on the 30th of October, suffering from melancholia, with a history of suicidal threats and attempts.

A special caution card was issued to the attendants, with reference to him, but he does not appear to have been placed in special charge of one attendant.

On the evening of the 12th of November he was seen to go to the w.c., and a few minutes afterwards, as he did not re-appear, an attendant went to look for him, and found him seated on the closet, dead, with his neckerchief tied tightly and knotted round his neck.

An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by strangulation."

We were of opinion, which we expressed to the superintendent, that in a case of acute melancholia, such as this, with active suicidal tendencies, the patient should have been placed in special charge of a particular attendant, who should have been held responsible for his safety.

The improvements at Grove Hall, referred to in our last Grove Hall.  
Report, have been completed, and have largely increased its  
comfort and cheerfulness. Much, however, still remains to  
be done before it can be considered altogether suitable for its  
purpose as a curative establishment.

We continue to notice progressive improvement in the state Hoxton House.  
of Hoxton House, which of late years has undergone a  
veritable transformation.

The movements among the patients are very numerous, involving an almost entire change of the population during the year.

We record with approval the introduction of skilled hospital nursing into the infirmaries.



**METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.****Peckham  
House.**

Further improvements have been effected at Peckham House, where every disposition is shown to carry our suggestions into effect.

We are glad to report that hospital nursing has been introduced into the infirmaries.

The name of Dr. H. C. Halsted has been included in the licence in place of Dr. Warnock, who has resigned.

**Northumber-  
land House.**

A good deal has been done to improve Northumberland House, but many more improvements will have to be effected before its condition can be regarded as altogether satisfactory.

**Wyke House.**

We have to report the death of Mrs. Willett, one of the co-licensees of Wyke House.

**Munster  
House.**

The licence of Munster House has been relinquished by the licensees.

**Moorcroft  
House.**

A death by misadventure occurred at Moorcroft House, and formed the subject of a coroner's inquest.

**Death by mis-  
adventure.**

J. E. J. was admitted on the 17th of June, with acute suicidal melancholia, having been previously discharged recovered.

He was in the habit of sipping hot water for indigestion, and on the morning of the 7th of July this was brought to him as usual, but was found to be too hot and put aside to cool; shortly afterwards the attendant handed it again to the patient, who then asked him to reach him a handkerchief from his drawer; while doing this, the patient swallowed more of the water, with the result that he was seized with œdema of the glottis, from which, although laryngotomy was performed, he died.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure," and we thought that all necessary care had been taken.

**Homelea.**

The license of Homelea has lapsed.

**Hayes Park.**

In consequence of the death of Mr. Benbow, the license has been continued to Mrs. Benbow and Dr. H. F. Winslow.

**Great House.**

Mrs. Davey has relinquished the licence of the Great House, which has, therefore, been closed as a licensed house.

**Silverton  
House.**

The license of Silverton House has been transferred to Dr. and Mrs. Macartney, who have, with our sanction, removed the patients to newly licensed premises at the Grange, East Finchley, where much better accommodation is provided.

**The Huguenots**

The name of Miss Leech has been omitted from the license of the Huguenots, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Leech substituted.

**24, Royal  
Crescent.**

The license of 24, Royal Crescent has lapsed.

## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

The extensive alterations at Springfield House, which were in contemplation at the date of our last Report, are now completed, and have added greatly to its convenience and comfort.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
Springfield  
House.

Some additions to the furniture and decoration of Dinsdale Park have improved its condition, and added to its comfort; and we hope that further progress will be made in the same direction.

Dinsdale Park.

Our reports upon the structural defects of Dunston Lodge have been very unfavourable; but in consequence of subsidence and consequent serious cracking of the walls, owing to mining operations beneath it, we have refused to allow any fresh buildings to be erected, or other extensive alterations effected, upon the present site.

Dunston  
Lodge.

The license of Vernon House has lapsed.

Vernon House.

The license of Westbrook House has been granted to John C. Burnett and John F. Briscoe.

Westbrook  
House.

The license for Harpenden Hall has been transferred from Dr. Maclean to Mr. A. H. Boys, M.R.C.S., and Hugh Frazer, M.A., M.B.

Harpenden  
Hall.

By the death of Dr. Harmer the license of Redlands has fallen into the hands of Mr. W. A. Harmer and Mrs. S. L. Harmer.

Redlands.

The name of Miss Mary Newington has been added to the license of Tattlebury House.

Tattlebury  
House.

The suicide of a male patient occurred at Overdale under the following circumstances:—

Overdale.

W. M. K. C. was admitted 17 December 1892, suffering from melancholia. He was actively suicidal, and placed in charge of a special attendant, to whom a caution card was issued. On the morning of his death, on the 5th of February 1894, he went to the w.c., accompanied by his attendant, who remained on the landing outside the door. In a few minutes, as the patient did not come out, he opened the door, and found him suspended by a piece of blind cord to a waterpipe, dead or dying. Medical assistance was summoned, and efforts to restore animation made, but without effect. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence returned, but no light was thrown upon the source from which the cord was obtained by the patient.

Suicide by  
hanging.

In our communication with the medical licensee we suggested alterations in the w.c.'s, and also in the form of the caution cards.

The case strikingly illustrates the great importance of all pipes and other points of suspension in w.c.'s and other places



PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.Haydock  
Lodge.

places accessible to patients, but not under constant observation, being cased in or otherwise made safe.

The condition of Haydock Lodge, and especially of that part of it devoted to the second class patients, has given rise to a good deal of unfavourable comment by Visiting Commissioners. Attempts are being made to remedy the defects complained of, and we hope that they will be of such a character as to accomplish that object.

Tue Brook  
Villa.

The name of Mr. Thomas has been withdrawn from the license of Tue Brook Villa, which now stands in the name of Mr. George Duffus alone.

Suicide by  
shooting.

The suicide of a male patient (H. B. C.) in the same house took place on the 3rd of May.

This patient was admitted in May 1892, when he was depressed and had threatened suicide. He improved so much, however, that for the 18 months preceding his death he had been allowed to go out alone, and upon one of these occasions he must have procured the pistol with which he subsequently shot himself at the Asylum, from the effects of which he died a week afterwards.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide, and added a rider that the patient should have been searched each time after his return to the Asylum; but it did not appear to us that any necessary precaution had been omitted, or that we could properly endorse that suggestion.

Heigham Hall.

At our suggestion, an addition to the medical staff at Heigham Hall has been made by the appointment of an assistant medical officer.

The Grove,  
Catton.

Mr. T. J. C. Rackham, one of the licensees of the Grove, Catton, has died, and the license now stands in the name of Mrs. Rackham alone.

Boreatton  
Park.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Herbert Sankey, the license of Boreatton Park has been continued to Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and Dr. E. H. O. Sankey.

Brislington  
House.

Dr. Charles Fox has retired from the license and management of Brislington, and the license has been granted to Dr. Bonville and Mrs. Fox. The question of the water supply at this house is to receive attention forthwith.

Bailbrook  
House.

While able and glad to commend the many improvements which have recently been made in Bailbrook House, we have thought it necessary more than once to repeat our recommendations for such an alteration in the airing court, which forms the exercising ground for the worst class of patients, as will render it suitable for its purpose, which at present, in our opinion, it certainly is not.

Moat House,  
Tamworth.

Moat House is now licensed solely to Mr. E. Hollins: Mr. John Francis Woody having died.

A suicide



A suicide took place at the Ticehurst Asylum under the following circumstances :—

S. J., a male patient, admitted on the 4th of January, suffering from suicidal melancholia, was placed in special charge of an attendant, who had precise written and verbal instructions that he was never to be left, which were, apparently, strictly complied with.

On the day after his admission the patient came down stairs to his sitting-room, eat a hearty breakfast, and talked cheerfully.

While standing near the fireplace, his attendant by his side, he suddenly threw himself head first against the angle of the chimney-piece, inflicting a severe scalp wound and fracturing his spine, from which he died two days afterwards.

There appeared to have been no want of care on the part of the attendant, and so the jury found in returning their verdict.

Considerable structural alterations have been effected, with our sanction, at St. George's Retreat, with a view of extending and improving the accommodation for the ladies, and the license has been varied by the addition of 5 to the number of female patients, making the numbers 15 men, 60 women; total 75.

The license of Glendossill and Hurst Houses has been granted to S. H. Agar, Mary Agar, John J. Agar, and S. H. Agar, Jun., instead of to S. H. Agar, S. H. Agar, Jun., and Elizabeth H. Agar.

Plans have been approved for the erection of a Head Attendant's cottage, and the male infirmary has been completed in a satisfactory manner, at Fisherton House.

A death occurred in this house from fractured ribs, which a coroner's jury decided to have been accidentally sustained by a fall.

The patient, G. D., a male, refused food, under the belief that it was poisoned, and had to be fed by means of the tube during the 12 days that he remained under care. This operation was performed with difficulty, and required the assistance of five attendants. Five days before his death, on his way from the dormitory, he was seen to fall against a chimney-piece, but he made no complaint, and it was not until the 8th of July, two days before his death, that attention was directed to his chest, and he was found to have sustained fractures of three and dislocation of two ribs on the left side.

These produced pneumonia, from which he died.

The state of Fiddington House is far from satisfactory. We have no reason to doubt that the patients are kindly treated, but their accommodation needs improvement in all directions.



The Craven Street Retreat continues to afford the poorest accommodation for patients. We have, however, no reason to believe that the patients are otherwise than kindly treated.

# Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum has ceased to be a licensed house, and been registered as an "Institution for Idiots."

### SINGLE PATIENTS.

ALL the single patients, within our official cognizance, not being lunatics so found by inquisition, have been visited by us once, and about half of them, twice, during the year. Generally we have been able to make good reports of the state in which we found them, and of the provision made for their care and treatment, and we have nothing special to mention here with reference to them.

The following table shows the number registered at our office, and the numerical changes which have occurred among them :—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1894 - -				186	252	438
Registered during the year - -				58	62	120
				244	314	558
	M.	F.	T.			
Discharged and removed - -	46	64	110			
Died - - -	10	10	20			
				56	74	130
Remaining 1st January 1895 - -				188	240	428

# LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES

**LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.** THE number of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st January 1895, was 16,898 of whom 7,658 were men, and 9,240 women, and they were distributed as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.
In Metropolitan District Asylums	2,880	3,141	6,021	
In ordinary Workhouses - -	4,778	6,099	10,877	

Official visits were paid by us during the year to 359 of these institutions, and we saw in them 14,378 persons of un-sound mind, of whom 5,931 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

We regret to find no evidence of any increasing desire on the part of the guardians to make suitable provision in Work-houses for the reception or retention of harmless insane per-sons, who could have therein all the attention and care they require, and at a reduced cost, instead of crowding out from Asylums, as at present, cases in which Asylum treatment is almost essential to recovery.

Still, upon the whole, while leaving much to be desired, the condition and treatment of the insane in ordinary workhouses show a tendency to reach a higher level. They will, how-ever, need to attain to a much higher standard before they can be regarded as satisfactory.

As our reports, copies of which are given in Appendix L., will show, the Metropolitan District Asylums continue to provide for the patients who are confined in them good accom-modation and treatment, and they are conducted in a generally satisfactory manner.

At the Darenth Asylum, E. S., an imbecile girl, 16 years of age, was accidentally scalded while being bathed, and died the same day. Darenth Asylum.  
Death by scalding.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

It appeared that the nurse had infringed the "Bath regula-tions" by turning on the hot and cold water together, by leaving the bath-room without a nurse, and by not testing the heat of the water by means of a thermometer, and we re-presented these facts to the Local Government Board, who we found had already taken independent action in the matter.

In the result, the Committee of the Asylum made additions to the number of nurses, and took other steps to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

PROSECUTIONS.

In the two following cases of ill-treatment of patients by attendants prosecutions undertaken at our instance resulted in conviction. PROSECUTIONS

0.28. O 4 Edward



**PROSECUTIONS** Edward Liddle, an attendant at the Dunston Lodge Lunatic Asylum, was fined 20s. and costs at the Gateshead Police Court for assaulting a patient.

Liddle, who was off duty at the time of the occurrence, and the worse for drink, came into the room where the patient, an inoffensive man, was lying quietly in bed and began to tease him. On the patient striking Liddle the latter retaliated by striking the patient several blows, drawing blood from his mouth.

**Onions' Case.** Fanny Onions, a nurse at the York Retreat, was summoned before the York Bench for ill-treating and assaulting four lady patients in the hospital.

Information given to the medical officer in charge of the hospital by three of the other nurses led to Onions' suspension, and to her subsequent dismissal by the Committee. According to the evidence of these nurses Onions had been seen on several occasions to ill-treat the patients in her charge, by pulling their hair or striking them with her open hand or hair brush. The hearing of the case resulted in fines to the amount of 43s. and costs being imposed.

#### CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

##### CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

We have to record with regret the death, in December last, of our Colleague, Mr. James Wilkes, who had been for more than 50 years officially connected with the care and treatment of the insane. He had been for 14 years Medical Superintendent of the Stafford County Asylum, when, in 1855, he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy by Lord Cranworth. He continued to be a paid member of our Board until 1878, when he resigned, but was at once appointed an Honorary Commissioner.

During the whole period of his office as a paid Commissioner he discharged the duties with ability and efficiency, whilst, as an honorary member of the Board, he gave valuable counsel and assistance as long as health and strength remained to him.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Hatherton,*

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*

Secretary.

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A P P E N D I X.

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Appendix A.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales* on the 1st January 1895, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[Note.—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884,” chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	19	17	36	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	7	9	22	25	47
Holyhead - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	6	7	13	9	5	14	26	21	47
TOTAL - - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	7	8	15	11	12	23	48	46	94
BEDS:															
Amphill - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	17	21	38
Bedford - - -	53	58	111	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	53	68	121
Biggleswade - -	46	38	84	-	-	-	3	7	10	16	22	38	65	67	132
Leighton Buzzard -	18	21	39	-	-	-	5	1	6	4	10	14	27	32	59
Luton - - -	57	66	123	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	11	20	66	82	148
Woburn - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	10	17	27
TOTAL - - -	197	215	412	-	-	-	11	27	38	30	45	75	238	287	525
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	25	31	56	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	4	7	30	37	67
Bradfield - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	22	30	52
Cookham - - -	17	32	49	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	6	9	26	47	73
Easthampstead - -	20	16	36	1	1	2	-	9	9	3	-	3	24	26	50
Faringdon - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	19	25	44
Hungerford - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	-	5	21	21	42
Newbury - - -	43	30	73	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	17	21	51	52	103
Reading - - -	53	68	121	-	-	-	29	17	46	1	-	1	83	85	168
Wallingford - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	7	6	13	1	1	2	28	31	59
Wantage - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	2	3	20	21	41
Windsor - - -	31	42	73	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	32	46	78
Wokingham - - -	17	29	46	-	1	1	-	3	3	6	3	9	23	36	59
TOTAL - - -	292	350	642	1	2	3	59	72	131	27	33	60	379	457	836
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	31	23	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	31	27	58
Builth - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	18	17	35
Crickhowell - - -	22	35	57	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4	6	26	41	67
Hay - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	5	8	15	27	42
TOTAL - - -	80	93	173	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	16	22	90	112	202

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>BUCKS:</b>															
Amersham - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	23	32	55
Aylesbury - - -	22	33	55	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	10	15	30	49	79
Buckingham - - -	4	23	27	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	3	3	9	27	36
Eton - - -	33	43	76	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	35	46	81
Newport Pagnell - -	32	30	62	-	-	-	3	11	14	1	3	4	36	44	80
Winslow - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	11	7	18
Wycombe - - -	29	57	86	-	-	-	5	13	18	3	7	10	37	77	114
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE:</b>															
Cambridge - - -	49	63	112	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	52	69	121
Caxton and Arrington -	11	15	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	7	10	15	25	40
Chesterton - - -	26	35	61	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	7	12	34	45	79
Ely - - -	23	31	54	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	1	3	28	36	64
Linton - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	5	11	16	26	42
Newmarket - - -	27	33	60	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	28	38	66
North Witchford - -	25	22	47	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	4	4	28	33	61
Whittlesey - - -	6	17	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	7	18	25
Wisbech - - -	32	42	74	-	-	-	2	9	11	8	12	20	42	63	105
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>CARDIGAN:</b>															
Aberayron - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	19	16	16	32
Aberystwith - - -	29	27	56	-	-	-	6	12	18	6	13	19	41	52	93
Cardigan - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	14	20	25	29	54
Lampeter - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	4	10	12	17	29
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	23	34	21	36	57
Tregaron - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	9	13	19	17	36
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>CARMARTHEN:</b>															
Carmarthen - - -	32	41	73	-	-	-	13	14	27	11	26	37	56	81	137
Llandilo Fawr - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	3	4	7	8	9	17	29	33	62
Llandovery - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	-	6	17	15	32
Llanelly - - -	39	29	68	-	-	-	2	6	8	28	36	64	69	71	140
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>CARNARVON:</b>															
Bangor and Beaumaris	25	21	46	-	-	-	5	6	11	16	29	45	46	56	102
Carnarvon - - -	23	18	41	-	-	-	4	3	7	15	20	35	42	41	83
Conway - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	7	11	26	36	62
Pwllheli - - -	14	8	22	-	-	-	2	17	19	6	20	26	23	45	67
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>314</b>



U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER:															
Altrincham * - -	48	54	102	-	-	-	8	14	22	2	-	2	58	68	126
Birkenhead - -	108	132	240	-	-	-	34	35	69	5	11	16	147	178	325
Chester - -	37	37	74	1	6	7	24	43	67	5	5	10	67	91	158
Congleton - -	20	36	56	-	-	-	7	8	15	5	1	6	32	45	77
Hawarden - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	18	11	29
Macclesfield - -	61	79	140	1	-	1	12	17	29	4	6	10	78	102	180
Nantwich - -	49	63	112	-	-	-	10	8	18	15	21	36	74	92	166
Northwich - -	31	33	64	1	-	1	1	1	2	14	20	34	47	54	101
Runcorn - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	1	2	24	29	53
Stockport - -	127	180	307	1	-	1	35	43	78	8	19	27	171	242	413
Tarvin - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	13	12	25
Wirral - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	23	44
TOTAL - -	544	677	1,221	4	6	10	139	178	317	63	86	149	750	947	1,697
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	41	47	88	-	1	1	4	6	10	1	2	3	46	56	102
Bodmin - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	8	29	30	59
Camelford - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	6	7	10	13	23
St. Columb Major - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	20	31
Falmouth - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	5	5	26	42	68
St. Germans - -	11	22	33	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	22	35
Helston - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	8	5	13	1	2	3	25	34	59
Launceston - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	11	15	26
Liskeard - -	37	41	78	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	3	5	43	53	96
Penzance - -	30	36	66	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	34	45	79
Redruth - -	50	48	98	-	-	-	10	14	24	-	-	-	60	62	122
Stratton - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	8	17
Truro - -	29	43	72	-	1	1	2	6	8	6	17	23	37	67	104
TOTAL - -	296	364	660	-	2	2	41	61	102	17	40	57	354	467	821
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill -	3	7	10	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	5	11	16
Boothle - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	7	13
Brampton - -	20	8	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	3	5	24	12	36
Carlisle - -	45	61	106	-	-	-	10	8	18	1	3	4	56	72	128
Cockermouth - -	54	30	84	-	-	-	14	19	33	4	3	7	72	52	124
Longtown - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	8	8	16
Penrith - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	4	6	26	26	52
Whitehaven - -	61	34	95	-	-	-	14	14	28	1	8	9	76	56	132
Wigton - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	4	4	26	36	62
TOTAL - -	231	190	421	-	-	-	58	63	121	10	27	37	299	280	579
DENBIGH:															
St. Asaph - -	21	34	55	-	-	-	3	16	19	8	14	22	32	64	96
Llanrwst - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	4	9	9	18
Ruthin - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	6	6	17	21	38
Wrexham - -	42	36	78	-	-	-	18	28	46	4	16	20	64	80	144
TOTAL - -	79	91	170	-	-	-	27	47	74	16	36	52	122	174	296

\* From and after 25 March 1895 the name of this Union will be "Blecklow."

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>DERBY:</b>															
Ashbourne - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	1	3	21	20	41
Bakewell - -	31	25	56	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	2	6	37	29	66
Belper - -	47	47	94	-	-	-	10	11	21	3	8	11	60	66	126
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	-	1	17	22	39
Chesterfield - -	64	50	114	-	-	-	23	27	50	9	7	16	96	84	180
Derby - -	98	118	216	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	98	142	240
Glossop - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	12	12	24
Hayfield - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	1	3	10	11	21
Shardlow - -	33	24	57	-	-	-	12	7	19	2	1	3	47	32	79
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>DEVON:</b>															
Axminster - -	11	26	37	-	2	2	4	(a) 11	15	4	2	6	19	41	60
Barnstaple - -	29	44	73	1	2	3	12	13	25	6	1	7	48	60	108
Bideford - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	18	27	45
Crediton - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	8	8	16	3	2	5	27	34	61
East Stonehouse - -	15	12	27	3	-	3	-	2	2	2	1	3	20	15	35
Exeter - -	69	75	144	1	1	2	12	15	27	13	10	23	95	101	196
Holsworthy - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	-	2	7	8	15
Honiton - -	29	42	71	-	-	-	5	4	9	11	15	26	45	61	106
Kingsbridge - -	15	13	28	3	-	3	5	1	6	4	3	7	27	17	44
Newton Abbot - -	64	97	161	4	-	4	10	12	22	9	24	33	87	133	220
Okehampton - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	4	9	19	24	43
Plymouth - -	71	93	164	4	-	4	31	33	64	17	12	29	123	138	261
Plympton St. Mary - -	22	29	51	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	2	5	31	40	71
South Molton - -	13	26	39	2	1	3	5	6	11	-	2	2	20	35	55
Stoke Damerel - -	45	65	110	-	-	-	9	13	22	-	-	-	54	78	132
Tavistock - -	31	44	75	2	1	3	3	4	7	6	6	12	42	55	97
St. Thomas - -	65	88	153	3	1	4	8	9	17	9	18	27	85	116	201
Tiverton - -	31	36	67	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	19	26	42	57	99
Torington - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	20	20	40
Totnes - -	31	48	79	3	2	5	8	6	14	4	11	15	46	67	113
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,002</b>
<b>DORSET:</b>															
Beaminster - -	13	17	30	4	-	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	23	21	44
Blandford - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	18	25	43
Bridport - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	9	10	21	28	49
Cerne - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	8	12	20
Dorchester - -	21	15	36	-	1	1	2	4	6	5	6	11	28	26	54
Poole - -	25	20	45	-	-	-	12	11	23	3	4	7	40	35	75
Shaftesbury - -	26	17	43	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	11	13	29	30	59
Sherborne - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	4	5	22	23	45
Sturminster - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	14	27
Wareham and Purbeck - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	25	30	55
Weymouth - -	29	38	67	2	-	2	4	4	8	-	3	3	35	45	80
Wimborne and Cranborne - -	23	35	58	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	26	38	64
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>615</b>

(a) One of these patients was in Caterham Metropolitan District Asylum.



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	51	39	90	1	2	3	6	3	9	2	3	5	60	47	107
Chester-le-Street - -	30	25	55	-	2	2	2	6	8	-	-	-	32	33	65
Darlington - - -	42	43	85	-	2	2	-	4	4	2	3	5	44	52	96
Durham - - -	36	38	74	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	4	7	42	48	90
Easington - - -	37	36	73	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	46	42	88
Gateshead - - -	120	92	212	5	7	12	10	17	27	8	11	19	143	127	270
Hartlepool - - -	33	34	67	-	-	-	10	17	27	-	-	-	43	51	94
Houghton-le-Spring -	28	34	62	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	7	7	29	45	74
Lanchester - - -	36	34	70	-	-	-	1	12	13	-	-	-	37	46	83
Sedgefield - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	11	27
South Shields - - -	93	96	189	-	-	-	1	8	9	7	9	16	101	113	214
Stockton - - -	46	36	82	-	2	2	4	6	10	1	4	5	51	48	99
Sunderland - - -	170	151	321	-	10	10	46	39	85	-	5	5	216	205	421
Teesdale - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	-	23	26	49
Weardale - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	11	15	19	25	44
TOTAL - - -	766	692	1,458	6	25	31	103	145	248	27	57	84	902	919	1,821
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	5	7	19	32	51
Braintree - - -	25	51	76	2	-	2	10	15	25	1	8	9	38	74	112
Chelmsford - - -	25	64	89	-	-	-	5	2	7	8	7	15	38	73	111
Colchester - - -	21	46	67	-	-	-	6	14	20	5	7	12	32	67	99
Dunmow - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	8	20	33	53
Epping - - -	20	36	56	-	-	-	1	12	13	1	1	2	22	49	71
Halstead - - -	17	32	49	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	20	36	56
Lexden and Winstree -	29	34	63	-	-	-	5	13	18	5	13	18	39	60	99
Maldon - - -	20	37	57	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	4	8	26	44	70
Ongar - - -	6	18	24	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	7	13	15	30	45
Orsett - - -	15	31	46	-	1	1	3	11	14	-	3	3	18	46	64
Rochford - - -	11	27	38	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	4	5	13	38	51
Romford - - -	48	65	113	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	1	3	54	68	122
Saffron Walden - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	9	11	20	6	8	14	26	42	68
Tendring - - -	24	44	68	-	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	4	29	50	79
West Ham - - -	241	337	578	-	-	-	62	54	116	5	5	10	308	396	704
TOTAL - - -	544	894	1,438	2	4	6	120	159	279	51	81	132	717	1,138	1,855
FLINT :															
Holywell - - -	42	29	71	-	-	-	5	23	28	16	23	39	63	75	138
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	50	46	96	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	6	7	53	53	106
Cardiff - - -	154	203	357	4	-	4	10	14	24	30	25	55	198	242	440
Gower - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	7	11	9	15	24
Merthyr Tydfil - -	76	89	165	-	-	-	13	21	34	21	39	60	110	149	259
Neath - - -	52	58	110	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	18	22	61	80	141
Pontardawe - - -	23	13	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	29	18	47
Pontypridd - - -	102	66	168	4	2	6	19	9	28	6	5	11	131	82	213
Swansea - - -	86	103	189	-	1	1	25	17	42	14	37	51	125	158	283
TOTAL - - -	547	586	1,133	8	3	11	75	66	141	86	142	228	716	797	1,513

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	166	264	430	16	5	21	69	103	172	12	39	51	263	411	674
Bristol - - - - -	69	71	140	2	-	2	41	100	141	7	6	13	119	177	296
Cheltenham - - -	46	67	113	5	2	7	23	35	58	4	23	27	78	127	205
Chipping Sodbury -	16	14	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	19	19	38
Cirencester - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	4	6	28	42	70
Dursley - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	7	3	10	1	2	3	23	20	43
Gloucester - - - -	44	61	105	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	10	16	50	74	124
Newent - - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	3	4	17	18	35
Northleach - - - -	12	6	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	7	19
Stow-on-the-Wold -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	5	6	13	22	35
Stroud - - - - -	52	62	114	-	-	-	15	26	41	9	10	19	76	98	174
Tetbury - - - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	17
Tewkesbury - - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	16	20	36
Thornbury - - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	3	5	8	5	1	6	34	32	66
Westbury-on-Savern -	20	22	42	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	6	23	31	54
Wheatenhurst - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	2	2	9	14	23
Winchcomb - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	3	3	13	22	35
TOTAL - - - - -	548	705	1,253	23	7	30	183	309	492	50	119	169	804	1,140	1,944
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	17	23	40	-	3	3	4	2	6	2	1	3	23	29	52
Dore - - - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	7	9	21	23	44
Hereford - - - - -	54	78	132	-	-	-	5	10	15	10	9	19	69	97	166
Kington - - - - -	12	24	36	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	9	9	15	39	54
Ledbury - - - - -	17	12	29	-	1	1	2	6	8	5	11	16	24	30	54
Leominster - - - -	21	18	39	1	2	3	-	-	-	7	11	18	29	31	60
Ross - - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	4	4	8	7	12	19	33	43	76
Weobley - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	16	19	35
TOTAL - - - - -	173	209	382	1	6	7	22	34	56	34	62	96	230	311	541
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	3	7	37	43	80
Berkhampstead - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	9	14	19	27	46
Bishop Stortford -	31	52	83	-	2	2	6	7	13	4	9	13	41	70	111
Buntingford - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	8	12
Hatfield - - - - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25
Hemel Hempstead -	12	18	30	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	14	19	33
Hertford - - - - -	26	35	61	1	-	1	5	6	11	2	4	6	34	45	79
Hitchin - - - - -	30	40	70	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	34	46	80
Royston - - - - -	21	34	55	-	-	-	2	16	18	3	5	8	26	55	81
Ware - - - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	21	30	51
Watford - - - - -	40	50	90	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	42	53	95
Welwyn - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	10
TOTAL - - - - -	235	337	572	2	3	5	28	43	71	20	35	55	285	418	703



U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS :															
Huntingdon - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	24	46
St. Ives - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	16	22	38
St. Neots - - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	2	2	17	35	52
TOTAL - -	52	67	119	-	-	-	2	11	13	1	3	4	55	81	136
KENT: (a)															
Ashford, East - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	17	19	36
Ashford, West - -	15	34	49	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	1	2	18	42	60
Blean - - -	31	19	50	-	8	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	37	31	68
Bridge - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	19	20	39
Bromley - - -	41	52	93	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	-	-	54	63	117
Canterbury - - -	25	-	25	-	19	19	7	4	11	-	3	3	32	26	58
Cranbrook - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	4	18	26	44
Dartford - - -	69	81	150	1	1	2	8	4	12	5	2	7	83	88	171
Dover - - -	54	54	108	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	10	15	64	68	132
Eastry - - -	47	46	93	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	51	56	107
Elham - - -	37	53	90	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	41	62	103
Faversham - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	23	29	52
Gravesend and Milton	33	33	66	1	1	2	3	5	8	-	-	-	37	39	76
Hollingbourn - -	19	10	29	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	22	16	38
Hoo - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	8	14
Maidstone - - -	42	71	113	-	1	1	19	24	43	2	-	2	63	96	159
Malling - - -	33	34	67	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	38	36	74
Medway - - -	70	113	183	-	-	-	10	11	21	7	4	11	87	128	215
Milton - - -	18	36	54	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	20	41	61
Romney Marsh - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Sevenoaks - - -	26	37	63	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	2	5	32	42	74
Sheppey - - -	33	30	63	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	2	5	40	36	76
Strood - - -	19	39	58	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	25	46	71
Tenterden - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	-	1	20	20	40
Thanet, Isle of - -	67	89	156	-	-	-	8	10	18	2	4	6	77	103	180
Tonbridge - - -	46	75	121	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	2	6	51	78	129
TOTAL - -	809	1,011	1,820	4	31	35	124	137	261	42	44	86	979	1,223	2,202
LANCASTER:															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	98	133	231	2	-	2	28	47	75	-	-	-	128	180	308
Barrow-in-Furness -	32	29	61	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	4	4	37	42	79
Barton-upon-Irwell -	58	54	112	1	-	1	24	32	56	-	-	-	83	86	169
Blackburn - - -	112	140	252	-	-	-	107	69	176	-	1	1	219	210	429
Bolton - - -	235	274	509	1	-	1	8	12	20	5	3	8	249	289	538
Burnley - - -	157	169	326	-	-	-	33	19	52	3	5	8	193	193	386
Bury - - -	125	121	246	-	-	-	33	53	86	2	4	6	160	178	338
Chorley - - -	35	34	69	-	-	-	12	18	30	3	3	6	50	55	105
Chorlton - - -	240	395	635	7	1	8	129	152	281	1	2	3	377	550	927
Clitheroe - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	25	24	49
Fylde, The - - -	39	32	71	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	1	2	42	39	81
Garstang - - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	15	10	25
Haslingden - - -	52	52	104	-	-	-	35	55	90	6	3	9	93	110	203

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890,

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER— <i>contd.</i>															
Lancaster - - -	30	39	69	3	2	5	5	3	8	1	-	1	39	44	83
Leigh - - -	42	47	89	3	2	5	11	8	19	3	3	6	59	60	119
Liverpool - - -	315	403	718	7	4	11	12	70	82	3	3	6	337	480	817
Lunesdale - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	8	13	21
Manchester - - -	141	182	323	1	-	1	132	138	270	1	-	1	275	320	595
Oldham - - -	159	121	280	7	7	14	79	92	171	1	1	2	246	221	467
Ormskirk - - -	56	79	135	1	1	2	14	4	18	1	1	2	72	85	157
Prescot - - -	138	122	260	4	-	4	15	27	42	10	7	17	167	156	323
Preston - - -	121	143	264	-	-	-	72	53	125	-	1	1	193	197	390
Prestwich - - -	80	89	169	2	-	2	50	39	89	-	1	1	132	129	261
Rochdale - - -	121	146	267	-	2	2	34	38	72	4	1	5	159	187	346
Salford - - -	212	168	380	5	2	7	97	133	230	-	-	-	314	303	617
Toxteth Park - -	113	163	276	1	-	1	36	42	78	5	8	13	155	213	368
Ulverstone - - -	36	45	81	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	3	4	41	52	93
Warrington - - -	79	61	140	-	-	-	5	17	22	4	5	9	88	33	171
West Derby - - -	471	705	1,176	4	-	4	67	66	133	7	7	14	549	778	1,327
Wigan - - -	115	116	231	1	-	1	35	37	72	8	11	19	159	164	323
TOTAL - - -	3,446	4,099	7,545 (a)	50	21	71	1,098	1,253	2,351	70	78	148	4,664	5,451	10,115
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	22	23	45	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	7	25	30	55
Barrow-on-Soar -	26	28	54	-	-	-	-	7	7	8	15	23	34	50	84
Billesdon - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	2	4	10	21	31
Blaby - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	11	13	24	23	33	56
Hinckley - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	7	6	13	2	2	4	19	27	46
Leicester - - -	217	241	458	-	-	-	34	40	74	5	12	17	256	293	549
Loughborough - -	35	38	73	-	-	-	2	11	13	4	12	16	41	61	102
Lutterworth - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	2	2	21	28	49
Market Bosworth -	6	18	24	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	10	21	31
Market Harborough -	18	32	50	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	34	53
Melton Mowbray -	19	24	43	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	22	24	46
TOTAL - - -	385	474	859	-	-	-	59	86	145	36	62	98	480	622	1,102
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	10	7	17	8	14	22	42	57	99
Bourn - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	1	3	26	30	56
Caistor - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	8	11	15	29	44
Gainsborough - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	6	12	31	35	66
Glanford Brigg - -	34	39	73	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	36	44	80
Grantham - - -	39	40	79	-	-	-	8	6	14	1	2	3	48	48	96
Grimsby - - -	37	30	67	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	39	37	76
Holbeach - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	18	23	41
Horncastle - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	4	9	24	20	44
Lincoln - - -	64	78	142	-	-	-	7	16	23	9	25	34	80	119	199
Louth - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	4	6	10	12	16	28	41	48	89
Sleaford - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	9	14	18	30	48
Spalding - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	1	4	18	27	45
Spilsby - - -	14	28	42	-	-	-	2	1	3	10	5	15	26	34	60
Stamford - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	2	2	20	20	40
TOTAL - - -	356	433	789	-	-	-	59	70	129	67	98	165	482	601	1,083

(a) 78 of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. See Appendix, B6.



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses. *			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON :*															
Bethnal Green -	216	213	429	21	5	26	109	144	253	8	12	20	354	374	728
Camberwell -	175	285	460	13	24	37	133	149	282	-	-	-	321	458	779
Chelsea -	102	182	284	3	7	10	55	70	125	-	1	1	160	260	420
Fulham -	134	201	335	4	13	17	83	78	161	-	-	-	221	292	513
George's, St. -	129	226	355	11	12	23	88	83	171	-	-	-	228	321	549
George's, St., in the East -	59	83	142	-	-	-	36	50	86	-	-	-	95	133	228
Giles, St., and St. George -	45	68	113	6	6	12	40	57	97	-	-	-	91	131	222
Greenwich -	144	244	388	2	6	8	93	79	172	3	5	8	242	334	576
Hackney -	249	395	644	18	22	40	110	112	222	20	18	38	397	547	944
Hampstead -	29	65	94	-	-	-	20	28	48	1	-	1	50	93	143
Holborn -	275	386	661	3	17	20	208	250	458	-	-	-	486	658	1,139
Islington -	236	379	615	12	16	28	147	111	258	13	11	24	408	517	925
Kensington -	147	301	448	4	-	4	83	78	161	-	-	-	234	379	613
Lambeth -	320	420	740	31	71	102	209	242	451	-	2	2	560	735	1,295
Lewisham -	66	112	178	-	-	-	32	34	66	3	1	4	101	147	248
Marylebone, St. -	200	338	538	11	16	27	133	138	271	16	30	46	360	522	882
Mile End Old Town	112	211	323	9	8	17	87	96	183	1	1	2	209	316	525
Olave, St. -	173	210	383	4	3	7	84	121	205	3	1	4	264	335	599
Paddington -	97	176	273	21	19	40	39	37	76	-	-	-	157	232	389
Pancras, St. -	259	377	636	13	28	41	376	440	816	1	-	1	649	845	1,494
Poplar -	156	221	377	26	11	37	107	115	222	13	32	45	302	379	681
Saviour, St. -	255	354	609	39	25	64	161	175	336	31	33	64	486	587	1,073
Shoreditch -	151	201	352	11	19	30	136	131	267	-	1	1	298	352	650
Stepney -	59	79	138	5	6	11	37	57	94	-	-	-	101	142	243
Strand -	77	75	152	-	3	3	42	47	89	-	-	-	119	125	244
Wandsworth and Clapham -	240	326	566	33	28	61	133	119	252	1	1	2	407	474	881
Westminster -	60	74	134	4	3	7	63	67	130	-	-	-	127	144	271
Whitechapel -	116	149	265	5	4	9	46	59	105	-	-	-	167	212	379
Woolwich -	94	141	235	-	-	-	57	47	104	1	1	2	152	189	341
TOTAL (exclud- ing City of London) -	4,375	6,492	10,867	309	372	681	2,947	3,214	6,161	115	150	265	7,746	10,228	17,974
City of London -	164	190	354	3	3	6	59	69	128	-	3	3	226	265	491
GRAND TOTAL	4,539	6,682	11,221	312	375	687	3,006	3,283	6,289	115	153	268	7,972	10,493	18,465
MERIONETH:															
Bala -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	7	10	17
Corwen -	5	16	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	1	6	12	20	32
Dolgelly -	12	5	17	-	-	-	1	8	9	7	8	15	20	21	41
Festiniog -	16	19	35	-	-	-	14	11	25	2	2	4	32	32	64
TOTAL -	38	47	85	-	-	-	17	24	41	16	12	28	71	83	154

\* London County patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in Workhouses ; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MIDDLESEX:(a)</b>															
Barnet - - -	32	39	71	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	39	44	83
Brentford - - -	147	233	380	6	4	10	6	7	13	14	13	27	173	257	430
Edmonton - - -	167	232	399	9	10	19	16	8	24	10	4	14	202	254	456
Hendon - - -	65	97	162	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	3	3	65	104	169
Staines - - -	23	34	57	1	4	5	3	7	10	-	-	-	27	45	72
Uxbridge - - -	42	50	92	1	3	4	5	11	16	2	3	5	50	67	117
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,327</b>
<b>MONMOUTH:</b>															
Abergavenny - -	52	52	104	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	5	7	56	60	116
Bedwellty - - -	75	58	133	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	13	15	79	77	156
Cuepstow - - -	22	18	40	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	2	4	27	25	52
Monmouth - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	4	3	7	18	40	58	58	84	142
Newport - - -	104	91	195	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	109	96	205
Pontypool - - -	42	45	87	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	1	2	48	52	100
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>771</b>
<b>MONTGOMERY:</b>															
Forden - - -	23	18	41	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	1	1	29	27	56
Llanfyllin - - -	28	31	59	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	15	22	39	53	92
Machynlleth - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	2	3	9	20	29
Newtown & Llanidloes	21	27	48	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	15	21	29	44	73
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>NORFOLK:</b>															
Aylsham - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	25	27	52
Blofield - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	5	11	14	25
Depwade - - -	27	34	61	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	7	10	37	50	87
Docking - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	17	30
Downham - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	20	32	52
Erpingham - - -	11	24	35	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	13	26	39
St. Faith's - - -	12	3	15	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	12	9	21
East and West Flegg -	4	12	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	15	20
Forehoe - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	5	7	19	29	48
Freebridge Lynn - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	8	12	19	19	38
Guiltcross - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	4	10	19	29	48
Henstead - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	12	17	18	34	52
King's Lynn - - -	24	17	41	2	-	2	1	5	6	7	19	26	34	41	75
Loddon and Clavering	14	25	39	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	16	30	46
Mitford and Launditch	19	38	57	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	12	20	31	53	84
Norwich - - -	115	120	235	-	-	-	25	25	50	42	61	103	182	206	388
Smallburgh - - -	29	16	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	30	18	48
Swaffham - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	25	28	53
Thetford - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	4	9	24	35	59
Walsingham - - -	31	23	54	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	4	9	37	30	67
Wayland - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	7	12	25	32	57
Great Yarmouth - -	22	30	52	-	-	-	34	49	83	7	11	18	63	90	153
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,542</b>

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	16	20	36
Brixworth - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	3	3	15	28	43
Daventry - - -	26	18	44	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	8	11	31	30	61
Hardingstone - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	1	2	15	19	34
Kettering - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	6	6	22	43	65
Northampton - - -	80	86	166	-	-	-	8	9	17	9	10	19	97	105	202
Oundle - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	1	1	11	31	42
Peterborough - - -	33	51	84	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	3	3	38	56	94
Potterspury - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	4	9	19	24	43
Thrapston - - -	14	29	43	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	16	33	49
Towcester - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	13	25	38
Wellingborough - - -	49	48	97	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	5	8	53	57	110
TOTAL - - -	294	365	659	-	-	-	30	61	91	22	45	67	346	471	817
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	28	23	51	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	1	1	29	28	57
Belford - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	3	9	12
Bellingham - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	6	9	15
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	24	29	53	1	-	1	3	10	13	6	4	10	34	43	77
Castle Ward - - -	17	32	49	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	3	21	35	56
Glendale - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	2	7	17	10	27
Haltwhistle - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	3	7
Hexham - - -	36	22	58	-	-	-	-	9	9	6	7	13	42	38	80
Morpeth - - -	44	21	65	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	1	3	49	23	72
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	217	241	458	-	-	-	55	58	113	12	11	23	284	310	594
Rothbury - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	16
Tynemouth - - -	143	105	248	1	-	1	7	9	16	2	4	6	153	118	271
TOTAL - - -	539	498	1,037	3	-	3	76	96	172	34	38	72	652	632	1,284
NOTTINGHAM:															
Basford - - -	85	84	169	2	1	3	12	10	22	9	14	23	108	109	217
Bingham - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	14	28
East Retford - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	5	7	18	21	39
Mansfield - - -	50	48	98	-	-	-	10	9	19	4	10	14	64	67	131
Newark - - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	21	28	49
Nottingham - - -	233	228	461	1	-	1	79	69	148	129	172	301	442	469	911
Southwell - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	21	21	42
Worksop - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	6	8	14	8	10	18	32	30	62
TOTAL - - -	448	435	883	3	1	4	116	109	225	153	214	367	720	759	1,479
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	31	44	75	-	-	-	2	13	15	6	5	11	39	62	101
Bicester - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	15	18	33
Chipping Norton - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	10	16	25	36	61
Headington - - -	27	66	93	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	11	19	41	81	122
Henley - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	23	28	51
Oxford - - -	27	49	76	-	-	-	10	8	18	-	-	-	37	57	94
Thame - - -	8	19	27	-	-	-	3	7	10	6	7	13	17	33	50
Witney - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	4	13	17	8	7	15	39	44	83
Woodstock - - -	17	25	42	1	-	1	2	3	5	4	6	10	24	34	58
TOTAL - - -	191	289	480	1	-	1	30	57	87	38	47	85	260	393	653

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>PEMBROKE:</b>															
Haverfordwest - -	39	44	83	-	-	-	2	4	6	12	19	31	53	67	120
Narberth - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	11	16	25	33	58
Pembroke - - -	25	19	44	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	4	11	35	27	62
TOTAL - - -	83	81	164	-	-	-	6	12	18	24	34	58	113	127	240
<b>RADNOR:</b>															
Knighton - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	27	24	51
Rhayader - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	15	13	28
TOTAL - - -	33	28	61	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	5	11	42	37	79
<b>RUTLAND:</b>															
Oakham - - -	16	8	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	19	12	31
Uppingham - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	16	31
TOTAL - - -	31	22	53	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	34	28	62
<b>SALOP:</b>															
Atcham - - -	59	48	107	1	-	1	11	17	28	-	1	1	71	66	137
Bridgnorth - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	16	22	38
Church Stretton - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	8	13
Cleobury Mortimer -	6	9	15	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	9	13	22
Clun - - -	9	21	30	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	2	5	12	28	40
Drayton - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	2	11	21	32
Ellesmere - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	-	2	21	20	41
Ludlow - - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	26	35	61
Madeley - - -	30	43	73	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5	6	33	52	85
Newport - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	-	7	7	4	1	5	25	26	51
Oswestry - - -	30	30	60	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	1	1	35	36	71
Shifnal - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	4	16	12	28
Wellington - - -	39	30	69	-	-	-	9	4	13	8	9	17	56	43	99
Wem - - -	4	16	20	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	-	1	9	22	31
Whitchurch - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	-	2	19	28	47
TOTAL - - -	291	329	620	1	-	1	47	78	125	25	25	50	364	432	796
<b>SOMERSET:</b>															
Axbridge - - -	39	49	88	2	-	2	3	1	4	4	4	8	48	54	102
Bath - - -	82	121	203	-	-	-	37	55	92	-	1	1	119	177	296
Bedminster - - -	78	92	170	5	-	5	15	22	37	7	12	19	105	126	231
Bridgwater - - -	29	26	55	1	-	1	3	4	7	6	9	15	39	39	78
Chard - - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	6	3	9	13	8	21	42	44	86
Clutton - - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	8	7	15	6	3	9	48	43	91
Dulverton - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	4	5	9	10	19
Frome - - -	19	35	54	3	-	3	11	16	27	3	8	11	36	59	95
Keynsham - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	3	4	7	9	13	22	34	44	78
Langport - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	11	20	29	25	54
Shepton Mallet - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	18	35	53
Taunton - - -	37	37	74	6	4	10	5	10	15	5	7	12	53	58	111
Wellington - - -	16	35	51	-	-	-	5	8	13	11	13	24	32	56	88
Wells - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	6	25	26	51
Williton - - -	19	19	38	1	1	2	9	11	20	6	4	10	35	35	70
Wincanton - - -	28	29	57	-	1	1	2	6	8	6	8	14	36	44	80
Yeovil - - -	26	51	77	2	5	7	1	2	3	4	4	8	33	62	95
TOTAL - - -	510	650	1,160	20	11	31	113	155	268	98	121	219	741	937	1,678



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	11	24
Alton - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	7	5	12	-	1	1	21	28	49
Alverstoke - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	-	-	31	34	65
Andover - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	4	4	25	29	54
Basingstoke - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	7	10	24	35	59
Catherington - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	6	12
Christchurch - - -	35	45	80	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	5	7	41	54	95
Droxford - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	4	6	17	22	39
Fareham - - -	29	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	32	17	49
Fordingbridge - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	14	14	23	37
Hartley Wintney - - -	27	34	61	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	5	9	35	41	76
Havant - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	20	16	36
Hursley - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	6	3	9
Kingsclere - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	16	13	29
Lymington - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	11	18	29
New Forest - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	1	3	16	23	39
Petersfield - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	12	27
Portsea Island - - -	177	221	398	6	3	9	79	139	218	21	39	60	283	402	685
Ringwood - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	8	13	21
Romsey - - -	11	15	26	-	1	1	4	5	9	-	-	-	15	21	36
Southampton - - -	43	58	101	1	-	1	36	32	68	16	18	34	96	108	204
South Stoneham - - -	35	53	88	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	6	10	42	62	104
Stockbridge - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	1	1	15	15	30
Whitchurch - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	9
Wight (Isle of) - - -	68	111	179	-	-	-	12	17	29	11	15	26	91	143	234
Winchester (New) - - -	34	39	73	-	2	2	1	3	4	5	6	11	40	50	90
TOTAL - -	663	831	1,494	7	6	13	186	243	429	81	124	205	937	1,204	2,141
STAFFORD :															
Barton-on-Trent - - -	32	54	86	2	1	3	22	13	35	15	20	35	71	88	159
Cannock - - -	26	16	42	-	-	-	7	10	17	5	-	5	38	26	64
Cheadle - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	1	12	13	2	-	2	17	36	53
Dudley - - -	107	129	236	-	-	-	47	71	118	46	69	115	200	269	469
Leek - - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	4	7	31	34	65
Lichfield - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	5	3	8	3	5	8	31	33	64
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	25	27	52
Seisdon - - -	27	15	42	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	6	7	29	24	53
Stafford - - -	33	24	57	-	-	-	5	19	24	5	2	7	43	45	88
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	112	84	196	-	-	-	34	47	81	11	11	22	157	142	299
Stone - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	2	8	31	23	54
Tamworth - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	1	5	20	21	41
Uttoxeter - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	-	1	16	17	33
Walsall - - -	76	73	149	-	-	-	12	11	23	19	22	41	107	106	213
West Bromwich - - -	107	103	210	-	-	-	60	70	130	6	12	18	173	185	358
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	43	41	84	-	-	-	11	10	21	8	5	13	62	56	118
Wolverhampton - - -	133	142	275	-	-	-	49	54	103	5	3	8	187	199	386
TOTAL -	827	832	1,659	2	1	3	269	336	605	140	162	302	1,238	1,331	2,569

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything - - -	19	28	47	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	23	30	53
Bosmere and Claydon	15	25	40	-	-	-	5	1	6	8	7	15	28	33	61
Bury St. Edmunds -	14	22	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	6	15	28	43
Cosford - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	4	7	22	22	44
Hartismere - - -	21	23	44	-	1	1	-	2	2	13	14	27	34	40	74
Hoxne - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14	22	24	46
Ipswich - - -	61	77	138	-	-	-	12	10	22	4	8	12	77	95	172
Mildenhall - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	5	3	8	3	10	13	11	17	28
Mutford and Lothing- land.	28	28	56	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	9	14	36	41	77
Plomesgate - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	8	15	32	32	64
Risbridge - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	10	15	27	36	63
Samford - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	13	21	34
Stow - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	1	5	6	7	5	12	16	30	46
Sudbury - - -	40	36	76	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	12	15	46	51	97
Thingoe - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	2	4	17	16	33
Wangford - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	15	23	38
Woodbridge - - -	29	38	67	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	4	7	36	44	80
TOTAL -	337	421	758	-	1	1	58	55	113	75	106	181	470	583	1,053
SURREY: (a)															
Chertsey - - -	26	39	65	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	3	4	32	47	79
Croydon - - -	85	160	245	2	1	3	19	23	42	6	10	16	112	194	306
Dorking - - -	15	21	36	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	22	38
Epsom - - -	40	65	105	-	-	-	12	7	19	4	7	11	56	79	135
Farnham - - -	40	37	77	-	-	-	5	4	9	1	2	3	46	43	89
Godstone - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	17	25	42
Guildford - - -	34	49	83	-	-	-	5	11	16	9	9	18	48	69	117
Hambledon - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	3	5	25	27	52
Kingston - - -	107	129	236	-	-	-	9	24	33	3	11	14	119	164	283
Reigate - - -	25	41	66	-	-	-	2	9	11	3	2	5	30	52	82
Richmond - - -	31	62	93	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	62	94
TOTAL - -	436	644	1,080	4	1	5	64	91	155	29	48	77	533	784	1,317
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	18	22	40
Brighton - - -	134	186	320	-	-	-	73	70	143	23	23	46	230	279	509
Chailey - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	13	9	22
Chichester - - -	2	8	10	3	3	6	1	1	2	-	1	1	6	13	19
Cuckfield - - -	22	32	54	1	-	1	3	10	13	3	-	3	29	42	71
Eastbourne - - -	29	26	55	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	3	4	34	36	70
East Grinstead - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	9	10	19	3	5	8	29	39	68
East Preston - - -	7	4	11	17	34	51	3	2	5	4	8	12	31	48	79
Hailsham - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	8	9	19	31	50
Hastings - - -	6	16	22	31	46	77	2	4	6	-	-	-	39	66	105
Horsham - - -	18	12	30	15	25	40	2	5	7	3	4	7	38	46	84
Lewes - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	21	22	43
Midhurst - - -	4	4	8	5	10	15	1	3	4	2	2	4	12	19	31
Newhaven - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	16	10	26
Petworth - - -	4	3	7	7	18	25	2	2	4	1	4	5	14	27	41
Rye - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	9	5	14	2	3	5	19	20	39

(n) This Union County was re-arranged in 1890.



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	34	51	85	11	17	28	8	11	19	6	4	10	59	83	142
Thakeham - - -	2	4	6	4	9	13	-	3	3	1	1	2	7	17	24
Ticehurst - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	22	24	46
Uckfield - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	2	6	19	30	49
Westbourne - - -	5	2	7	4	8	12	3	8	11	1	1	2	13	19	32
West Firle - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Westhampnett - -	11	7	18	14	25	39	5	6	11	1	4	5	31	42	73
TOTAL - -	404	513	917	112	195	307	144	167	311	59	74	133	719	949	1,668
<i>WARWICK:</i>															
Alcester - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	3	4	25	40	65
Aston - - -	201	213	414	-	-	-	28	55	83	2	-	2	231	268	499
Atherstone - - -	6	12	18	1	-	1	-	4	4	2	-	2	9	16	25
Birmingham - -	479	428	907	-	1	1	61	79	140	14	19	33	554	527	1,081
Coventry - - -	49	50	99	-	-	-	4	19	23	-	-	-	53	69	122
Foleshill - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	6	4	10	5	17	22	23	40	63
Meriden - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	14	19	33
Nuneaton - - -	15	8	23	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	12	14	20	22	42
Rugby - - -	28	36	64	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	28	37	65
Shipston-on-Stour -	19	30	49	-	-	-	5	1	6	6	4	10	30	35	65
Solihull - - -	32	17	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	34	18	52
Southam - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	5	9	22	22	44
Stratford-on-Avon -	29	44	73	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	3	4	31	51	82
Warwick - - -	41	88	129	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	3	6	48	98	146
TOTAL - -	952	1,005	1,957	1	1	2	125	188	313	44	68	112	1,122	1,262	2,384
<i>WESTMORLAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	16	7	23	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	4	5	17	14	31
Kendal - - -	23	44	67	-	-	-	16	15	31	3	1	4	42	60	102
West Ward - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	7	7	14
TOTAL - -	44	55	99	-	-	-	18	21	39	4	5	9	66	81	147
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	27	44	71	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	5	9	36	55	91
Amesbury - - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	3	4	10	19	29
Bradford - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	2	5	28	22	50
Calne - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	8	11	20	27	47
Chippenham - - -	28	35	63	2	-	2	11	2	13	3	4	7	44	41	85
Cricklade and Woot- ton-Bassett - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	14	18	32
Devizes - - -	36	31	67	-	-	-	7	19	26	-	-	-	43	50	93
Highworth and Swindon	40	41	81	-	-	-	1	8	9	3	-	3	44	49	93
Malmesbury - - -	9	21	30	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	3	6	14	26	40
Marlborough - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	17	33
Melksham - - -	16	32	48	-	-	-	3	9	12	3	9	12	22	50	72
Mere - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	4	5	9	8	4	12	22	18	40
Pewsey - - -	26	19	45	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	29	22	51
Tisbury - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	2	3	15	17	32
Warminster - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	8	10	18	25	34	59
Westbury and Whor- wellsdown - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	5	2	7	3	9	12	22	31	53
Wilton - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	11	26	37
TOTAL - -	304	373	677	2	-	2	62	80	142	47	69	116	415	522	937

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove - -	40	55	95	-	-	-	7	3	10	1	9	10	48	67	115
Droitwich - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	26	42	68
Evesham - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	15	22	37
Kidderminster - -	65	51	116	-	-	-	2	9	11	1	2	3	68	62	130
King's Norton - -	88	119	207	-	-	-	3	15	18	4	6	10	95	140	235
Martley - -	18	29	47	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	5	8	24	38	62
Pershore - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	3	5	18	25	43
Stourbridge - -	80	86	166	-	-	-	15	38	53	12	30	42	107	154	261
Tenbury - -	5	11	16	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	8	13	21
Upton-on-Severn - -	24	33	62	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	2	3	26	46	72
Worcester - -	49	54	103	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	3	5	53	62	115
TOTAL - -	420	517	937	1	-	1	41	94	135	26	60	86	488	671	1,159
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - -	24	31	55	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	27	35	62
Bridlington - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	16	25	41
Driffield - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	-	7	7	6	5	11	29	34	63
Howden - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	4	9	15	28	43
Hull - -	80	77	157	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	88	83	171
Patrington - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	13	9	22
Pocklington - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	19	25	44
Sculcoates - -	118	119	237	-	-	-	6	6	12	9	16	25	133	141	274
Skirlaugh - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	10	11	21
York - -	11	15	26	26	34	60	33	72	105	-	-	-	70	121	191
TOTAL - -	313	341	654	26	34	60	59	110	169	22	27	49	420	512	932
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	6	8
Bedale - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	10	14	24
Easingwold - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	18	26
Guisborough - -	20	27	47	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	22	27	49
Helmsley - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	8	10	18
Kirkby Moorside - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	-	2	12	9	21
Leyburn - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	17	12	29
Malton - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4	6	21	35	56
Middlesbrough - -	106	111	217	1	-	1	2	8	10	3	2	5	112	121	233
Northallerton - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	15	24	39
Pickering - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	8	14	22
Reeth - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	7	11
Richmond - -	11	9	20	1	-	1	1	3	4	3	-	3	16	12	28
Scarborough - -	40	47	87	-	1	1	4	1	5	10	15	25	54	64	118
Stokesley - -	5	11	17	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	10	13	23
Thirsk - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	16	13	29
Whitby - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	26	33	59
TOTAL - -	304	355	659	3	1	4	26	43	69	28	33	61	361	432	793



UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley -	62	64	126	-	-	-	26	29	55	8	13	21	96	106	202
Bierley, North -	86	113	199	-	-	-	23	24	47	6	5	11	115	142	257
Bradford -	181	174	355	-	-	-	82	75	157	3	4	7	266	253	519
Bramley -	43	46	89	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	2	4	47	54	101
Dewsbury -	95	100	195	1	-	1	11	13	24	1	4	5	108	117	225
Doncaster -	36	39	75	3	-	3	20	21	41	6	9	15	65	69	134
Ecclesall Bierlow -	94	112	206	-	-	-	35	32	67	3	5	8	132	149	281
Goole -	19	14	33	2	-	2	3	7	10	1	-	1	25	21	46
Halifax -	165	200	365	1	-	1	2	6	8	15	9	24	183	215	398
Hemsworth -	2	7	9	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	6	14	20
Holbeck -	20	25	45	-	-	-	5	2	7	4	4	8	29	31	60
Huddersfield -	120	147	267	3	1	4	30	31	61	-	-	-	153	179	332
Hunslet -	40	42	82	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	43	42	85
Keighley -	49	43	92	-	-	-	13	27	40	-	-	-	62	70	132
Knaresborough -	20	26	46	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	7	23	31	54
Leeds -	178	234	412	2	2	4	33	36	69	1	6	7	214	278	492
Great Ouseburn -	10	11	21	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	16	14	30
Pateley Bridge -	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	7
Penistone -	13	21	34	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	2	5	18	25	43
Pontefract -	32	39	71	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	4	5	38	49	87
Ripon -	14	20	34	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	2	3	17	29	46
Rotherham -	86	69	155	3	1	4	11	15	26	8	8	16	108	93	201
Saddleworth -	9	17	26	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	10	21	31
Sedbergh -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	5	9
Selby -	6	10	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	8	16	24
Settle -	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	5	8	10	14	24
Sheffield -	187	183	370	1	-	1	108	82	190	20	32	52	316	297	613
Skipton -	44	47	91	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	46	50	96
Tadcaster -	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	10	21	31
Thorne -	12	9	21	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	14	10	24
Todmorden -	12	22	34	-	-	-	14	19	33	-	-	-	26	41	67
Wakefield -	67	53	120	-	-	-	9	7	16	3	5	8	79	65	144
Wetherby -	11	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	27
Wharfedale -	25	35	60	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	5	6	29	45	74
Wortley -	20	21	41	-	-	-	8	9	17	7	4	11	35	34	69
TOTAL -	1,782	1,986	3,768	16	4	20	468	489	957	103	137	240	2,369	2,616	4,985

TABLE showing Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1895.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Devon -	Barnstaple - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
London -	Bethnal Green - - - -	53	78	131	12	6	18	11	33	44	23	15	38	99	132	231
	Camberwell - - - -	27	12	39	52	62	114	17	56	73	35	18	53	131	148	279
	Chelsea - - - -	5	4	9	26	36	62	14	23	37	8	5	13	53	68	121
	Fulham - - - -	17	16	33	33	39	72	5	5	10	27	14	41	82	74	156
	George's, St. - - - -	11	4	15	35	43	78	25	20	45	12	13	25	83	80	163
	George's, St., in the East -	20	31	51	1	-	1	7	14	21	6	5	11	34	50	84
	Giles, St., and St. George -	1	3	4	30	38	68	1	4	5	6	4	10	38	49	87
	Greenwich - - - -	5	16	21	44	21	65	27	27	54	15	11	26	91	75	166
	Hackney - - - -	51	62	113	13	15	28	8	21	29	35	13	48	107	111	218
	Hampstead - - - -	8	19	27	2	-	2	2	5	7	7	4	11	19	28	47
	Holborn - - - -	27	35	62	112	161	273	29	23	52	26	17	43	194	236	430
	Islington - - - -	54	52	106	10	9	19	31	21	52	40	18	58	135	100	235
	Kensington - - - -	24	29	53	13	21	34	12	16	28	21	12	33	70	78	148
	Lambeth - - - -	18	13	31	121	156	277	38	54	92	32	19	51	209	242	451
	Lewisham - - - -	4	4	8	13	15	28	3	4	7	11	11	22	31	34	65
	Marylebone, St. - - - -	92	99	191	6	12	18	18	19	37	17	8	25	133	138	271
	Mile End Old Town - - - -	44	56	100	11	12	23	11	14	25	20	11	31	86	93	179
	Olave's, St. - - - -	5	7	12	48	75	123	9	20	29	16	12	28	78	114	192
	Paddington - - - -	13	19	32	3	5	8	9	8	17	14	5	19	39	37	76
	Pancras, St. - - - -	180	238	418	87	81	168	34	61	95	57	37	94	358	417	775
	Poplar - - - -	40	46	86	16	24	40	20	22	42	23	19	42	99	111	210
	Saviour, St. - - - -	16	22	38	82	90	172	34	47	81	29	16	45	161	175	336
	Shoreditch - - - -	88	82	170	11	6	17	16	25	41	19	15	34	134	128	262
	Stepney - - - -	13	30	43	3	8	11	7	9	16	13	7	20	36	54	90
	Strand - - - -	9	11	20	18	22	40	5	3	8	5	6	11	37	42	79
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	10	16	26	56	56	112	20	27	47	45	19	64	131	118	249
	Westminster - - - -	5	5	10	40	33	73	6	5	11	9	5	14	60	48	108
	Whitechapel - - - -	25	45	70	5	4	9	9	5	14	7	5	12	46	59	105
	Woolwich - - - -	3	5	8	17	15	32	18	14	32	15	8	23	53	42	95
	TOTAL (excluding City of London) - - - -	868	1,059	1,927	920	1,066	1,986	446	605	1,051	593	352	945	2,827	3,082	5,909
	City of London - - - -	36	37	73	7	9	16	6	6	12	4	7	11	53	59	112
	GRAND TOTAL - - - -	904	1,096	2,000	927	1,075	2,002	452	611	1,063	597	359	956	2,880	3,141	6,021



Appendix B<sup>1</sup>.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1894 will be found in Appendix B<sup>2</sup>. (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1895 will be found in

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.																					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	3	3	6	448	575	1,023	1,029	120	139	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	23	4	24	28	-	-	-	40	69	109	1	-	1	38	40	78	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	4	3	7	236	302	538	545	58	54	112	4	2	6	-	-	-	9	6	15	2	3	5	-	1	1	22	31	53	-	1	1	14	29	43	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Bucks - - - - -	9	5	14	104	253	447	461	58	48	106	5	2	7	-	1	1	10	8	18	3	2	5	-	-	-	24	25	49	1	-	1	15	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	1	-	1	211	290	501	502	43	58	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	19	3	2	5	-	-	-	18	49	67	-	-	-	13	23	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cardiff, Cardigan, and Pembroke	18	15	33	250	263	513	546	55	41	96	5	3	8	1	-	1	9	8	17	4	3	7	-	1	1	22	23	45	-	3	3	15	19	34	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Chester: Chester - - - - -	1	1	2	282	316	598	600	73	92	165	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	15	22	2	3	5	-	-	-	32	51	83	-	-	-	28	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Parkside - - - - -	15	20	35	291	379	670	705	91	90	181	3	4	7	2	2	4	18	14	32	4	-	4	1	1	2	47	49	96	1	4	5	21	35	56	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Cornwall - - - - -	24	25	49	300	365	665	714	47	71	118	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	14	20	2	3	5	-	1	1	31	27	58	2	-	2	26	26	52	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Cumberland and Westmorland -	18	23	41	279	259	538	579	93	80	173	6	4	10	6	2	8	20	13	33	2	3	5	-	-	-	57	57	114	6	4	10	38	45	83	1	2	3	-	-	-	
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	17	15	32	235	271	506	538	72	62	134	7	5	12	-	-	-	7	17	24	9	-	9	-	-	-	26	42	68	-	4	4	14	32	46	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	224	226	450	450	79	83	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	31	2	4	6	-	-	-	42	61	103	-	-	-	30	36	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Devon - - - - -	4	-	4	446	620	1,066	1,070	105	114	219	-	-	-	-	2	2	23	22	45	5	5	10	-	-	-	60	78	138	-	-	-	23	52	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dorset - - - - -	13	18	31	229	246	475	506	39	51	90	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	17	26	43	1	3	4	14	23	37	1	2	3	-	-	-	
Durham - - - - -	2	3	5	723	649	1,372	1,377	230	134	364	1	-	1	1	-	1	32	28	60	35	2	37	-	-	-	99	74	173	1	-	1	81	64	145	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Essex - - - - -	2	1	3	552	881	1,433	1,436	238	297	535	3	1	4	-	1	1	20	34	54	50	59	109	-	-	-	96	213	309	-	1	1	87	132	219	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Glamorgan - - - - -	13	5	18	533	538	1,071	1,089	154	132	286	10	6	16	-	-	-	28	23	51	7	2	9	2	-	2	60	48	108	3	3	6	39	30	69	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Gloucester - - - - -	12	8	20	478	535	1,013	1,033	152	171	323	7	5	12	-	-	-	24	29	53	19	20	39	-	1	1	77	111	188	6	4	10	41	60	101	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Hants - - - - -	5	1	6	454	560	1,014	1,020	109	128	237	2	2	4	1	2	3	15	28	43	5	4	9	-	-	-	39	62	101	2	2	4	28	49	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hereford (County and City) - -	1	1	2	187	205	392	394	40	55	95	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	11	18	1	7	8	-	-	-	36	45	81	-	2	2	13	16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	3	-	3	650	916	1,566	1,569	175	185	360	1	2	3	-	-	-	20	11	31	11	4	15	-	-	-	77	88	165	2	1	3	49	70	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Chatham - - - - -	21	3	24	407	453	860	884	107	87	194	5	3	8	4	5	9	7	13	20	1	3	4	-	-	-	82	53	135	5	2	7	28	26	54	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	10	24	34	723	1,050	1,773	1,807	96	302	398	1	1	2	-	1	1	13	35	48	3	4	7	-	-	-	66	179	245	-	3	3	29	117	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Rainhill - - - - -	1	2	3	892	902	1,794	1,797	205	166	371	5	1	6	-	-	-	21	30	51	10	1	11	-	-	-	76	68	144	-	1	1	53	65	118	-	-	1	-	-	-	
„ Prestwich - - - - -	13	17	30	1,111	1,326	2,437(a)	2,467	343	335	678	10	3	13	-	-	-	43	52	95	1	-	1	1	-	1	185	220	405	1	-	1	111	193	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Whittingham - - - - -	3	5	8	961	896	1,857	1,865	236	196	432	1	1	2	2	-	2	6	13	19	22	9	31	-	-	-	78	60	138	1	-	1	66	52	118	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	12	18	30	207	232	439	469	43	56	99	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	14	19	1	3	4	-	-	-	25	33	58	1	-	1	20	29	49	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	-	-	-	343	367	710	710	92	119	211	5	1	6	-	-	-	17	25	42	3	5	8	-	-	-	42	68	110	-	-	-	32	55	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	
London: Banstead - - - - -	1	3	4	709	1,288	1,997	2,001	222	213	435	6	1	7	-	-	-	9	20	29	2	12	14	-	-	-	133	137	270	3	2	5	116	104	220	2	2	4	-	-	-	
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	874	1,148	2,022	2,022	249	298	547	2	-	2	-	1	1	22	23	45	8	3	11	-	-	-	156	210	366	-	1	1	85	115	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Claybury - - - - -	2	1	3	793	1,097	1,890	1,893	540	755	1,295	7	1	8	-	-	-	17	32	49	36	66	102	-	-	-	261	441	702	4	-	4	184	335	519	1	-	1	-	-	-	
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	7	1	8	888	1,330	2,218	2,226	186	298	484	1	1	2	-	-	-	15	34	49	9	10	19	-	-	-	116	209	325	3	1	4	75	153	228	3	-	3	-	-	-	
„ Hanwell - - - - -	1	1	2	770	1,140	1,910	1,912	198	161	359	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	13	33	14	17	31	-	-	-	91	95	186	2	1	3	74	72	146	2	-	2	-	-	-	

(a) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Sec. 26. (See Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.)



Appendix B<sup>1</sup>.

on the 1st January 1895, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

Appendix B<sup>3</sup>. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B<sup>4</sup>. (4.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B<sup>5</sup>.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING. 1st JANUARY 1895.							RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.						
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).						PAUPER.  			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number  Resident  during 1894			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1889-1893, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and re- admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)].				Proportion [per Cent.]  of  Deaths to Daily Average  Number Resident  during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.]  of  Deaths to Total Number  under Treatment  during the Year 1894.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
40	48	88	1	-	1	31	33	64	1	3	4	490	597	1,087	1,091	473	593	1,066	32·8	34·8	33·8	40·6	40·5	40·5	8·5	8·1	8·3	7·0	6·7	6·8	Beds, &c.			
19	31	50	-	-	-	16	27	43	6	3	9	251	294	545	554	247	304	551	25·0	56·9	40·2	37·7	43·2	40·8	7·7	10·2	9·1	6·4	8·6	7·6	Berks, &c.			
26	25	51	2	-	2	23	21	44	11	7	18	200	249	449	467	210	256	466	27·3	46·7	36·0	40·0	43·3	41·9	12·4	9·8	10·9	10·0	8·2	9·0	Bucks.			
26	16	42	-	-	-	15	10	25	1	-	1	210	283	493	494	208	276	484	32·5	41·1	37·5	27·0	38·3	33·5	12·5	5·8	8·7	10·2	4·6	7·0	Cambridge, &c.			
15	25	40	1	2	3	11	20	31	19	14	33	267	257	524	557	273	274	547	30·0	50·0	38·6	26·3	34·8	30·8	5·5	9·1	7·3	4·7	7·8	6·2	Cardarthen, &c.			
35	30	65	-	-	-	28	26	54	1	1	2	288	327	615	617	288	326	614	39·4	43·2	41·5	41·1	55·1	48·5	12·2	9·2	10·6	9·8	7·4	8·5	Chester : Chester.			
41	31	72	2	2	4	39	29	68	15	18	33	294	391	685	718	305	410	715	24·7	39·8	32·4	29·6	40·1	35·2	13·4	7·6	10·1	10·4	6·4	8·2	" Parkside.			
21	28	49	-	1	1	9	21	30	23	23	46	296	383	679	725	321	395	716	57·8	38·2	46·0	33·8	38·0	36·1	6·5	7·1	6·8	5·7	6·1	5·9	Cornwall.			
26	32	58	3	1	4	26	32	58	14	24	38	293	249	542	580	301	282	583	44·7	60·0	51·9	49·1	47·6	48·4	8·6	11·3	9·9	6·8	8·9	7·8	Cumberland, &c.			
32	12	44	1	-	1	28	12	40	23	17	40	243	277	520	560	261	293	554	22·2	51·6	36·8	36·5	44·5	40·4	12·3	4·1	7·9	9·9	3·4	6·5	Denbigh, &c.			
24	21	45	-	-	-	22	21	43	-	-	-	237	227	464	464	234	226	460	39·0	45·6	42·3	36·1	43·0	39·3	10·3	9·3	9·8	7·9	6·8	7·4	Derby.			
57	31	88	-	-	-	32	23	55	2	-	2	436	625	1,061	1,063	434	624	1,058	23·0	48·6	36·2	28·1	37·5	33·0	13·1	5·0	8·3	10·3	4·2	6·8	Devon.			
24	23	47	2	2	4	24	23	47	13	14	27	227	252	479	506	244	262	506	36·8	46·9	42·5	30·7	41·4	36·5	9·8	8·8	9·3	8·5	7·3	7·9	Dorset.			
116	43	159	-	-	-	88	35	123	2	3	5	738	666	1,404	1,409	724	661	1,385	41·8	48·5	44·5	36·8	47·9	41·8	16·0	6·5	11·5	12·2	5·5	9·1	Durham.			
87	59	146	1	-	1	49	36	85	4	1	5	605	906	1,511	1,516	574	899	1,473	46·3	55·7	51·5	53·3	44·9	48·9	15·2	6·6	9·9	11·0	5·0	7·4	Essex.			
67	38	105	1	-	1	46	24	70	13	8	21	560	581	1,141	1,162	557	570	1,127	26·5	23·1	24·9	27·5	33·9	30·2	12·0	6·7	9·3	9·6	5·6	7·6	Glamorgan.			
53	46	99	3	1	4	47	42	89	9	8	17	503	549	1,052	1,069	496	554	1,050	30·8	39·7	35·6	39·1	46·3	42·9	10·7	8·3	9·4	8·3	6·4	7·3	Gloucester.			
55	59	114	1	-	1	37	45	82	4	1	5	470	567	1,037	1,042	464	562	1,026	27·2	40·2	34·2	32·8	39·1	36·3	11·9	10·5	11·1	9·7	8·6	9·1	Hants.			
9	13	22	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	1	1	183	202	385	386	184	207	391	34·2	34·0	34·1	37·6	29·2	33·3	4·9	6·3	5·6	4·0	5·0	4·5	Hereford.			
77	94	171	-	-	-	56	61	117	2	-	2	672	919	1,591	1,593	661	915	1,576	29·9	38·7	34·5	42·6	53·3	47·5	11·6	10·3	10·9	9·3	8·5	8·9	Kent : Barmingham.			
40	33	73	5	-	5	37	33	70	17	3	20	396	454	850	870	430	455	885	27·5	32·9	29·8	27·7	41·2	34·6	9·3	7·3	8·2	7·5	6·1	6·8	" Chartham.			
71	80	151	2	-	2	49	67	116	10	22	32	682	1,095	1,777	1,809	705	1,103	1,808	31·2	39·4	37·4	29·1	39·6	35·6	10·1	7·3	8·4	8·6	5·8	6·9	Lancaster : Lancaster.			
121	81	202	-	-	-	103	77	180	5	1	6	896	920	1,816	1,822	895	915	1,810	27·2	39·4	32·8	27·6	36·6	31·8	13·5	8·9	11·2	11·0	7·6	9·3	" Rainhill.			
132	111	243	2	2	4	111	97	208	13	16	29	1,137	1,331	2,468 <sup>(b)</sup>	2,497	1,143	1,333	2,476	32·5	57·6	44·9	32·4	46·9	40·6	11·5	8·3	9·8	9·0	6·6	7·7	" Prestwich.			
131	98	229	-	1	1	122	93	215	2	3	5	989	936	1,925	1,930	973	926	1,899	31·1	27·8	29·6	30·2	36·9	33·5	13·5	10·6	12·1	10·9	8·9	10·0	" Whittingham.			
19	22	41	-	1	1	19	20	39	12	18	30	206	233	439	469	218	245	463	47·6	54·7	51·6	32·8	45·6	39·5	8·7	9·0	8·9	7·3	7·2	7·2	Leicester and Rutland.			
36	44	80	-	-	-	23	28	51	-	1	1	357	373	730	731	351	373	724	36·0	48·2	42·9	37·9	43·5	40·8	10·3	11·8	11·0	8·3	9·1	8·7	Lincoln County (Lind-say and Holland Divisions), &c.			
89	77	166	-	-	-	60	44	104	-	-	-	710	1,290	2,000	2,000	710	1,293	2,003	52·7	51·7	52·3	41·9	46·3	44·3	12·5	6·0	8·3	9·5	5·1	6·8	London : Banstead.			
93	92	185	1	-	1	88	88	176	-	-	-	874	1,144	2,018	2,018	873	1,143	2,016	35·3	39·1	37·4	35·4	38·2	36·8	10·7	8·0	9·2	8·3	6·4	7·2	" Cane Hill.			
181	132	313	1	-	1	178	126	304	4	2	6	889	1,278	2,167	2,173	815	1,205	2,020	36·5	48·6	43·5	-	-	-	22·2	11·0	15·5	13·6	7·1	9·8	" Claybury.			
85	89	174	-	1	1	68	76	144	7	-	7	873	1,331	2,204	2,211	885	1,331	2,216	42·4	53·1	49·0	35·0	49·0	42·7	9·6	6·7	7·9	7·9	5·5	6·4	" Colney Hatch.			
76	49	125	-	-	-	65	43	108	-	-	-	802	1,158	1,960	1,960	784	1,153	1,937	40·2	50·0	44·5	37·9	49·0	43·4	9·7	4·2	6·5	7·8	3·8	5·5	" Hanwell.			

(b) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. See Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.



COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.																																												
NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.								ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.																					
COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH.								Of the Total Number.																				Of the Total Number.																
								PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.  Private (including Criminal Patients).						Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
Middlesex - - - -	-	-	-	471	645	1,116	1,116	161	196	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	39	9	14	23	-	-	-	85	169	254	-	-	-	65	92	157	-	-	-							
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	27	26	53	452	430	882	935	105	91	196	9	17	26	-	-	-	19	12	31	2	5	7	-	4	4	61	51	112	4	7	11	36	32	68	2	5	7							
Norfolk - - - -	2	5	7	319	432	751	758	85	121	206	-	-	-	2	1	3	13	18	31	4	33	37	-	-	-	36	71	107	-	-	-	29	36	65	-	-	-							
Northampton - - -	18	22	40	400	419	819	859	107	130	237	2	4	6	-	-	-	10	13	23	20	43	63	-	-	-	80	108	188	3	6	9	19	32	51	1	3	4							
Northumberland - -	2	4	6	319	278	597	603	94	62	156	1	-	1	-	1	1	13	10	23	3	3	6	-	-	-	67	39	106	2	-	2	36	27	63	1	-	1							
Nottingham - - - -	3	2	5	165	173	338	343	54	38	92	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	6	12	1	1	2	-	-	-	31	35	66	-	1	1	28	28	56	-	1	1							
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).	1	-	1	217	299	516	517	42	68	110	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	8	21	4	3	7	-	-	-	21	41	62	-	-	-	13	31	44	-	-	-							
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	9	20	29	347	403	750	779	82	90	172	3	5	8	-	1	1	15	22	37	2	1	3	-	-	-	36	52	88	2	6	8	25	36	61	1	2	3							
Somerset and Bath - - -	3	9	12	356	497	853	865	118	109	227	6	-	6	-	-	-	18	21	39	7	5	12	2	-	2	76	53	129	1	1	2	30	45	75	-	1	1							
Stafford: Stafford - - -	2	1	3	472	418	890	893	172	162	334	6	-	6	-	-	-	31	40	71	23	17	40	-	-	-	91	127	218	-	-	-	50	64	114	-	-	-							
"    Burntwood - - -	-	-	-	297	302	599	599	84	118	202	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	14	29	3	16	19	-	-	-	36	48	84	-	1	1	29	42	71	-	-	-							
Suffolk, E. and W. - - -	3	-	3	212	281	493	496	91	120	211	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	18	31	9	32	41	-	-	-	34	56	90	1	-	1	26	51	77	1	-	1							
Surrey - - - -	-	-	-	410	609	1,019	1,019	133	145	278	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	17	35	26	21	47	-	-	-	51	68	119	-	-	-	37	47	84	-	-	-							
Sussex, E. and Brighton -	2	4	6	333	489	822	828	159	184	343	2	-	2	-	-	-	15	27	42	49	54	103	-	-	-	53	131	184	-	-	-	28	33	61	-	-	-							
Warwick - - - -	6	6	12	304	455	759	771	90	102	192	6	1	7	-	-	-	12	17	29	7	7	14	-	-	-	38	62	100	2	-	2	29	50	79	1	-	1							
Wilts - - - -	5	6	11	315	384	699	710	71	67	138	2	-	2	-	1	1	10	12	22	-	6	6	-	-	-	33	40	73	3	1	4	22	35	57	-	-	-							
Worcester - - - -	13	29	42	430	531	961	1,003	92	97	189	4	4	8	1	-	1	15	19	34	6	4	10	-	-	-	30	49	79	2	3	5	27	42	69	1	2	3							
York, North Riding - - -	28	30	58	299	365	664	722	100	85	185	15	7	22	-	-	-	21	15	36	4	1	5	1	1	2	50	54	104	7	7	14	44	50	94	4	5	9							
York, West Riding: Wakefield	3	1	4	686	693	1,379	1,383	251	169	420	8	-	8	-	1	1	66	52	118	3	2	5	-	-	-	145	107	252	-	-	-	107	78	185	-	-	-							
"    "    Wadsley - - -	28	32	60	673	795	1,468	1,528	215	229	444	8	23	31	-	-	-	34	46	80	7	2	9	-	-	-	95	124	219	5	13	18	62	101	163	3	6	9							
"    "    Menston - - -	24	27	51	362	490	852	903	125	202	327	12	13	25	-	-	-	11	28	39	5	3	8	-	-	-	65	126	191	7	10	17	46	97	143	4	6	10							
York, East Riding - - -	4	8	12	138	167	305	317	52	34	86	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	7	10	22	1	23	-	-	-	7	18	25	-	2	2	6	15	21	-	2	2							
COUNTY-BOROUGH AND CITY OF LONDON.																																												
Birmingham: Winson Green -	11	9	20	307	297	604	624	204	193	397	-	1	1	1	-	1	36	46	82	6	6	12	-	-	-	151	146	297	1	-	1	76	97	173	-	-	-							
"    Rubery Hill - - -	4	7	11	320	311	631	642	37	31	68	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	37	29	66	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-							
Bristol - - - -	7	7	14	271	331	602	616	98	77	175	4	4	8	-	-	-	5	13	18	36	1	37	1	-	1	35	42	77	2	2	4	25	38	63	3	2	5							
Derby - - - -	3	9	12	141	153	294	306	46	40	86	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	32	55	1	2	3	14	27	41	1	2	3							
Exeter - - - -	15	25	40	144	161	305	345	35	68	103	11	19	30	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	33	38	3	8	11	15	42	57	1	8	9	11	15	26	1	5	6							
Hull - - - -	3	17	20	186	164	350	370	71	61	132	1	4	5	1	-	1	6	9	15	4	1	5	-	-	-	27	35	62	-	6	6	17	20	37	-	3	3							
Ipswich - - - -	10	11	21	99	134	233	254	45	50	95	5	8	13	1	-	1	6	3	9	4	3	7	2	1	3	23	40	63	7	6	13	16	14	30	6	4	10							
Leicester - - - -	3	7	10	216	280	496	506	65	61	126	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	6	13	1	3	4	-	-	-	29	43	72	2	1	3	26	37	63	1	-	1							
London (City of) - - -	15	28	43	196	207	403	446	76	43	119	14	20	34	-	-	-	3	1	4	13	20	33	10	16	26	36	27	63	5	12	17	22	11	33	3	4	7							
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	3	9	12	212	225	437	449	52	64	116	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	9	13	5	-	5	1	-	1	19	35	54	-	1	1	10	29	39	-	-	-							
Norwich - - - -	-	1	1	142	159	301	302	47	56	103	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	10	21	3	24	27	-	-	-	28	45	73	1	1	2	11	14	25	-	-	-							
Nottingham - - - -	5	9	14	252	288	540	554	93	85	178	11	4	15	-	-	-	11	8	19	3	6	9	-	-	-	21	43	64	3	1	4	15	35	50	3	1	4							
Plymouth - - - -	5	6	11	96	117	213	224	21	22	43	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	1	3	-	1	1	16	14	30	3	2	5	12	11	23	2	2	4							
Portsmouth - - - -	11	16	27	249	284	533	560	84	86	170	9	9	18	-	2	2	9	11	20	5	2	7	1	-	1	55	46	101	5	8														



## COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.								RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.  Total Number of Lunatics.			Average Number Resident during 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1889—1893, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38-(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1894.							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
52	46	98	—	—	—	51	40	91	—	—	—	495	626	1,121	1,121	484	637	1,121	42·8	50·5	47·0	34·3	41·0	38·0	10·7	7·2	8·7	8·2	5·5	6·7	Middlesex.
42	33	75	4	—	4	33	30	63	29	38	67	452	425	877	944	484	459	943	35·0	37·2	36·0	37·2	40·1	38·5	8·7	7·2	8·0	7·2	6·0	6·6	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
34	39	73	—	—	—	32	36	68	1	5	6	335	443	778	784	328	441	769	36·7	41·4	39·2	42·9	48·2	45·9	10·4	8·8	9·5	8·4	7·0	7·6	Norfolk.
48	24	72	—	2	2	14	14	28	16	21	37	381	418	799	836	391	433	824	21·8	36·8	29·3	27·8	39·9	34·1	12·3	5·5	8·7	9·1	4·2	6·6	Northampton.
29	25	54	—	1	1	21	11	32	1	2	3	318	278	596	599	312	282	594	39·6	46·6	42·3	38·2	40·5	39·3	9·3	8·9	9·1	7·0	7·3	7·1	Northumberland.
21	10	31	—	—	—	13	3	16	2	2	4	168	166	334	338	168	170	338	52·8	75·7	62·2	33·6	42·5	37·9	12·5	5·9	9·2	9·5	4·7	7·1	Nottingham.
25	17	42	1	—	1	21	16	37	—	—	—	214	309	523	523	214	301	515	34·2	47·7	42·7	29·8	35·2	32·8	11·7	5·6	8·2	9·6	4·6	6·7	Oxford, &c.
32	47	79	1	4	5	21	24	45	8	12	20	362	402	764	784	364	421	785	31·3	40·9	36·3	32·8	35·9	34·4	8·8	11·2	10·1	7·3	9·2	8·3	Salop and Montgomery.
33	39	72	—	2	2	26	34	60	6	6	12	362	517	879	891	351	511	862	27·0	43·3	34·9	41·1	42·2	41·7	9·4	7·6	8·4	6·9	6·3	6·6	Somerset and Bath.
83	54	137	—	—	—	69	40	109	1	1	2	471	399	870	872	459	407	866	33·6	44·1	38·8	31·9	37·8	34·8	18·1	13·3	15·8	12·8	9·3	11·2	Stafford: Stafford.
57	49	106	—	—	—	43	30	73	—	—	—	288	323	611	611	296	313	609	36·7	41·2	39·2	41·6	40·8	41·2	19·3	15·7	17·4	15·0	11·7	13·3	„ Burntwood.
35	31	66	—	—	—	26	21	47	1	—	1	236	314	550	551	225	296	521	31·7	58·0	45·3	41·1	46·4	44·0	15·6	10·5	12·7	11·4	7·7	9·3	Suffolk
64	40	104	—	—	—	48	27	75	—	—	—	428	646	1,074	1,074	423	631	1,054	34·6	37·9	36·4	34·6	41·6	38·3	15·1	6·3	9·9	11·8	5·3	8·0	Surrey.
46	53	99	—	—	—	16	21	37	2	3	5	393	490	883	888	381	482	863	25·5	25·4	25·4	23·0	23·8	23·4	12·1	11·0	11·5	9·3	7·8	8·5	Sussex.
30	52	82	—	2	2	22	39	61	6	3	9	326	446	772	781	319	456	775	34·9	52·6	44·4	38·4	50·1	44·6	9·4	11·4	10·6	7·5	9·2	8·5	Warwick.
30	26	56	—	—	—	20	16	36	6	5	11	322	386	708	719	325	392	717	30·9	58·3	43·5	36·8	45·5	41·5	9·2	6·6	7·8	7·7	5·7	6·6	Wilts.
51	45	96	1	—	1	48	44	92	9	31	40	445	532	977	1,017	444	561	1,005	31·8	45·2	38·8	30·3	41·5	35·9	11·5	8·0	9·6	9·6	6·8	8·1	Worcester.
29	30	59	1	—	1	24	23	47	34	30	64	314	366	680	744	336	395	731	45·8	59·5	52·2	38·3	41·8	39·9	8·6	7·6	8·1	6·8	6·3	6·5	York, N. Riding.
94	60	154	1	—	1	78	47	125	3	1	4	698	695	1,393	1,397	690	692	1,382	43·1	47·0	44·7	39·7	43·0	41·2	13·6	8·7	11·1	10·0	7·0	8·5	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.
82	54	136	3	3	6	69	48	117	28	37	65	711	841	1,552	1,617	728	854	1,582	29·8	44·5	37·5	34·8	48·2	41·7	11·3	6·3	8·6	9·0	5·1	6·9	„ „ Wadsley.
35	59	94	2	2	4	30	52	82	25	30	55	386	504	890	945	402	530	932	38·3	48·7	44·8	26·7	38·8	33·8	8·7	11·1	10·1	6·8	8·2	7·6	„ „ Menston.
17	15	32	—	1	1	16	12	28	7	7	14	163	169	332	346	163	175	338	20·0	45·5	33·3	30·1	40·7	35·9	10·4	8·6	9·5	8·8	7·2	7·9	York, E. Riding.
COUNTY-BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON.																															
50	40	90	—	—	—	44	36	80	9	9	18	312	304	616	634	316	310	626	38·6	51·9	45·1	48·4	55·1	51·7	15·8	12·9	14·4	9·6	8·0	8·8	Birmingham: Winson Green.
18	22	40	—	2	2	13	16	29	4	5	9	337	319	656	665	332	319	651	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	5·4	6·9	6·1	5·0	6·3	5·6	„ Rubery Hill.
31	31	62	1	1	2	29	24	53	8	8	16	302	334	636	652	307	333	640	40·3	50·0	45·7	34·4	43·5	39·2	10·1	9·3	9·7	8·2	7·5	7·8	Bristol.
21	6	27	—	—	—	21	6	27	5	7	12	141	157	298	310	147	165	312	30·4	67·5	47·7	42·2	54·4	48·1	14·3	3·6	8·7	11·1	5·0	6·9	Derby.
19	6	25	4	2	6	13	3	16	21	34	55	139	172	311	366	160	198	358	36·7	42·9	40·0	38·0	50·0	44·4	11·9	3·0	7·0	9·8	2·4	5·6	Exeter.
40	13	53	1	—	1	39	13	52	3	14	17	190	180	370	387	190	187	377	25·8	33·3	29·4	26·2	34·4	29·7	21·1	7·0	14·1	15·4	5·4	10·6	Hull.
15	7	22	1	1	2	12	7	19	7	11	18	109	137	246	264	116	144	260	40·0	29·8	34·5	34·3	35·3	34·9	12·9	4·9	8·5	9·8	3·6	6·3	Ipswich.
20	11	31	2	1	3	17	11	28	3	9	12	232	285	517	529	230	294	524	40·6	63·8	51·6	35·8	50·5	43·6	8·7	3·7	5·9	7·0	3·2	4·9	Leicester.
21	8	29	7	1	8	18	8	26	22	35	57	208	208	416	473	217	241	458	34·9	47·8	38·4	50·5	49·6	50·2	9·7	3·3	6·3	7·3	2·9	5·1	London (City of).
29	12	41	1	—	1	24	10	34	4	8	12	215	243	458	470	218	245	463	21·3	45·3	25·1	29·8	38·6	33·8	13·3	4·9	8·9	10·9	4·0	7·3	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
13	15	28	—	—	—	12	7	19	—	1	1	148	155	303	304	142	157	299	25·6	43·8	33·3	37·8	41·0	39·5	9·2	9·6	9·4	6·9	6·9	6·9	Norwich.
44	27	71	4	1	5	38	25	63	9	11	20	276	301	577	597	275	305	580	16·7	44·3	29·6	32·0	49·7	40·7	16·0	8·9	12·2	12·6	7·1	9·7	Nottingham.
5	5	10	1	—	1	3	5	8	3	8	11	98	118	216	227	97	122	219	63·2	52·4	57·5	—	—	—	5·2	4·1	4·6	4·1	3·4	3·7	Plymouth.
31	13	44	—	1	1	24																									

(c) Admissions too few for percentage.



REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number or Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																Of the Total Number.											
									Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																	
											On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Other Re-admissions.	Private (including Criminal Patients).																							
																				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Chester -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, (headle	91	156	247	-	-	-	247	33	37	70	33	37	70	-	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	23	27	50	23	27	50	14	20	34	
Devon -	Wonford House, Exeter -	49	73	122	-	-	-	122	12	16	28	12	16	28	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	-	3	3	-	3	10	18	28	10	18	28	5	9	14	
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	67	89	156	-	-	-	156	12	21	33	12	21	33	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	12	21	33	12	21	33	7	13	20	
Lincoln -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	32	36	68	-	-	-	68	13	8	21	13	8	21	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	1	-	1	11	6	17	11	6	17	6	4	10		
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	57	134	191	-	-	-	191	17	44	61	17	44	61	-	1	1	3	1	4	4	6	10	4	6	10	7	38	45	7	38	45	5	17	22	
Norfolk -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	29	53	82	-	1	1	83	11	12	23	11	12	23	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	9	15	24	9	15	24	5	8	13	
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Ho-pital, Billing-road, North-	170	173	343	-	-	-	343	33	41	74	33	41	74	-	-	-	6	5	11	8	11	19	8	11	19	26	28	54	26	28	54	14	20	34	
Notts -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice,	45	46	91	-	-	-	91	6	10	16	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	5	8	13	5	8	13	3	3	6	
Oxford -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	34	50	84	-	-	-	84	10	4	14	10	4	14	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	2	3	
Stafford -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coten	56	78	134	-	-	-	134	18	15	33	17	15	32	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	16	12	28	16	12	28	1	1	2	
Surrey -	Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. -	104	121	225	-	-	-	225	98	155	253	98	155	253	-	2	2	17	30	47	5	13	18	5	13	18	98	136	234	98	136	234	51	79	130	
" -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath,	157	204	361	-	-	-	361	82	94	176	82	94	176	3	1	4	8	11	19	12	18	30	12	18	30	72	96	168	72	96	168	35	60	95	
York City (N.R.) -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham -	49	32	81	24	34	58	139	24	28	52	7	12	19	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	6	9	1	2	3	14	23	37	5	7	12	10	18	28	
York City (E.R.) -	The Retreat, York -	55	95	150	-	-	-	150	18	11	29	18	11	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	12	22	10	12	22	5	5	10	
TOTAL -		995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	387	496	883	369	480	849	4	5	9	52	67	119	50	75	125	48	71	119	317	443	760	308	427	735	162	259	421	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886").		(b)																																		
Devon -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	10	12	22	118	66	184	206	28	8	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Essex -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	134	67	201	22	10	32	233	11	7	18	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster(a)	304	146	450	89	37	126	576	39	23	62	33	19	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	31	82	40	26	66	-	-	-	
Middlesex -	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (d) -	103	51	154	-	-	-	154	10	4	14	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	-	2	9	3	1	4	
Somerset -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton Bath (e) -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Surrey -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill(a)	391	190	581	-	-	-	581	41	25	66	41	25	66	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	15	49	34	15	49	-	-	-	
Warwick -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle,	25	28	53	-	-	-	53	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	
Birmingham (e).																																				
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) -		967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807	130	70	200	96	58	154	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	60	168	87	48	135	3	1	4	
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.		(c)																																		
Hants -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, South-	36	-	36	-	-	-	36	213	-	213	213	-	213	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	205	205	-	205	87	-	87	
Norfolk -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth -	194	-	194	-	-	-	194	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)		230	-	230	-	-	-	230	225	-	225	225	-	225	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	208	208	-	208	88	-	88	
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																				
Berks -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor,	472	159	631	1	-	1	632	35	13	48	35	13	48	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	14	4	18	14	4	18	7	4	11	
Crowthorne, Berks.																																				

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) In addition to these numbers, 2 male patients were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class. (c) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class. (d) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (e) Also a Provisional Licensed House. Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylum.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the 5 Years 1889—1893, to the Admissions during the same 5 years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38-(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1894.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
13	7	20	13	7	20	-	-	-	88	159	247	-	-	-	247	97	159	256	46·7	58·8	53·1	44·8	55·1	50·3	13·4	4·4	7·8	10·5	3·6	6·3	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
2	1	3	2	1	3	2	-	2	49	70	119	-	-	-	119	49	73	122	55·6	56·3	56·0	37·3	56·3	47·2	4·1	1·4	2·5	3·3	1·1	2·0	Worford House.	
5	3	8	5	3	8	3	-	3	62	86	148	-	-	-	148	64	89	153	63·6	72·2	69·0	62·0	64·9	63·6	7·8	3·4	5·2	6·4	2·7	4·3	Barnwood House.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	33	36	69	-	-	-	69	32	36	68	46·2	57·1	50·0	45·4	50·0	47·6	3·1	5·6	4·4	2·2	4·5	3·4	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
6	11	17	6	11	17	5	9	14	61	129	190	-	-	-	190	53	125	178	38·5	45·9	44·0	39·5	44·3	43·0	11·3	8·8	9·6	3·1	6·2	6·8	St. Luke's Hospital.	
4	4	8	4	4	8	2	1	3	27	46	73	-	1	1	74	26	47	73	50·0	88·9	68·4	40·0	42·5	40·7	15·4	8·5	11·0	10·0	6·1	7·5	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
8	8	16	8	8	16	-	1	1	169	178	347	-	-	-	347	170	176	346	56·0	66·7	61·8	38·0	56·8	48·3	4·7	4·5	4·6	3·9	3·7	3·8	St. Andrew's Hospital.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	44	48	92	-	-	-	92	45	47	92	75·0	50·0	60·0	20·5	45·2	33·3	4·4	-	2·2	3·9	-	1·9	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	38	48	86	-	-	-	86	34	49	83	14·3	100·0	33·3	29·6	69·2	49·1	5·9	6·1	6·0	4·5	5·6	5·1	Warneford Asylum.	
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	56	79	135	-	-	-	135	59	79	138	6·7	9·1	7·7	21·7	33·3	27·7	3·4	2·5	2·9	2·7	2·2	2·4	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.	
8	6	14	8	6	14	4	3	7	96	134	230	-	-	-	230	99	145	244	54·8	56·4	55·8	42·9	55·5	50·1	8·1	4·1	5·7	4·0	2·2	2·9	Bethlem Hospital.	
15	4	19	15	4	19	6	-	6	152	198	350	-	-	-	350	150	204	354	52·2	80·0	66·9	41·1	52·7	47·6	10·0	2·0	5·4	6·4	1·3	3·6	Holloway Sanatorium.	
10	2	12	3	2	5	3	-	3	49	35	84	24	34	58	142	72	69	141	47·6	81·8	65·1	46·2	53·1	49·7	13·9	2·9	8·5	10·3	2·1	6·3	York Lunatic Asylum.	
3	7	10	3	7	10	1	3	4	60	87	147	-	-	-	147	59	89	148	33·3	55·6	41·7	29·1	41·6	36·4	5·1	7·9	6·8	4·1	6·6	5·6	The Retreat, York.	
81	60	141	74	60	134	28	21	49	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376	1,009	1,387	2,396	48·6	62·3	56·2	40·8	52·4	47·4	8·0	4·3	5·9	5·8	3·2	4·3	TOTAL.	
7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	128	64	192	214	134	78	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·2	3·8	4·7	4·5	3·5	4·1	Western Counties Asylum.	
4	5	9	4	4	8	4	3	7	137	67	204	22	9	31	235	159	74	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·5	6·8	3·9	2·4	6·0	3·6	Eastern Counties Asylum.	
15	9	24	13	9	22	11	6	17	284	130	414	82	36	118	532	376	174	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	5·2	4·4	3·5	4·4	3·8	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots	
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	105	51	156	-	-	-	156	106	50	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	·9	4·0	1·9	·9	3·6	1·8	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.	
14	12	26	14	12	26	8	3	11	384	188	572	-	-	-	572	385	187	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·6	6·4	4·5	3·2	5·6	4·0	Earlswood Asylum.	
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	24	28	52	-	-	-	52	24	28	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7·1	3·8	-	6·5	3·5	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
41	33	74	32	29	61	23	12	35	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765	1,184	595	1,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·5	5·5	4·2	3·1	4·8	3·7	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	43	-	43	-	-	-	43	43	-	43	40·8	-	40·8	48·4	-	48·4	2·3	-	2·3	·4	-	·4	Royal Military Hospital.	
19	-	19	19	-	19	4	-	4	184	-	184	-	-	-	184	188	-	188	8·3	-	8·3	15·9	-	15·9	10·1	-	10·1	9·2	-	9·2	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	
20	-	20	20	-	20	4	-	4	227	-	227	-	-	-	227	231	-	231	39·1	-	39·1	45·8	-	45·8	8·7	-	8·7	4·4	-	4·4	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).	
10	3	13	10	3	13	10	3	13	483	165	648	1	-	1	649	476	162	638	21·2	30·8	23·9	26·7	30·6	27·7	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	



METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.	Of the Total Number.													
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.  On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Transfers from  other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).							Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	30	74	104	82	93	175	279	96	95	191	13	11	24	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	62	73	135	6	18	24	30	25	55	2	11	13	
Bow -	Grove Hall -	197	3	200	68	55	123	323	23	63	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54	55	-	-	-	19	22	41	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	101	194	295	35	90	125	420	87	91	178	28	47	75	1	1	2	1	1	2	39	15	54	9	13	22	40	46	86	15	21	36	14	29	43	5	15	20	
Hoxton -	Hoxton House -	30	58	88	57	69	126	214	73	187	260	17	30	47	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	42	42	-	3	3	50	97	147	21	26	47	17	37	54	7	16	23	
Peckham -	Peckham House -	76	194	270	27	24	51	321	66	106	172	24	48	72	-	-	-	1	8	9	10	9	19	8	8	16	35	64	99	15	34	49	16	35	51	7	16	23	
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	18	17	35	-	-	-	35	3	6	9	3	6	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	4	4	-	4	4	
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	29	42	71	-	-	-	71	10	5	15	10	5	15	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	6	2	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House -	34	43	77	-	-	-	77	14	16	30	14	16	30	-	2	2	-	2	2	5	5	10	5	5	10	10	16	26	10	16	26	4	4	8	4	4	8	
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roehampton -	The Priory -	23	31	54	-	-	-	54	27	11	38	27	11	38	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	10	23	13	10	23	4	4	8	4	4	8	
Sunbury -	Halliford House -	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooting -	Newlands House -	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	11	-	11	11	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fulham -	Munster House -	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	23	-	23	23	-	23	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Hillingdon -	Moorcroft House -	43	-	43	-	-	-	43	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	
South End, Catford	Flower House -	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	House licensed 10th October 1894, 2 female patients received from Silvertown House, q. v.							-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fulham -	Peterborough House -	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Hammersmith -	Homelea -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Wood End House -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Kensington West	Otto House -	-	29	29	-	-	-	29	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	5	5	-	5	5	
Leyton -	Great House -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nunhead -	Silvertown House -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southall -	Vine Cottage -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
"	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Wandsworth	The Huguenots -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teddington	Goudhurst -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL		667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	433	611	1,044	170	205	375	7	6	13	18	22	40	70	133	203	36	37	73	276	371	647	127	168	295	100	153	253	35	81	116	
									(b)																														
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																							
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospitals Sheet.							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 22 patients (7 males and 15 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 16 patients (6 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class.  
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.



METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.						Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.  Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.	
															M.	F.	Total.			
20	20	40	8	6	14	16	18	34	32	61	93	94	108	202	295	126	164	290	Bethnal House.	
19	2	21	7	-	7	16	2	18	190	3	193	60	94	154	347	259	54	313	Grove Hall.	
31	22	53	17	14	31	11	8	19	97	203	300	55	104	159	459	143	292	435	Camberwell House.	
23	27	50	4	8	12	16	17	33	22	60	82	65	130	195	277	88	164	252	Hoxton House.	
20	17	37	6	8	14	16	12	28	77	202	279	37	41	78	357	108	231	339	Peckham House.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	16	33	-	-	-	33	17	16	33	Chiswick House.	
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	33	42	75	-	-	-	75	29	40	69	Brooke House.	
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	2	2	36	40	76	-	-	-	76	35	41	76	Northumberland House.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	15	31	-	-	-	31	16	14	30	Wyke House.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	35	32	67	-	-	-	67	27	30	57	The Priory.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	-	-	24	13	11	24	Halliford House.	
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	16	-	16	Newlands House.	
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	Munster House.	
5	-	5	5	-	5	1	-	1	41	-	41	-	-	-	41	40	-	40	Moorcroft House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	21	-	21	Flower House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	The Grange.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	26	26	Peterborough House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Homelea.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	13	13	Hayes Park.	
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	Wood End House.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	11	11	Hendon Grove.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	27	27	Otto House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed: 2 female patients removed to The Grange, East Finchley, q. v.						-	-	3	3	3	Silverton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	Vine Cottage.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	Featherstone Hall.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	6	6	The Huguenots.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	24, Royal-crescent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Goudhurst.	
131	103	234	60	51	111	77	59	136	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246	948	1,186	2,134	TOTAL.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.	



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.												
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
									Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).					Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
Beds	-	-	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
"	-	-	Springfield House, Bedford	-	-	19	-	-	46	7	4	11	7	4	11	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	7	12	5	7	12	2	5	7	2	5	7				
Derby	-	-	Wye House, Buxton	-	-	18	-	-	34	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2				
Devon	-	-	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Plympton House, Plympton	-	-	12	-	-	31	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	2	2					
Durham	-	-	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	-	-	10	-	-	24	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1				
"	-	-	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	-	-	12	-	-	25	10	6	16	10	6	16	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	4	9	3	2	5	3	2	5				
Essex	-	-	Witham	-	-	5	-	-	13	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1					
Glamorgan	-	-	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Gloucester	-	-	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	-	-	15	-	-	36	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	7	11	4	7	11	2	1	3	2	1	3				
"	-	-	Fairford House, Fairford	-	-	13	-	-	25	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Hants	-	-	Westbrook House, Alton	-	-	5	-	-	13	5	2	7	5	2	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1				
"	-	-	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Herts	-	-	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	1					
Kent	-	-	Redlands, near Tonbridge	-	-	8	-	-	16	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	-	1	1	-	1				
"	-	-	Springcroft, Beckenham	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	West Malling Place, Maidstone	-	-	15	-	-	36	6	10	16	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	4	7	11	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	1	2				
Lancaster	-	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	6	-	-	17	5	6	11	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	2	3	1	2	3				
"	-	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	-	6	-	-	12	6	3	9	6	3	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	1	1	-	1	1				
"	-	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	-	-	50	8	3	11	24	38	62	22	28	50	-	1	1	1	4	5	3	5	8	3	1	4	22	25	47	18	21	39	9	11	20				
"	-	-	The Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	-	-	16	-	-	37	7	21	28	7	21	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	21	25	4	21	25	2	16	18	2	16	18				
"	-	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	-	-	18	-	-	37	14	11	25	14	11	25	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	9	18	9	9	18	2	4	6	2	4	6				
Norfolk	-	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	33	-	-	73	9	8	17	9	8	17	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	3	9	4	1	5				
"	-	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Salop	-	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	-	32	-	-	32	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1					
"	-	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2					
"	-	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
"	-	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	6	-	-	15	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1				



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.						Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	7	7	Bishopstone House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	23	43	-	-	-	43	19	24	43	Springfield House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	16	15	31	-	-	-	31	16	15	31	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	5	5	Court Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	34	-	-	-	34	13	20	33	Plympton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	13	24	-	-	-	24	10	14	24	Dinsdale Park.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	16	14	30	-	-	-	30	14	13	27	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	13	5	8	13	Witham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	4	9	13	Vernon House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	18	32	-	-	-	32	14	22	36	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	13	13	26	Fairford House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	14	5	8	13	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	The Briars.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	1	6	7	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	17	-	-	-	17	9	8	17	Redlands.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	Springcroft.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	14	20	34	-	-	-	34	15	19	34	West Malling Place.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	17	6	10	16	Marsden Hall.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	6	6	12	Overdale.
4	10	14	2	7	9	1	2	3	52	72	124	4	6	10	134	55	79	134	Haydock Lodge.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	16	21	37	-	-	-	37	15	22	37	Tue Brook Villa.
4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	19	20	39	-	-	-	39	19	18	37	Shaftesbury House.
4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	32	43	75	-	-	-	75	32	41	73	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	-	-	-	10	1	9	10	The Grove, Catton.
4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	32	-	32	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	35	-	33	33	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	6	8	14	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.																
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.											Of the Number Discharged Recovered.						
									Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.  On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private. (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Private (including Criminal Patients).																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	43	44	87	-	-	-	87	5	10	15	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-			
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	17	24	41	-	-	-	41	2	9	11	2	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	8	11	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-				
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	10	19	29	-	-	-	29	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-				
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-		
"	Sutherland House, Surbiton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	41	31	72	-	-	-	72	6	7	13	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-		
"	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	10	49	59	-	-	-	59	3	9	12	3	9	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	20	23	43	-	-	-	43	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	6	7	13	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	26	17	43	-	-	-	43	6	7	13	6	7	13	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	68	69	137	97	113	210	347	94	181	275	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	18	90	108	3	3	6	52	39	91	7	9	16	10	25	35	3	5	8	-	-	-			
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
"	Kingsdown House, Box	11	16	27	-	-	-	27	5	9	14	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton - in - Lonsdale.	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, City	Lawrence House, York	6	11	17	-	-	-	17	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	
TOTAL		567	766	1,333	105	116	221	1,554	255	414	669	167	234	401	8	14	22	15	16	31	35	116	151	21	26	47	166	218	384	117	184	301	54	103	157	47	82	129	-	-	-			
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																												
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a)	See Hospitals Sheet.																																										
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)																																											

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act," 1886.

(b) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a male) was transferred while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	43	47	90	-	-	-	90	41	46	87	Brislington House.
5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	11	23	34	-	-	-	34	16	23	39	Bailbrook House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	10	19	29	-	-	-	29	9	18	27	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Church-street, Epsom.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	Sutherland House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Chalk Pit House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Canbury House.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	41	38	79	-	-	-	79	40	33	73	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	50	60	-	-	-	60	9	50	59	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Periteau House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Ashbrooke Hall.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	19	19	38	-	-	-	38	18	19	37	Glendossil, and Hurst House.
3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	24	16	40	-	-	-	40	24	14	38	Laverstock House.
19	12	31	4	3	7	18	12	30	64	69	133	124	243	367	500	188	282	470	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	5	7	12	Fiddington House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	19	32	-	-	-	32	12	17	29	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	2	2	4	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	The Grange.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-	-	18	6	13	19	Lawrence House.
68	56	124	51	44	95	22	15	37	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715	684	981	1,665	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS : Downside Lodge.  Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.															
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.								Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361	8,005	8,627	16,632	254	204	458	27	28	55	984	1,203	2,187	621	688	1,309	25	36	61	3,934	5,224	9,158	116	151	267	2,581	3,600	6,181	60	76	136			
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	387	496	883	369	480	849	4	5	9	52	67	119	50	75	125	48	71	119	317	443	760	308	427	735	162	259	421	154	247	401			
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	433	611	1,044	170	205	375	7	6	13	18	22	40	70	133	203	36	37	73	276	371	647	127	168	295	100	153	253	35	81	116			
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	567	766	1,333	105	116	221	1,554	255	414	669	167	234	401	8	14	22	15	16	31	35	116	151	21	26	47	166	218	384	117	184	301	54	103	157	47	82	129			
TOTAL - - -	2,743	3,537	6,280	27,086	33,026	60,112	66,392	9,080	10,148	19,228	960	1,123	2,083	46	53	99	1,069	1,308	2,377	776	1,012	1,788	130	170	300	4,693	6,256	10,949	668	930	1,598	2,897	4,115	7,012	296	486	782			
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	230	-	230	-	-	-	230	225	-	225	225	-	225	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	208	208	-	208	88	-	88	88	-	88			
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	472	159	631	1	-	1	632	35	13	48	35	13	48	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	14	4	18	14	4	18	7	4	11	7	4	11			
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	186	252	438	-	-	-	438	58	62	120	58	62	120	-	2	2	3	1	4	23	29	52	23	29	52	46	64	110	46	64	110	6	9	15	6	9	15			
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807	130	70	200	96	58	154	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	60	168	87	48	135	3	1	4	3	1	4			
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,598	4,446	9,044	27,316	33,139	60,455	69,499	9,528	10,293	19,821	1,374	1,256	2,630	46	55	101	1,086	1,313	2,399	801	1,041	1,842	155	199	354	5,069	6,384	11,453	1,023	1,046	2,069	3,001	4,129	7,130	400	500	900			
	(a)																														(b)									

(a) In addition to these numbers, 114 patients (59 males and 55 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 74 patients (39 males and 35 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 93 criminal (private) patients (74 males and 19 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.  
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.



## S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3,250	2,677	5,927	65	41	106	2,605	2,155	4,760	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908	27,538	33,534	61,072	County and Borough Asylums.
81	60	141	74	60	134	28	21	49	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376	1,009	1,387	2,396	Registered Hospitals.
131	103	234	60	51	111	77	59	136	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246	948	1,186	2,134	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
68	56	124	51	44	95	22	15	37	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715	684	981	1,665	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,530	2,896	6,426	250	196	446	2,732	2,250	4,982	2,730	3,535	6,265	27,956	34,024	61,980	68,245	30,179	37,088	67,267	TOTAL.
20	—	20	20	—	20	4	—	4	227	—	227	—	—	—	227	231	—	231	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
10	3	13	10	3	13	10	3	13	483	165	648	1	—	1	649	476	162	638	Criminal Asylum.
10	10	20	10	10	20	—	—	—	188	240	428	—	—	—	428	187	246	433	Private Single Patients.
41	33	74	32	29	61	23	12	35	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765	1,184	595	1,779	Idiot Establishments.
3,611	2,942	6,553	322	238	560	2,769	2,265	5,034	4,573	4,419	8,992	28,189	34,193	62,322	71,314	32,257	38,091	70,348	GRAND TOTAL.



Appendix B<sup>1</sup>.

TABLE showing the Number of,—

(a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

(b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);

(c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1894.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Berks - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	1	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cornwall - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	4	7
Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Glamorgan - - - - -	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	2	3
Gloucester - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Hereford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3
„ Chartham - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
„ Prestwich - - - - -	1	-	1	7	2	9	1	-	1
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
London: Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
„ Claybury - - - - -	1	-	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3
„ Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Monmouth, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	4
Northumberland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Salop, &c. - - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	1	-	1	6	-	6	-	-	-
„ Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>									
Surrey - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sussex, E. - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	4
Worcester - - - - -	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	2	2
York, North Riding - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2
„ West Riding: Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ „ Menston - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hull - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leicester - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	4	9
London, City of - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	6
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Plymouth - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	4
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Coton Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
York Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :									
Western Counties Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hoxton House - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	9	11
Peckham House - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	5	6
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	39	35	74	74	19	93	59	55	114



Appendix B<sup>2</sup>.

Appendix B<sup>2</sup>. TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1894.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1894.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>COUNTY ASYLUMS :</b>									
Chester—Chester - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster—Lancaster - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Whittingham - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
London—Hanwell - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sussex, E. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, N. R. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE:</b>									
Camberwell House - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:</b>									
Overdale - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticehurst - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUMMARY:</b>									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	7	2	9	1	1	2	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	11	2	13	1	1	2	-	1	1

\* After escape.

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Appendix B<sup>3</sup>.

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STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,  
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE  
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1895.

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Appendix B<sup>3</sup>.

## STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - -

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total N umber of Lunatics
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	1	3	4	490	597	1,087	1,091
Beiks (Reading and Newbury) - -	6	3	9	251	294	545	554
Bucks - - - - -	11	7	18	200	249	449	467
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	-	1	210	283	493	494
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	19	14	33	267	257	524	557
Chester : Chester . - - - -	1	1	2	288	327	615	617
„ Parkside - - - - -	15	18	33	294	391	685	718
Cornwall - - - - -	23	23	46	296	383	679	725
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	14	24	38	293	249	542	580
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	23	17	40	243	277	520	560
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	237	227	464	464
Devon - - - - -	2	-	2	436	625	1,061	1,063
Dorset - - - - -	13	14	27	227	252	479	506
Durham - - - - -	2	3	5	738	666	1,404	1,409
Essex - - - - -	4	1	5	605	906	1,511	1,516
Glamorgan - - - - -	13	8	21	560	581	1,141	1,162
Gloucester - - - - -	9	8	17	503	549	1,052	1,069
Hants : - - - - -	4	1	5	470	567	1,037	1,042
Hereford (County and City) - - -	-	1	1	183	202	385	386
Kent : Barming Heath - - - -	2	-	2	672	919	1,591	1,593
„ Chartham - - - - -	17	3	20	396	454	850	870
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - -	10	22	32	682	1,095	1,777	1,809
„ Rainhill . - - - -	5	1	6	896	920	1,816	1,822
„ Prestwich - - - - -	13	16	29	1,137	1,331	(a)2,468	2,497
„ Whittingham - - - - -	2	3	5	989	936	1,925	1,930
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	12	18	30	206	233	439	469
Lincoln (Lindsay and Holland Divisions) and Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	-	1	1	357	373	730	731

(a) Forty-four males and 36 females were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. See Appendix, B<sup>6</sup>.

Appendix B<sup>3</sup>.

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1895,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS will be found in Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	22	38	-	1	1	5	3	8	COUNTIES, &c. : Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
16	7	23	-	-	-	3	1	4	
11	9	20	-	-	-	6	1	7	Bucks.
12	20	32	-	-	-	2	-	2	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
13	14	27	1	-	1	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
5	14	19	-	-	-	13	5	18	Chester : Chester.
15	22	37	-	-	-	5	3	8	„ Parkside.
11	18	29	3	2	5	4	2	6	Cornwall.
24	26	50	1	1	2	19	2	21	Cumberland and West- morland.
29	27	56	-	-	-	1	2	3	Denbigh, &c.
18	19	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	Derby.
7	16	23	-	-	-	5	5	10	Devon.
5	6	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	Dorset.
9	13	22	-	-	-	17	9	26	Durham.
85	121	206	-	-	-	31	7	38	Essex.
8	29	37	2	-	2	20	6	26	Glamorgan.
23	38	61	-	-	-	8	5	13	Gloucester.
19	35	54	-	-	-	15	5	20	Hants.
6	13	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hereford.
11	10	21	-	-	-	18	23	41	Kent : Barming Heath.
8	9	17	-	1	1	4	1	5	„ Chartham.
39	87	126	-	1	1	87	44	131	Lancaster : Lancaster.
22	35	57	-	-	-	66	47	113	„ Rainhill.
49	82	131	-	-	-	54	62	116	„ Prestwich.
67	70	137	-	-	-	87	61	148	„ Whittingham
4	10	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	Leicester and Rutland.
15	21	36	-	-	-	9	-	9	Lincoln, &c.



COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
London : Banstead - - - -	-	-	-	710	1,290	2,000	2,000
„ Cane Hill - - - -	-	-	-	874	1,144	2,018	2,018
„ Claybury - - - -	4	2	6	889	1,278	2,167	2,173
„ Colney Hatch - - - -	7	-	7	873	1,331	2,204	2,211
„ Hanwell - - - -	-	-	-	802	1,158	1,960	1,960
Middlesex - - - -	-	-	-	495	626	1,121	1,121
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	29	38	67	452	425	877	944
Norfolk - - - -	1	5	6	335	443	778	784
Northampton - - - -	16	21	37	381	418	799	836
Northumberland - - - -	1	2	3	318	278	596	599
Nottingham - - - -	2	2	4	168	166	334	338
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor) -	-	-	-	214	309	523	523
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	12	20	362	402	764	784
Somerset and Bath - - - -	6	6	12	362	517	879	891
Stafford : Stafford - - - -	1	1	2	471	399	870	872
„ Burntwood - - - -	-	-	-	288	323	611	611
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - -	1	-	1	236	314	550	551
Surrey - - - -	-	-	-	428	646	1,074	1,074
Sussex, E. and Brighton - - - -	2	3	5	393	490	883	888
Warwick - - - -	6	3	9	326	446	772	781
Wilts - - - -	6	5	11	322	386	708	719
Worcester - - - -	9	31	40	445	532	977	1,017
York, N. Riding - - - -	34	30	64	314	366	680	744
„ W. Riding : Wakefield - - -	3	1	4	698	695	1,393	1,397
„ „ Wadsley - - - -	28	37	65	711	841	1,552	1,617
„ „ Menston - - - -	25	30	55	386	504	890	945
„ E. Riding - - - -	7	7	14	163	169	332	346
COUNTY-BOROUGHES, AND CITY OF LONDON :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - -	9	9	18	312	304	616	634
„ Rubery Hill - - - -	4	5	9	337	319	656	665
Bristol - - - -	8	8	16	302	334	636	652
Derby - - - -	5	7	12	141	157	298	310
Exeter - - - -	21	34	55	139	172	311	366
Hull - - - -	3	14	17	196	180	370	387
Ipswich - - - -	7	11	18	109	137	246	264
Leicester - - - -	3	9	12	232	285	517	529
London (City of) - - - -	22	35	57	208	208	416	473
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	4	8	12	215	243	458	470
Norwich - - - -	-	1	1	148	155	303	304
Nottingham - - - -	9	11	20	276	301	577	597
Plymouth - - - -	3	8	11	98	118	216	227
Portsmouth - - - -	14	16	30	244	311	555	585
TOTAL - - -	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	47	62	—	—	—	22	59	81	London: Banstead.
17	34	51	—	—	—	50	66	116	„ Cane Hill.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	25	„ Claybury.
14	35	49	—	2	2	33	32	65	„ Colney Hatch.
20	25	45	—	—	—	66	60	126	„ Hanwell.
21	24	45	—	—	—	11	5	16	Middlesex.
28	35	63	1	1	2	8	2	10	Monmouth, &c.
20	30	50	—	—	—	3	—	3	Norfolk.
8	14	22	—	—	—	3	—	3	Northampton.
34	36	70	—	—	—	15	2	17	Northumberland.
6	4	10	—	—	—	1	1	2	Nottingham.
6	12	18	—	—	—	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
17	24	41	—	—	—	8	1	9	Salop and Montgomery.
32	45	77	—	—	—	—	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
24	20	44	—	—	—	6	1	7	Stafford: Stafford.
16	13	29	—	—	—	—	1	1	„ Burntwood.
14	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Suffolk.
14	46	60	—	—	—	41	40	81	Surrey.
13	32	45	—	—	—	3	—	3	Sussex.
20	30	50	—	—	—	1	7	8	Warwick.
22	30	52	—	—	—	5	—	5	Wilts.
22	39	61	—	1	1	2	—	2	Worcester.
34	54	88	—	—	—	7	3	10	York, N. Riding.
35	38	73	—	—	—	7	6	13	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
33	43	76	—	—	—	19	9	28	„ „ Wadsley.
7	22	29	—	—	—	2	7	9	„ „ Menston.
4	4	8	1	—	1	4	1	5	„ E. Riding.
									COUNTY-BOROUGHs, AND CITY OF LONDON:
42	48	90	—	—	—	2	—	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	„ Rubery Hl.
7	18	25	1	1	2	6	6	12	Bristol.
10	8	18	—	—	—	2	3	5	Derby.
5	10	15	—	—	—	4	11	15	Exeter.
8	10	18	—	—	—	10	2	12	Hull.
14	20	34	1	—	1	—	—	—	Ipswich.
8	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leicester.
15	4	19	1	—	1	24	11	35	London (City of),
3	7	10	1	1	2	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
9	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norwich.
18	25	43	—	—	—	3	3	6	Nottingham.
2	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	Plymouth.
15	13	28	1	—	1	—	—	—	Portsmouth.
1,201	1,730	2,931	14	12	26	882	651	1,533	TOTAL.



## REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	88	159	247	-	-	-	247
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	49	70	119	-	-	-	119
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	62	86	148	-	-	-	148
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	33	36	69	-	-	-	69
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, E.C.	61	129	190	-	-	-	190
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	27	46	73	-	1	1	74
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	169	178	347	-	-	-	347
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	48	92	-	-	-	92
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	38	48	86	-	-	-	86
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	56	79	135	-	-	-	135
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lam- beth-road, S.E.	96	134	230	-	-	-	230
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	152	198	350	-	-	-	350
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham, York.	49	35	84	24	34	58	142
" E.R.	The Retreat, York - -	60	87	147	-	-	-	147
	TOTAL - - -	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
8	16	24	13	8	21	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
5	6	11	8	6	14	—	—	—	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
4	13	17	14	14	28	—	—	—	Wonford House.
2	2	4	2	5	7	—	—	—	Barnwood House.
6	29	35	4	1	5	—	—	—	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
6	6	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	St. Luke's Hospital.
19	36	55	24	21	45	—	—	—	Bethel Hospital.
2	8	10	10	2	12	—	—	—	St. Andrew's Hospital.
4	3	7	3	3	6	—	—	—	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
1	2	3	3	5	8	—	—	—	Warneford Asylum.
34	72	106	3	1	4	—	—	—	Charitable Institution, Cotton- hill.
26	34	60	13	17	30	—	—	—	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
4	7	11	5	—	5	—	—	—	Holloway Sanatorium.
5	15	20	7	10	17	—	—	—	York Lunatic Hospital.
126	249	375	110	93	203	—	—	—	The Retreat, York.
									TOTAL.



## REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		P R I V A T E (Including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Starcross.	11	11	22	128	64	192	214
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	137	67	204	22	9	31	235
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a).	284	130	414	82	36	118	532
Middlesex	Normansfield, Hampton Wick(b)	105	51	156	-	-	-	156
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c).	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a).	384	188	572	-	-	-	572
Warwick -	Midland Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Knowle, Birmingham (c).	24	28	52	-	-	-	52
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	43	-	43	-	-	-	43
Norfolk -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	184	-	184	-	-	-	184
	TOTAL (Naval and Military } Hospitals) - - - }	227	-	227	-	-	-	227
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	483	165	648	1	-	1	649

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts.

(b) Also a metropolitan licensed house.

(c) Also a provincial licensed house.

## AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886,"):
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Starcross.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcomp- ton, Bath.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Knowle, Birmingham.
-	-	-	7	3	10	-	1	1	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)
34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:
3	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.
									Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.
37	-	37	5	-	5	-	-	-	{TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
73	49	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM: Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.



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Hampton Wick	-	Normansfield	-	-	-	-	Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886." See
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METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			H O U S E S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	17	29	6	5	11	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
4	4	8	2	-	2	1	1	2	Grove Hall.
8	26	34	12	29	41	-	-	-	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
10	26	36	5	15	20	-	-	-	Peckham House.
3	8	11	5	2	7	-	-	-	Chiswick House.
8	14	22	12	11	23	-	-	-	Brooke House.
1	6	7	8	6	14	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	3	3	5	5	10	-	-	-	Wyke House.
10	10	20	10	5	15	-	-	-	The Priory.
1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	Halliford House.
1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	Newlands House.
5	-	5	12	-	12	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
3	-	3	7	-	7	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	Peterborough House.
-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	5	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	Featherstone Hall.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Huguenots.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Goudhurst.
66	132	198	90	107	197	1	1	2	TOTAL.
Hospital Sheet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
" - -	Springfield House, Bedford -	20	23	43	-	-	-	43
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	31
Devon - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	14	20	34	-	-	-	34
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	11	13	24	-	-	-	24
" - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	16	14	30	-	-	-	30
Essex - -	Witham - - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	13
Glamorgan -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	2	4	6	-	-	-	6
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	14	18	32	-	-	-	32
" - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	14	14	28	-	-	-	28
Hants - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	7	14	-	-	-	14
" - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Kent - -	Redlands, near Tonbridge -	9	8	17	-	-	-	17
" - -	Springcroft, Beckenham -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
" - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
" - -	West Malling-place, Maidstone	14	20	34	-	-	-	34
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	17
" - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	6	12	-	-	-	12
" - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, New- ton-le-Willows.	52	72	124	4	6	10	134
" - -	Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	16	21	37	-	-	-	37
" - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	19	20	39	-	-	-	39
Norfolk - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	32	43	75	-	-	-	75
" - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	1	9	10	-	-	-	10
Salop - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	33	-	33	-	-	-	33
" - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	35	35	-	-	-	35
" - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	8	15	-	-	-	15
Somerset -	Brislington House, Bristol -	43	47	90	-	-	-	90
" - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	23	34	-	-	-	34

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House. Springfield House.
3	1	4	3	5	8	-	-	-	
7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall. Plympton House.
1	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park. Dunston Lodge.
4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Witham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Vernon House.
1	-	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	Northwoods.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	Fairford House.
2	-	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	Westbrook House. The Briars.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
1	2	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	Redlands. Springcroft.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Tattlebury House. West Malling-place.
-	5	5	2	4	6	-	-	-	
1	4	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	Marsden Hall. Overdale.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	16	24	5	3	8	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	'Tue Brook Villa.
7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
3	4	7	3	6	9	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	The Grove.
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
4	3	7	10	8	18	-	-	-	Brislington House.
1	4	5	1	2	3	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.





PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church-street.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Sutherland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chalk Pit House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canbury House.
2	6	8	19	10	29	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
2	3	5	3	3	6	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Periteau House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Ashbrooke Hall.
7	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glendossill and Hurst House.
8	6	14	4	2	6	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
37	61	98	8	4	12	2	—	2	Fisherton House.
—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Craven-street Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	The Grange.
1	5	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
110	164	274	86	82	168	2	—	2	TOTAL.
Hospita's sheet.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ Downside Lodge.  Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.



S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715
TOTAL - - -	2,730	3,535	6,265	27,956	34,024	61,980	68,245
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS	227	-	227	-	-	-	227
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	483	165	648	1	-	1	649
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	188	240	428	-	-	-	428
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses.)	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765
GRAND TOTAL -	4,573	4,419	8,992	28,189	34,133	62,322	71,314

SUMMARY

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,201	1,730	2,931	14	12	26	882	651	1,533	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
126	249	375	110	93	203	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
66	132	198	90	107	197	1	1	2	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
110	164	274	86	82	168	2	-	2	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,503	2,275	3,778	300	294	594	885	652	1,537	TOTAL
37	-	37	5	-	5	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.
73	49	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	68	75	143	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
-	-	-	7	3	10	-	1	1	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.
1,613	2,324	3,937	380	372	752	885	653	1,538	GRAND TOTAL



— — — — —

### COUNTY ASYLUMS:

Appendix B<sup>4</sup>.

## ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1894.

Number Discharged during 1894.						Number who Died during 1894.			Number remaining, 1st January 1895.				
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COUNTY ASYLUMS:
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Beds, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Cambridge, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Cardiff, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	Chester: Chester.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cornwall.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cumberland, &c.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denbigh, &c.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Devon.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Dorset.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Durham.
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	5	5	Essex.
1	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Gloucester.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	4	1	5	5	Hants.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Kent: Barming Heath.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	„ Chartham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	Lancaster: Lancaster.
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	1	6	6	„ Rainhill.
-	-	-	7	2	9	1	-	1	2	3	5	5	„ Prestwich.
1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Leicester, &c.
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Lincoln.
2	2	4	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London: Banstead.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	„ Cane Hill.
1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	„ Claybury.
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	6	6	„ Colney Hatch.
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	Monmouth, &c.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norfolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Northampton.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Nottingham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Oxford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Salop, &c.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Somerset.
-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford: Stafford.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Suffolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surrey.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, E., &c.
1	-	1	5	2	7	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Warwick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	Wilts.
-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	Worcester.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	York, N. Riding.
-	-	-	7	-	7	1	-	1	3	1	4	4	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	4	4	„ W. Riding: Menston.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	„ E. Riding.

(a) Of this number 74 males and 19 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>.)



STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	472	159	631	2	-	2	33	13	46
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherten House - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	69	26	95	1	1	2	111	20	131
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	472	159	631	2	-	2	33	13	46
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	545	186	731	3	1	4	144	33	177

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1894—*continued.*

Number Discharged during 1894.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1894.			remaining, 1st January 1895.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS :
1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Birmingham : Winson Green.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Bristol.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Leicester.
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	REGISTERED      Hos- PITAL :
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
7	4	11	7	-	7	10	3	13	483	165	648	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fisherton House.
SUMMARY :												
18	8	26	82	19	101	9	2	11	72	18	90	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	REGISTERED      Hos- PITAL.
7	4	11	7	-	7	10	3	13	483	165	648	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
25	12	37	89	20	109	19	5	24	559	183	742	TOTAL.

(a) Of this number 74 males and 19 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients; on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>.)



Appendix B<sup>5</sup>.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Hospital - - - -	18	18	36	22	23	45	8	6	14
Wonford House - - - - -	-	4	4	2	6	8	-	3	3
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lincoln Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
St. Andrews Hospital - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Coton Hill Institution - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethlehem Hospital - - - - -	4	5	9	20	22	42	9	6	15
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	14	19	33	55	48	103	9	9	18
York Retreat - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
Hoxton House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	-	1	1	2	9	11	-	2	2
Chiswick House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1
Brooke House - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Northumberland House - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
The Priory - - - - -	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	1	1
Halliford House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	1
Vine Cottage - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Huguenots - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

Appendix B<sup>5</sup>.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1894.

ceased to be Boarders during 1894.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1895.			
as Patients thereupon --			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	15	17	32	1	1	2	16	17	33	REGISTERED HOSPI- TALS :
-	-	-	-	6	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	Manchester Hospital.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	Wonford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	St. Andrews Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coton Hill Institution.
-	-	-	7	11	18	-	-	-	8	10	18	Bethlehem Hospital.
-	-	-	33	29	62	-	-	-	27	29	56	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Bethnal House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	Peckham House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chiswick House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	Brooke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	The Priory.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Flower House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Huguenots.



STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Springfield House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dunston Lodge - - - - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	1	1
Northwoods - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairford Retreat - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Redlands - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tattlebury House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
West Malling Place - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Overdale - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	5	5	5	8	13	-	1	1
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stretton House - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grove, Stretton - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Boreatton Park - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brislington House - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bailbrook House - - - - -	1	-	1	4	2	6	-	1	1
Ticehurst - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
St. George's Retreat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Periteau - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	-	1	1	3	3	6	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
Greta Bank - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Grange - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	37	49	86	103	101	204	27	24	51
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	4	9	13	22	19	41	2	6	8
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	15	18	33	23	28	51	2	7	9
TOTAL - - - -	56	76	132	148	148	296	31	37	68

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1894—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1894.													
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not			Number who			Number of Boarders				
Sent to other			certified as Patients)			Died in			remaining				
Institutions.			who left.			the Institution.			1st January 1895.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Bishopstone House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Springfield House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Fairford Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Redlands.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overdale.
-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	9	10	10	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	Grove, Stretton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Brislington House.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Ticehurst.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	St. George's Retreat.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Periteau.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	The Grange.
-	-	-	57	65	122	2	2	4	54	59	113	113	SUMMARY:
-	1	1	13	11	24	-	2	2	11	8	19	19	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	1	1	21	11	32	-	-	-	15	27	42	42	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
-	2	2	91	87	178	2	4	6	80	94	174	174	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
													TOTAL.



Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and, subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangements made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.		Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1894.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lancaster, at Prestwich -	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	40	40	44	36

Appendix B<sup>6</sup>.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the arrangements with GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of such

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1894.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1895.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.					M.      F.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
12	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	8	Ashton Union -	3	1
										Barton - upon - Irwell Union.	1	1
										Bolton Union -	8	8
										Burnley Union -	-	1
										Bury Union -	3	3
										Chorley Union -	-	1
										Chorlton Union -	8	4
										Haslingden Union -	-	3
										Leigh Union -	3	-
										Liverpool Union -	2	-
										Manchester Union -	2	7
										Oldham Union -	2	-
										Rochdale Union -	1	-
										Salford Union -	4	2
										Stockport Union -	-	1
										West Derby Union -	4	4
										Wigan Union -	1	-
Lancaster County -											42 2	36 -
TOTAL - - -											44	36



## Appendix C.

## Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

## BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

9 June 1894.

Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.Asylum ac-  
commodation.

ON our arrival at this Asylum yesterday we found that there was to be a meeting of the Committee held at twelve o'clock to consider what was to be done respecting the dissolution which was agreed to on 11th December last year. At present the Herts County Council have purchased a site for the purpose of erecting an asylum for Hertfordshire, but nothing else has been done, and the questions to be decided are what provision is to be made for the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, and what is to be done with the existing asylum. We learn that the present Asylum building has been offered to the County of London, but we do not know what was the result of the meeting of the Committee yesterday, or how the want of sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of these Three Counties is intended to be met. Something must be done, and speedily. The day space is quite inadequate; the dormitories are overcrowded, many being also insufficiently ventilated, and we found the air tainted in some as late as 4 p.m. yesterday, though we were assured that the windows had been open all day. During the last seven years the number of patients has risen from 917 in 1877 to 1,099 at this date. The increase has been in the Counties of Bedford and Herts only. In Huntingdonshire the numbers have been almost stationary. The death-rate since our Colleagues were here last, almost a year ago, has been for both sexes about 1 per cent. above the normal rate in County Asylums, but on the male side it has been for the year 1893 nearly 14 per cent., calculated upon the average daily number resident, and we might here note that, out of the 112 deaths which occurred since last 19th June, 17 were due to phthisis and 9 to pneumonia. We visited all parts of the Asylum where patients sit, work or sleep, as well as the detached hospital and the Wilbury Hill Farm, at which latter place 8 women live. The old chapel has been also converted into a dormitory for 25 women. We are glad to learn that male artizans are no longer entrusted with keys admitting them to the female wards. Some of the matters which we desire to bring to the notice of the Committee are the following :—

Suggested  
improvements.

(1.) The room in which patients are received and visitors admitted is a bare and wretched apartment, calculated to depress both patients and their friends.

(2.) The mortuary should be put into such a state that friends coming to see the last of a deceased patient should not have their feelings shocked by the want of order therein, and the post-mortem room should be better lighted, improved, and looked after.

(3.) Cupboards should be provided so that clothes, bread, cheese, and butter be not all kept in the same place.

(4.) All cupboards for brooms, &c., should be kept locked, and the  
medicine



medicine cupboards should contain bottles served out for each individual patient, and not bottles of "house" medicine which can be given unauthorised.

Appendix C.  
Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.

(5.) The sitting-room used by the laundry patients is bare, and should be improved by pictures, flowers, table-cloths, &c., and the day-rooms used by the most aggressive patients on either side might be still further decorated; the pictures which hang unbroken on the walls at present afford proof that even excited patients are sensible to humanising influences. The proportion of attendants to patients is inadequate. In Female Ward 4 much noisy excitement was evinced. There were 67 patients and six nurses who had more than they could do to keep the patients quiet, and in consequence, after we had seen some very excited patients, they were temporarily sent into other wards; in No. 5 Ward in the same division, with 93 patients, of whom 48 are epileptic and 1 actively suicidal, there is a staff in the proportion of 1 to 15½ patients; and in the Admission Ward, on the same side, 1 patient required the exclusive services of two nurses, so there remained a staff in the proportion of 1 to 12 to look after all the recent admissions, of whom 6 were actively suicidal. In the Male Division 68 turbulent patients are in charge of five attendants. The average proportion of attendants to patients (supposing no one attendant is sick or absent on leave) is 1 to rather over 12 patients, but what reduces that proportion on the female side is that all the nurses' meals have to be cooked by the nurses themselves. If there was a larger staff the wards might be made smaller, and a better classification effected. We saw several children scattered about in various wards; we should be glad if they could be collected together in one ward on each side, the boys being looked after by a married couple. Should further extensions be made here they should take the form of Reception Wards which should accommodate the sick and feeble and the noisy and excited in separate wards. The infirmaries being upstairs are not convenient, giving no opportunities to the feeble and infirm for going out during short intervals of fine warm weather. The existing Reception Wards on the ground floor might be used for the old and infirm cases. There have been a few cases of erysipelas, and we saw one yesterday; also two or three instances of diarrhoea. We should have expected to find more evidence of the evil results of overcrowding, especially amongst the causes of death, but these evils are minimised, we believe, by the practice of turning the patients into the airing courts for long periods daily. The windows in the older parts of the building should be altered, as they do not provide sufficient openings to afford proper ventilation in still weather. Painting, linoleum, and a larger supply of books is required in some wards. The single-room doors should be opened from the outside by the ordinary handle. A shed for hairpicking in the fine weather is desirable. The floor of the scullery on the male side by the kitchen requires relaying. The airing court used by the worst class of female patients should be planted and turfed, and, with due care on the part of the nurses, will in time present the appearance of a garden and not a yard. Means of exit in case of fire appear to be provided, but most of the doors of intercommunication are blocked, so that the means provided is not available. This should be attended to at once, as the means of extinguishing a fire here except at its very inception are inadequate. There is no deputy head attendant on the male side, though a charge attendant is appointed in the head attendant's absence to do his work, but without his position or increase of salary. Such an officer is required, and will be, we hope, appointed.



Appendix C. Since our Colleagues were here there have been :—

Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	113	151	264
Discharged - - - - -	43	61	104
„ recovered - - - - -	34	51	85
Died - - - - -	58	54	112

The patients on the books are 1,099, all but 5 being chargeable to unions within the Three Counties, excepting also 1 male criminal patient. Fourteen patients are away on trial or leave. We spoke to many of the patients, and had no well-founded complaint brought to our notice. We have nothing to remark about the causes of death not already mentioned, except that 23 of the deaths were due to senile decay. We saw an old woman, C. R., in the wards, 94 years of age, who was brought here a month ago from Bishop's Stortford Union Workhouse. She has been perfectly quiet and well-behaved since her admission. The medical officers here can give us no reason why she should not have been properly cared for at the workhouse, and in our opinion a woman of her great age should not have been driven 22 miles in a cab to an asylum without some all-sufficient cause. The coroner held no inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 75 instances only, but, for all the information afforded as the result of many of these examinations, these autopsies were practically useless. The state of the beds and bedding was, on the whole, good, and, excepting in a few instances, the clothing was satisfactory. There were fires burning in most of the wards, and a good dinner was served in the dining halls. One hundred and fifteen patients suffer from epilepsy, 27 are considered to be actively suicidal, and 12 are general paralytics. Five hundred and twenty-one patients were present at church last Sunday; 425 as a rule attend the associated entertainments, and 80 men and 99 women walk daily beyond the airing-courts. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. Three hundred and seventy-two men and 377 women are returned to us as usefully employed, but 91 of the former and no less than 194 of the latter are ward-helpers only. No mention is required as to any serious casualty. The changes amongst the nurses have been extensive. We hope, for the patients' sake, means will be found to prevent such frequent changes in future, and, should any real grievance exist, to devise a remedy. In our calculation of the number of nurses to patients we have excluded the 38 patients who are warded at the laundry under a head laundress and 8 laundrymaids. Five men and 6 women are on night duty. No structural alterations require to be noticed. The case-books are very meagrely and badly kept, and contain no information worthy of the name respecting the physical or mental condition of the patients on admission. The notes from time to time are far too brief, consisting in many instances of "much the same," "no change," and many of the entries are unsigned, though attention was called to this matter at the last visit. The Medical Staff is weak, but this is no excuse for the grave neglect apparent in these case-books, which are practically of no value.

Attendants.

Case-books.

BERKS ASYLUM.

21 September 1894.

TO-DAY this Asylum was visited by ourselves as well as by the Berks Asylum Committee.

The Institution being of moderate size can be, and is, well worked in Statistics, all its departments. The patients have risen in number from 536 at the date of our Colleagues' visit (28th October 1893) to 555 on the books to-day; of these, 249 are males and 306 are females, of whom 5 are out on trial. The private cases are 7. The paupers are, with four exceptions, chargeable to the county or unions in the county.

The vacant beds are 27 for males, 36 for females, including those obtained in the main building by provision of a detached hospital for infectious cases; that hospital will be fit for occupation so soon as furnished, and seems very suitable for its purpose.

The changes among the patients since 28th October 1893 have been effected by 104 admissions, 40 discharges, and 45 deaths. According to the returns made to us the recoveries have been 28.

The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1893 was 35·8. The deaths were all from natural causes, with the exception of one, which formed the subject of an inquest, and was due to the accidental fracture of the thigh in an old woman.

Death resulted in the cases of 1 man and 2 women from typhoid fever, of which there have been 5 cases since our Colleagues' visit; the origin Dr. Murdoch has failed to discover.

Autopsies have been made in nearly 90 per cent.

We found the Asylum in admirable order, the wards bright and comfortable, and a good supply of flowers in them, especially in the infirmaries, to cheer the sick and afflicted. We can also speak very favourably of the patients' condition in regard to personal cleanliness and tidiness, and their clothing is good, and that of the women is noticeable for variety of colour.

We saw 9 of each sex in bed; no one had bed sore, and no bed sore, we are informed, existed at the death of any of the deceased.

The bedding is good and in excellent order, so far as our inspection extended, but it is removed during the day from the padded rooms, where we prefer that it should be for our inspection.

The floors of day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms are kept scrupulously clean, but we recommend that to a certain extent staining and varnishing should be introduced as a sanitary precaution.

We can speak very well of the behaviour of the patients during our stay in the wards, and can report their general contentment. We saw them in their wards and a large number of them at dinner in the hall. The fare was a nutritious soup, which we ourselves tasted.

The beverage at dinner is water, but the working men have beer twice a day.

The employed patients are 171 in the male and 225 in the female division, about 70 per cent. of each sex, including 42 men and 67 women doing house work. These figures are good.

Walking exercise beyond the courts daily is given to 216 men and 268 women, also good figures.

The associated entertainments, weekly and varied, are attended by 272 patients or thereabouts, and 210 go weekly beyond the Asylum grounds.



- Appendix C. Prayers are read in the infirmaries, and 344 is the average congregation of patients at the Chapel Services.
- Berks Asylum. The present number of epileptics under care and treatment is 81. Health of patients. There are 6 general paralytics, 24 actively suicidal cases under very careful instructions in writing for their special supervision, besides a considerable number of idiots and imbeciles.
- Forty-seven patients are registered as being under medical treatment. In addition to the cases of typhoid already referred to, there have been two cases of dysentery, 35 of influenza, and two of slight facial erysipelas, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease, and the general health appears to have been good.
- The serious, but non-fatal, casualties have been limited to the accidental fracture of bones of one patient of each sex.
- There has been no resort to restraint in the treatment of the patients, but 1 of each sex has been secluded, these in all upon 12 occasions and for a total period of 109 hours, and 1 patient was in seclusion when we visited the wards.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants, who appear to be of a respectable class, is not too strong, being in the proportion of one to 12 for men and one to 14 for women. There has only been one change among the charge attendants during the year, but eight men and 10 women, or 35 per cent. of the whole, have been less than a year in the service of this Asylum.
- We understand that the head attendant in each division is generally present at the weekly bathing of the patients of the division, but we think that they or duly appointed deputies should invariably be present to examine the person of the patients in view to the detection of bruises or other injuries.
- We learn that 27 wet beds were reported last night, a number which we think might be reduced by greater care on the part of the attendants.
- Precautions against fire. The appliances for combating an outbreak of fire appear to be satisfactory in many but not in all respects. We gave an alarm and the water was playing upon the building in five and a-half minutes, but there are no means of communication, as we think there should be, other than by messenger between the several wards and the central fire-alarm; and the internal hydrants are said to be useless from deficient water pressure, and the attendants and nurses are consequently not exercised in their use. Internal hydrants and hose maintained in good order and in the hands of persons trained in their use are valuable in the beginning of a fire because ready of application.
- No important structural work has been undertaken since the last visit beyond the completion of the hospital already referred to, but further progress has been made in the improvement of the w.c. fittings and the removal of the soil-pipes to the outside.
- We visited the Chapel, farm, stores, and offices; we have nothing to report in these directions.
- The piano in the entertainment room might with advantage be replaced by a new one.
- The weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is now 7s. 10½d., for private patients 17s. 6d., and for out-county patients 14s.
- Due care is exercised in the entries in the case books and pathological records, but those in the latter should be easy of reference, and would be more generally useful if made under printed headings.
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BUCKS ASYLUM.

25 May 1894.

As the result of our inspection to-day, we wish to call the attention Bucks Asylum. of the Committee to the following matters :—

The kitchen, scullery, &c., are far too small for the present Asylum Necessary population, and are in much need of whitewash and paint. The pro- alterations, &c. portion of w.c. seats is small, *e.g.*, No. 6 Ward, 50 persons and 2 seats. In the same ward the sitting space at the dining table is barely sufficient. In the supervision dormitories on the ground floor one of the windows should be able to be opened to afford easy escape in case of fire. The water stands in pools on the floor at the Laundry, which requires re-flagging. All the hot and cold water-taps require to be marked. There is no second exit from the room at the top of the building, formerly occupied by night nurses, but now used by a few quiet patients. We think exit ought to be provided or the room disused. We saw that aperient medicine was kept in bulk in the cupboards, so that doses unauthorized by the doctors could be given. Cupboards are much needed for the brushes, brooms, dust-pans, frying-pans, and various articles likely to prove dangerous weapons in the hands of aggressive patients. It would be well if some scheme for the alteration of the existing w.c. by building spurs with cross ventilation, the supply of water and construction of the seats being of the most approved plans, and the soil-pipes should be arranged with regard to modern ideas. Whilst on the subject of addition we recommend an enlargement at the Laundry.

The staff is far too small and can by no possibility be able to Attendants. thoroughly carry out their duties. For example, how can one man attend to 34 patients, 12 suffering from epilepsy, 2 actively suicidal, and 1 in bed? and yet that happens every day when the other attendant goes to his meals. There is only one ward on the male side which has more than two attendants attached to it, and the wards with two attendants only contain 29, 25, 34, 40 and 40 patients respectively; all the wards excepting the one with 25 patients had one or more actively suicidal patients in them, and the one that had not had 4 patients in bed. The female staff is rather stronger, but is still too weak. We saw in bed 11 men and 6 women, but a good infirmary with an observation dormitory is much needed, for if a patient is likely to die an attendant is withdrawn from the already most insufficient staff, and placed on special night duty. The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 16; the usual proportion is 1 to 10; even in the refractory wards the proportion is 1 to 11 in the male and 1 to 11½ in the female division. There are here several violent and dangerous epileptics, and one of the men in bed to-day was suffering from having had part of his ear bitten off by another excited epileptic.

We pointed out to Mr. Humphry how we considered the infirmaries State of wards. could be best enlarged, and he agreed with us. The wards have been rendered brighter and more cheerful, and there was a fair supply of books and papers for the use of the patients. Clocks in all the wards would be appreciated. If we might venture to suggest it, a less violent contrast of colours would be pleasant to the eye. Mr. Humphry is for a few days single-handed, owing to Mr. Anderson being away on short leave. The steward has recently died and his successor has not yet been appointed. We regretted, however, to observe that the notes in the case-books are too meagre, whilst the taking of the cases on admission is not done in a satisfactory manner, being wanting



Appendix C. both in system and detail. There should be a full description of the  
Bucks Asylum. patient's mental state, and careful particulars of his physical condition.  
Statistics. It is rather over eleven months since our Colleagues were here last,  
since which time the following changes have occurred :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	51	41	92
Discharged - - - -	51	67	118
Of whom had recovered - -	22	29	51
Died - - - - -	19	25	44

The patients on the books are 469 ; 213 are males. Eleven men and 6 women are private patients, and 38 men and 7 women are out-county cases, 35 of the men belong to Stafford and all the women to London. One patient of each sex was out on trial, but without any money allowance, now so usually granted, and its usefulness and economy so abundantly proved. There are vacancies for 12 women, but the men are two in excess of the number who can be properly accommodated here. Nothing in the causes of the deaths calls for notice.

Post-mortem examinations.

Autopsy was made in 36 out of the 44 cases, but bedsores existed in 11 of the deaths. No post-mortem was made between April and August 1893. This presence of bedsores in such a large proportion of cases points to the necessity of good infirmary accommodation. We cannot be certain that there may not be an even larger number of bedsores, as in some instances nothing is said under this head in the Pathological Record. The coroner held no inquest. Thirty-two wet beds were reported last night. This number ought to be largely diminished. All the female epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, but only 36 out of 43 on the male side.

Employment, &c.

One hundred and ninety-eight women and 115 men are made of use in various ways. Three hundred and twenty-six patients were present at chapel last Sunday. Owing again to the weakness of the staff the proportion of patients going for extended exercise is not good. No mechanical restraint has been used, and seclusion very sparingly, and there have been only two serious casualties : a woman fell in the bath-room and fractured her right clavicle, and a man fractured a small bone at the elbow when striking at another patient.

Condition of patients.

The maintenance rate is low, and though a fair dinner was served to-day, we saw several patients who would have been better for a more generous diet. The behaviour of the majority was quiet and orderly. We had no complaints calling for notice. The condition of the wards and dormitories was on the whole creditable to the attendants, but we suggested better ventilation in some of the dormitories. A new head attendant has been appointed in place of Mr. Allen, who has been pensioned after a service here of nearly 27 years. We observe by Dr. Humphry's report that several attempts at self-injury were made, but happily were unsuccessful, and we also learn from the report that it was proposed to extend the telegraph to Stone. We regret to add that this necessary adjunct to every lunatic asylum has not yet been effected. We have no great structural alterations or additions to report.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ISLE OF ELY, AND CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.

16 October 1894.

IN this Asylum are now upon the books the names of 485 patients, of whom 211 are males and 274 are females.

Our Colleagues visited here on November 2nd 1893. Since then 97 patients have been admitted, 41 in the men's, 56 in the women's division. The discharges recorded are 68; of these 36 were upon mental recovery. All the patients are of the pauper class; 5 are away on trial, none with any statutory allowance. We are informed that 49 patients have died, and that only 25 autopsies were made, a proportion far too small to the total deaths.

There has been no inquest, and no death is ascribed to any but a natural cause. There have been 5 cases of typhoid and 6 of scarlet fever. Two men and a woman are now suffering from the former malady: the female is now convalescing. The outbreak of these fevers led to investigation by the Committee of the origin of the fever through experts. An analysis of the supply of water and of milk negatives mischief from either. A medical officer of health has reported defects in the drainage system, and has made certain recommendations which we strongly support, and we trust that the Committee will forthwith carry out the improvements by him suggested. One patient died of the typhoid fever.

The asylum is, we regret to say, still without a detached hospital, which should involve no great outlay.

The Medical Superintendent is absent on leave. Very properly, another duly qualified medical gentleman is employed to aid the assistant medical officer, who is acting superintendent, and both gave us all such information as we asked of them.

The Asylum is in good order, speaking generally, but the attendants are too few for the proper care and treatment of the patients, though the vast majority of those detained here are far from troublesome cases. The proportion of one attendant to 12 patients, taking into consideration holidays, sickness, and the occasional necessity for special attendants, is not, we think, by any means sufficient in an asylum of this size. A scanty staff of attendants tells prejudicially on the employment, the exercise out of doors, and the nursing of patients, besides being the fruitful cause of avoidable casualties. We earnestly hope that the Committee will listen to the recommendations of our Colleagues and ourselves on this point.

The patients employed here are 247, but of these 117 can only be described as doing some in-doors cleaning; 142 only walk weekly beyond the grounds; 19 men work on the land.

We report with satisfaction the absence of any complaint of rough treatment recently by any attendant. We are assured positively that the head attendants are invariably present at the bathing of patients weekly, to prevent rough treatment and detect bruises or other injuries.

The only serious casualty recorded is the fracture of the neck of the femur of a female epileptic from an accidental fall.

We are content with the clothing of the male patients, but suggest a thicker material than the cotton now worn by the female patients during the cold days of winter.

We saw the dinners in each division; the meat in the pies is so small in quantity that, if the beer be withdrawn, the dietary will require



Appendix C. something to be added in its place, so no economy can be expected from the withdrawal. Several patients spoke to us of that withdrawal as impending and protested against it, and one woman remarked that if the beer was withdrawn she should work no longer. We think that from drunkards and epileptic and special cases it may be with propriety withdrawn, the Medical Superintendent deciding, but in our opinion it would be impolitic, and penal treatment, to deprive all of a harmless beverage which they have all their past lives been accustomed to regard as a small luxury, if not a necessary.

Cambridgeshire,  
Isle of Ely, and  
Cambridge  
Asylum.

Although we report favourably of the order and general cleanliness of the wards, they could be made far more cheerful and comfortable at a small cost. We refer to the bareness of the walls, the scanty furniture and the limited means of indoor amusement.

We believe that the Committee would be surprised were they to see the good effect produced by cheap decoration of the Asylum wards upon patients far demented, or violent. We once more urge a supply of inexpensive pictures, plants which flower, and some birds and other domesticated animals in cages.

From a sanitary point of view we much regret that even in the new building just finished the walls are without plaster. For ready escape in case of an outbreak of fire we urge the erection of a stair at the extremity of No. 3 female dormitory.

There is some overcrowding which the fuller occupation of the new building should rectify.

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### JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

22 February 1894.

Joint Counties  
Asylum,  
Carmarthen.

WE must at the commencement of this entry express on our own behalf, and on that of our Colleagues, our extreme regrets at the loss the Joint Counties have sustained by the death of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Hearder, who for 27 years actively and zealously worked for the welfare of the Asylum and the patients under his charge. This entry we have been obliged to make on paper which we request may be fastened into the Visitors' book. This book has (why we know not) been taken away by the clerk to the Visitors, and though the book has been sent for it cannot be found. The Visitors' book should be always kept at the Asylum. The Asylum is now under the charge of Mr. Gibbon, but no appointment of a Medical Superintendent is, we hear, to be made till April. This delay we regret. No second Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, but Mr. Hearder is temporarily on duty here. He seems to have a good knowledge of his patients and to be fully aware of the responsibilities of his position.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here last, 13 patients have been admitted; 16 have been sent away, 9 on recovery, and 25 patients have died. The most frequent cause of death was old age, and it is noteworthy that only one death occurred from general paralysis, and that a woman. Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned causes in 19 instances. The coroner held no inquest. Six patients of each sex were in bed, but the general health is good. There are 5 patients out on trial without any allowance, but we are informed that an allowance is always given when the Committee think such is required. There are 538 patients on the books, and all, except the five above-mentioned, have been seen by us to-day. Thirty-six of these are private patients, and one is chargeable



chargeable to Islington. The entrance hall to the Asylum needs brightening ; it has a most depressing effect on first arriving. Appendix C.

The corridors leading to the wards on either side require artificial heating. Whilst we were visiting No. 1 Ward on the female side we observed an artizan admitting himself by a key into the ward. We found upon enquiry that 3 male *employés* were provided with keys for the female side. This arrangement has proved disastrous in many Asylums, and we think no male person except the Medical Officers should be able to enter the women's wards unless admitted by a nurse, who should be present during the time they are engaged at their work in the ward. Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

A matter which seems to us to call for immediate attention is the arrangements for giving alarm in case of fire and adequate provision for extinction. Some means of giving alarm other than sending an attendant to the hall porter is desirable ; the alarm should also be so continued as to at once indicate the site of the fire. The hose should be kept ready and fixed to the hydrants. There should also be sufficient length of hose to reach the furthest extremity of each ward. Water buckets filled with water and used for no other purpose should be kept in every ward. Though the provision of an external exit from 3 male dormitories has been frequently urged, no steps seem to have been taken to secure the safety of the 33 patients sleeping there, should the only staircase be unavailable. Not one of the single-room doors have, we regret to say, been made to open by an ordinary handle on the outside, and thus enabling the occupants to sleep undisturbed and be readily rescued in case of fire. Precautions against fire.

A small detached hospital for infectious diseases is greatly needed. The bath-room for No. 2 female ward is in the w.c. lobby, a most undesirable position ; and it should be placed elsewhere in some room which would be properly warmed. The padded room in the same ward has the padding torn in more than one place, and is therefore unsuitable for a destructive patient.

The bath at Job's Well has not yet been placed in position ; there is no second exit from the ten-bedded dormitory, and the w.c. there was offensive. There is no general mess-room on either side for attendants ; they for the most part mess in a room in the wards. This is most undesirable, as it gives them a place to retire to when they ought to be on duty. A good mess-room, comfortably furnished and fitted up as a recreation room, would be much appreciated by the nurses when off duty. State of wards, &c.

The nurses employed at the hospital cook their own dinners, the meat being sent to them raw. This must withdraw a nurse for a long period from her ward duties, and in this ward there are 40 patients, 25 suffering from epilepsy and 11 considered actively suicidal, and 3 patients were in bed ; in 5 ward on the female side 35 patients were under the charge of 3 nurses. This ward was at the time of our visit a scene of noisy confusion ; another nurse is certainly needed ; in 2 ward of the same side 46 patients, 21 of whom are epileptics and 13 actively suicidal, are looked after by four nurses. It seems to us impossible that the nurses can either here or at the hospital strictly comply with the order given on the caution cards that the 13 and 11 suicidal patients warded in these two wards are to be kept constantly in sight, more especially as every afternoon the wards are left in charge of three nurses, one from each ward being away on leave. Attendants.

We have suggested to Mr. Gibbon an addition to his caution cards, so as to ensure that every attendant having charge of a suicidal patient



Appendix C. is well aware of the fact, and of the direction from which suicide is to be most expected. We hear with some surprise that this Asylum which has but a weak staff, has not even one supernumerary attendant to supply the place of an attendant sick or on annual leave. There should be tell-tale clocks placed at each end of the epileptic supervision dormitories to ensure the rooms and single rooms being regularly visited.

Joint Counties  
Asylum,  
Carmarthen.

Medicine cupboards have not been provided, and poisons are not placed in differently shaped fluted bottles, as is usually done even when not dealing with insane patients. Wards 1 and 2 on the male side are very dull and cheerless, whilst at the latter ward the w.c.'s open direct into the wards, and only two seats are provided for 44 patients.

Asylum accom-  
modation.

There is supposed to be vacant accommodation for 21 women, but if any infectious disorder were now to break out on either side, 31 women would have to be brought into the Asylum, which would then hold 10 more than its proper number. There are 35 male patients at Rhyd-y-gors, and we cannot learn that any steps have yet been decided upon to be taken when the lease expires. This subject was commented upon by our Colleagues in 1892, but it does not seem to have borne fruit. It is reported that vacancies exist for 13 males, but 35 patients are now found lodgings at this house, so in a short time the vacancies will not exist unless the Committee either renew the lease or seek nearer accommodation.

Condition of  
patients.

Though we gave ample opportunity to all patients to tell us their grievances we had no substantial complaint except of undue detention. We referred all the pauper patients to the Committee, explaining to the more sensible patients that the Committee had in their hands the absolute power of discharge. Some of the patients thus complaining said that they could not get speech with the Committee. We trust that they are mistaken, for nothing so militates against a patient's recovery as the belief (even if ill-founded) that due attention has not been paid to his case.

The proportion of recoveries calculated upon the admissions for the year 1893 was 30·23 per cent., and the percentage of deaths calculated upon the average number resident was for the same period 9·33. The dress of the patients of both sexes was good and neat. The behaviour of all the men and the majority of the women was orderly. A good dinner of fish we saw served in the dining hall, which seemed well liked as a rule.

The dormitories on the female side were in some places bright, and all the dormitories were clean. Some of the mattresses should be more often washed, and a good spare supply provided in case of necessity. We saw in the stores some stuff for under-blankets which we were told were much superior to the worn-out blankets now adopted for that purpose.

The stuff for the clothing (all of which, as well as the uniform, is made here) appears of excellent quality, and all the food except the butter seemed to us quite satisfactory. Some of the working patients complained of the want of extras. This seems false economy, for if some of these men (who we were told were really useful men) were to refuse to work their places would have to be filled by paid labour.

No seclusion or restraint has been recorded. No serious casualty has occurred, and the only disease which has attacked the patients in large numbers has been influenza, from which malady 140 patients and 24 of the staff suffered.



Seventy-nine men and 71 women sleep under supervision at night, three night attendants being on duty on either side; the peripatetic female night nurse has to go down twice to the boiler to stoke the fire. We think it would be better if arrangements, which could be easily made, were made, that a man should do this work.

Appendix C.  
Joint Counties  
Asylum,  
Carmarthen.  
Statistics.  
Divine Service.

At the morning service in the chapel in English, 337 patients attended, and at the Welsh evening service 290 were present. We had not seen the chapel since it has been completed, and were much pleased with the handsome edifice calculated to inspire reverential feelings, and much therefore appreciated by the majority of the patients here who are strongly imbued with religious principles.

We learn that 280 attend the weekly entertainments; 180 men and 153 women are reported to us as walking weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 141 men and 115 women we are informed go daily for exercise beyond the airing courts; according to returns furnished us 44 men are ward cleaners.

Amusements,  
and exercise.

Fifty work on the farm, 23 help the mason, 8 the upholsterers, 7 the smith, 6 the carpenter, 7 the baker, 5 the tailor, and 3 each the shoemaker, painter, and storekeeper; of the women 855 help in the wards, 31 are engaged at the laundry, 9 are in the kitchen, &c., and 51 knit and sew.

Employment.

The employment of deputy head attendants to superintend the bathing amongst other duties was recommended by our Colleagues, but the appointments have not been made. We were, on the whole, pleased with the appearance of the attendants, who seemed popular with the patients and up to their duties. Twenty-nine in all have been for some years in the Asylum service.

Attendants.

The charge for maintenance for the county patients is 8s. 2d. weekly, for the one out-county patient 14s. per week, whilst the private patients pay from 10s. to 40s. We do not consider that accommodation can be, or at any rate is, given here at all commensurate to the latter figure. The tower on the male side has been rebuilt and is approaching completion, a ward is in course of being plastered, and additional heating has been applied to the hospital rooms. No other important improvement is to be noticed.

The pathological records and case books are kept with due care, and we are glad to notice that many of the cases in the latter are illustrated by photographs. The pathological appliances of the Asylum do not appear to be adequately used. For this and other reasons we think the appointment of an assistant medical officer is urgently needed.

## CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. CHESTER.

9 July 1894.

As far as we can ascertain, the Finance Committee of the Borough Council of Birkenhead hesitates to recommend agreement by the Council to the terms and conditions suggested by the Cheshire County Council in regard to the proposed new arrangement for the provision of accommodation in this Asylum for lunatics from the Borough, so the enlargement of the Institution for which plans have been approved by the Home Secretary is in abeyance. We trust that the enlargement will not long be delayed, as there is now overcrowding here, and refusals of admissions have already taken place. We also hear of lunatics who

Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Chester.)



Appendix C.  
Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Chester.)

should be here, but who are accumulating in workhouses and elsewhere, and so losing a chance of recovery by early treatment.

On the books of this Asylum are to-day 613 patients; they consist of 287 males and 326 females. We have seen all, none being away on trial. They include 52 chargeable to the City of Chester. Other patients of the city have been returned to the city workhouse, which is more than full as regards its accommodation for persons of unsound mind. Besides the pauper patients here, there are two criminals, but no private patient.

The cases admitted into the Asylum since our Colleagues' visit on the 5th October 1893 have been 114; the discharges have been 48; the deaths 54. The number of post-mortem examinations has been 41. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. The recorded causes of death have been natural, and do not require mention.

The patients throughout our inspection were quiet and orderly. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint; the latter mode of treatment has not been resorted to since May 1890; and since the date of the Commissioners' visit in 1893 seclusion has, it appears, been limited to 10 men and one woman—the men on 13 occasions for 89 hours, the woman once only, and for three hours.

The general health is good. Scarlet fever has attacked a female patient, a male attendant, and the daughter of the Farm Bailiff; there has been no other exhibition of epidemic or zymotic disease. The patients in bed to-day, and these seen by us, were 10 men and 5 women; no one had a bed-sore. The general paralytics in the wards are stated to be 6 men and 8 women, an unusually large proportion of females. Stringent instructions in writing are in the attendants' hands for special supervision of 26 patients believed to be actively suicidal. One hundred and seventy-seven epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. It is creditable to the attendants that the wet beds last night were so few as three in each division. The patients under medical treatment, and now so registered, are 7 males and 20 females.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing is a subject on which we can report favourably. The dinner fare to-day was, to us, unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the portions of meat included much uneatable sinewy fat, and the only vegetable was rice reduced by boiling over-much to an unpalatable and pulpy state. The beverage was buttermilk, for which beer, we were told, is sometimes substituted.

The staff of attendants to-day on duty in the wards was—on the male side, one man for about 10 patients; in the female division, one woman for about 11 patients. No complaint was made by anyone of ill-treatment by an attendant, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous.

The employment returns tell us that 167 men and 212 women are usefully employed, the ward-cleaners not being in excess of the proper number for that work. The farm finds occupation for 75 men; and 23 women assist in the laundry, 15 in the kitchen.

We inspected every part of the Asylum, also the chapel and temporary Hospital. The wards are in good order, and cheerful. Some fresh painting has been accomplished, more is in progress, and much remains to be done. The Chapel should not be overlooked by the painters, and in the wards the linoleum is generally shabby and much worn, the pattern being almost obliterated. We should be glad to see more extensive staining of floors, to obviate too frequent scrubbing, which tends to introduce erysipelas. The abolition of all unnecessary wood-work in w.c's and bath casing should also receive attention. These are matters which the enlargement of the Asylum should not delay. We recognise



recognise many good features in this building, especially its commodious and well-ventilated laundry, and the electric tell-tales in single rooms of each infirmary, a provision we believe peculiar to this Asylum, and obviously good. Most of the defects incident to the date of its erection will be remedied by the proposed enlargement. Handles outside only to doors of single rooms for silent visitation of the rooms and facilitating escape therefrom in the event of an outbreak of fire, though not yet provided in many modern Asylums, have been some time supplied here.

According to the answers given to our questions, 238 patients go daily beyond the airing courts ; 220 weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum grounds. We should be glad to see these figures raised. The staff ought to be sufficient in number for this purpose.

There is proper provision for religious services for Church of England patients and Roman Catholics ; the associated entertainments only attract 200 of both sexes, while in Chapel last Sunday were 300 patients and upwards, while 71 attended the ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest. No band has been organized in the Asylum ; it is hired ; and this may be the reason why the entertainments are not attractive, and why they are not so frequent as they might otherwise be.

The case-books are faulty, inasmuch as the entries are sometimes simply initialled and not fully signed. At present there are no facilities for scientific and pathological enquiry, and there is no photography here by way of illustration in the case-books, but patients are, we hear, weighed on admission and discharge.

## CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

14 July 1894.

At our visit to-day to this Asylum we are informed that within the last few days it has been decided not to carry out the proposal of adding to this Asylum by the erection of a block for the treatment of acute cases, recent cases, and the sick, but to permit an extension at Upton.

Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Parkside.)

This decision, so far as it affects this Asylum, we regret, as, according to modern views, the separate and special treatment of such patients is desirable for many reasons.

The patients on the books are now 720, consisting of 303 males and 417 females ; of the private class there are 35 of both sexes.

Statistics.

All in residence have been shown to us, and we were among them some hours and present at the mid-day meal, which was well cooked and substantial. A large number dined together in the hall. The best-behaved of the private patients are in Wards No. 2 in each division, where are also some well-conducted paupers.

The result of our inspection is a very favourable report of the Asylum ; it is in high order, and the interior is bright, cheerful, and sufficiently comfortable.

The weekly charge for home patients is 9s. 4d.; that for private cases ranges from 12s. to 20s.

The total accommodation is stated to us to be for 736 patients. Five patients are absent on trial ; an allowance is made to one of them, a woman, for her temporary support.

Since our Colleagues' visit in September 1893, the recorded admissions are 181, including 2 re-admissions upon expiry of orders through delay



Appendix C. Cheshire Asylums. (Parkside.)	<p>in obtaining their renewal. Sixty-three patients, we are informed, have died ; 101 have been discharged, of whom 51 were upon recovery.</p> <p>The increased demand for Asylum accommodation in that portion of Cheshire for which this Asylum was built is, it appears, chiefly due to the fact that Stockport ignores its duty under the Lunacy Acts to keep in its workhouse such of its pauper lunatics as could be properly detained there.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>No pauper patients have yet been boarded out from the Asylum.</p> <p>We can describe the patients as healthy, taking into consideration the many infirm always in an Institution for the insane. Only 22 are in bed, of whom 4 were for excitement, 8 from debility and age, 1 for a sprained ankle. No one has a bed-sore.</p>
Seclusion and restraint.	<p>Three men and 21 women have been secluded since the Commissioners' last visit, the former on 5, the latter on 110, occasions, the males for <math>45\frac{1}{2}</math> hours, the females for <math>293\frac{1}{4}</math> hours, in the aggregate.</p> <p>The only instance of restraint was of a woman twice, and by gloves, for surgical reasons.</p> <p>The wet beds last night were 10 in the male, 17 in the female, division.</p> <p>Besides the sprain referred to, the only casualties appear to have been a Collis' fracture from a fall, a broken rib, and an injury to a patient's eye—all accidental affairs.</p> <p>The patients warded in the infirmaries are 52 males and 40 females ; the epileptics are 107 ; the persons suicidally disposed, and specially watched under written instructions by day, are 47 ; some are singled out as more dangerous to themselves than the rest are. We think that the Medical Superintendent should assume the responsibility of revising the large number of 47, as so many could scarcely be constantly supervised by the staff on duty.</p>
Employment.	<p>The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease and every epidemic.</p> <p>There was but little excitement in the wards during our inspection. We were satisfied with the clothing of the men and women and its condition. Strong dresses were few.</p> <p>The men's outer garments are purchased ; repairs are done in the Asylum workshops ; the women's frocks, &amp;c., and the men's linen, are made up in the female wards. In the workshops also all the patients' shoes are repaired ; they are bought by contract.</p> <p>The employed patients are 213 men and 274 women, a fair proportion, but 90 of the former and 150 of the latter are ward cleaners chiefly ; 83 men work on the land ; 27 women in the laundry department ; nearly 30 men as artizans.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>We were glad to meet the chaplain in the Asylum ; 299 patients attended the chapel service last Sunday morning, and a few more in the evening ; prayers are read daily to 200 patients or thereabouts.</p> <p>There is a weekly dance, and concerts, theatrical performances, and cricket matches are frequently arranged for the patients' amusement.</p>
Exercise, &c.	<p>Out-door exercise is given to the men by walks in the grounds daily, the walking parties ranging from 60 to 80, except on Saturday, when the numbers rise to 180 or thereabouts ; beyond the grounds daily an average of 50 men. Of the women, from 100 to 190 walk daily in the grounds, and from 70 to 200 daily beyond the grounds. The number of patients confined to airing courts is about 12 men and 30 to 35 women.</p> <p>The general paralytics here cared for are 13 men and 6 women.</p> <p>Visiting the works in progress for erection of the Isolation Hospital, the plans of which were recently approved by the Secretary of State upon the Commissioners' recommendation, we found that the founda-</p>

tions



tions are in and the structure raised a few feet. Dr. Sheldon hopes that the Hospital will be built within three or four months.

A new chimney, with a new boiler-house, &c., is in course of erection, for which our Board also passed plans.

Some w.c.'s have been greatly improved by the introduction of modern fittings and better means of ventilation.

We report with much pleasure the provision of a laboratory with scientific apparatus for pathological observations.

The laundry needs extension; more drying closets and an officers' department should be provided.

With regard to the sewage of the Asylum, the existing arrangements do not appear to be satisfactory, and we hope that the Committee will insist upon the provision by the Macclesfield Corporation of a pipe to carry away that sewage into the main drainage of the borough.

Dr. Sheldon appears, deservedly, to have the confidence of the Committee, and speaks well of his staff. Lectures have been given, and classes have been formed, by the medical officers to instruct the attendants in anatomy, physiology, insanity, and the nursing of the sick.

The medical records are well kept, and photographs illustrate the cases.

Appendix C.

Cheshire  
Asylums  
(Parkside.)

Additions, &c.

Sewerage.

## CORNWALL ASYLUM.

19 April 1894.

WE have to report that as far as we can ascertain no steps have been taken to remedy the overcrowding so often noticed in Commissioners' entries. The supervision of all the epileptics and suicidal patients is not constant at night, by reason of there being no suitable room large enough to accommodate all, so those who are considered less liable to fits are placed in a room visited but once an hour. In 1892 our Colleagues reported that "fire exits from all parts of the Asylum where required will shortly be provided by external stairs." But one external stair is yet available, and the Asylum, except in that one dormitory, remains as dangerous as ever. Even one of each of the windows on the ground floor has not been made to open with a key, whereby the safety of the patients sleeping on the ground floor at any rate might be assured. None of the doors of the single rooms are made to open by the handle on the outside. We are aware of Dr. Adams' objection to this plan, but the opinion of all the Commissioners and the vast majority of Asylum Superintendents is in favour of this system of opening the doors as a means of securing quiet rest for the patients at night, and speedy release in case of fire. There seems to be no intention at present of building an infectious hospital; we trust this matter will not be delayed until an outbreak of some infectious disorder spreads throughout the building for want of means of isolation, and the necessity be then, and not till then, recognised.

Dr. Adams tells us that the building increased accommodation is at a standstill until the question of how to deal with the Asylum sewage has been settled. The increase of the insane paupers continues, but not very severely, but if the death-rate remains low there can be no question but a rapid rise in the insane population is to be looked for, and though we are informed that there is vacant sleeping room in the Asylum there can be no question but that the beds are too close together even if there be sufficient cubic space per bed. The bath-rooms have no curtain or screen in them to separate the baths, which are of antiquated construction,

Cornwall  
Asylum.

Asylum accom-  
modation.



Appendix C. Cornwall Asylum.	tion, and when worn out will we trust be replaced by some of a more modern type. There are no blinds to the dormitories in the old building. This must be a source of discomfort to the patients in the early summer mornings. The male mess-room is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be used at all, so all patients have to dine in their wards. Much repairing, painting, papering and decoration is needed throughout the old building.
Statistics.	There are this day on the books the names of 704 patients, 7 of whom are absent on trial and were not seen by us ; 22 males and 25 females belong to the private class, and 2 males and 2 females are out-county patients, 1 belonging to St. Thomas Union and 3 to the Scilly Isles. The charge for out-county patients is 14s. per week ; for the private patients from 10s. to 2l. 2s., and for the Cornwall patients, 10s. There are 316 men and 388 women on the books. Since July last year, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, 48 males and 49 females have been admitted, 23 and 17 discharged, all but three of the former and all the latter on recovery. Forty-seven patients, 18 men and 29 women, have died. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, but the coroner held inquests in 2 cases who died within 14 days of admission. Autopsy was made in only 29 out of the 47 instances ; we hope this average may be increased. A large number of the patients died of senile decay, and only one from general paralysis.
Condition of patients.	We endeavoured to speak with all the patients ; few were noisy ; none aggressive. Complaints were rare and only on the ground of undue detention. The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory. We hope we shall ere long be able to report the total disuse of strong or exceptional dresses. The dinner served was savoury, and as a rule liked. No one was secluded or restrained during our inspection.
Restraint and seclusion.	One male and 7 females have been secluded for 3 and 15 hours in all. One man and 2 women have been restrained by the jacket for surgical reasons for 793 and 427½ hours respectively.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics number 59 in the male and 24 in the female division. Four patients of each sex are actively suicidal. Caution cards are now given with each actually suicidal patient, and are carefully worded and duly endorsed. All the suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, but 24 male and 6 female epileptics have not by night that constant care which their malady demands. We saw in bed 10 men and 21 women, but there has been no patient attacked by an infectious or contagious disorder since our last visit.
Attendants.	The attendants have spent a considerable time in the Asylum service, for though 15 have not lived here a year yet, 56 have had over 5 years experience. We saw the chaplain in the wards, who gave us a list of the secular works, papers, &c., in circulation in the wards, and the supply seems adequate. There are also 25 daily and 112 weekly papers, and a fair supply of monthly magazines.
Divine Service.	Divine Service is performed on Sundays, attended by as many as the chapel will seat both morning and evening. Daily prayers are also said by the chaplain or his deputies in the wards, where all but the sick attend. There are six Roman Catholics here who are visited by a priest as often as he wishes. About 285 patients attend the associated entertainments, which take place in the hall which has been recently painted and decorated. The other improvements which have taken place are not of sufficient importance to be noted here.
Water supply.	We must mention that the question of the water supply is so settled, as that for 3,500l. the Waterworks Company agree to give the Asylum a minimum quantity of 40,000 gallons per diem.



One hundred and sixty-six men and 283 women are usefully employed; 90 of the former and 74 of the latter are ward cleaners, 44 men work on the land, 15 men and 34 women in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 30 women are employed in the laundry and 145 knit and sew, whilst 17 men assist in various trades or help the artizans. We hope more men will be found able and willing to work, especially on the land. The wards were in proper order, and as a rule bright and cheerful, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding for the most part clean and well looked after.

Appendix C.  
Cornwall  
Asylum.  
Employment.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

24 July 1894.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit on 21st April 1893, the patients have risen in number from 584 to 597. We have seen all, none being away on trial. The numbers in the male department are 308 ; on the female side there are 289. There remain a few vacant beds, almost all in the women's division. The patients include 41 of the private class. We are informed by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, that there is a demand for accommodation for private patients in this Asylum which it cannot meet, and the Committee contemplate the erection, in the first instance, of a house to receive 12 patients, under Section 255 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. We have been shown the proposed site and a sketch plan, which appears at a glance to be satisfactory; but our Board will give it further consideration when completed. We notice that in their last Report the Committee comment on the 4s. subsidy, which we ourselves would be glad to see revised and modified, so as to check the removal from workhouses to Asylums in many counties of persons who might be dealt with at the workhouses under proper provisions.

Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.  
Statistics.

The records of this Asylum inform us that since our Colleagues' inspection last year, 236 cases have been admitted, 144 have been discharged, and 73 patients have died. We report that in every instance there has been an autopsy. This is very creditable to the medical staff. With a single exception the deaths have been due solely to natural causes, 22 to cerebral and spinal diseases, 25 to thoracic, 6 to abdominal, 20 to general and various diseases. The exception was the subject of an inquest by the coroner of the district, and the verdict was, in effect, exhaustion from heart disease of old date and recent bronchitis, death accelerated by burn of scalp and right hand accidentally received ; it seems that the patient leaning over a fender fell upon the fire in a grate. That fender has since been made more efficient by addition of lateral bars at the top of it. The accident was duly communicated to our Board.

Inquest.

There are now in the Asylum 47 epileptics, 7 general paralytics, and 21 actively suicidal cases, under special supervision, pursuant to well-worded instructions in writing issued to those in personal charge of them.

Statistics.

Those sleeping in the observation dormitories are the 68 epileptics and suicidally disposed, and 103 other patients. As many as 102 patients are registered as being under medical treatment. Nine men and 25 women were in bed when seen by us. One man, a general paralytic,



<p>Appendix C. Cumberland and Westmor- land Asylum. Condition of patients.</p>	<p>paralytic, was the only person suffering from bed sore. The wet beds reported last night were 17.</p> <p>We saw the patients in the wards, airing-courts, laundry, and at dinner; no one made any complaint which requires notice by us. They are suitably clothed, and cleanliness and tidiness are maintained, and they appear to be treated kindly and wisely. All told, 231 males and 180 females are employed usefully; of these 29 and 59 assist in the wards, making beds, scrubbing and cleaning the interior of the building, 168 men help on the land, 32 as artizans and in the offices. Of the women, the laundry workers are 34; 10 are employed in the kitchen, 77 sew or knit.</p>
<p>State of wards.</p>	<p>We were well satisfied with the general state of the wards; they are clean, bright, and well ventilated. Much has been done in renewal of floors, and in some directions there has been a renewal of paint. The general effect of the interior is good. We, however, recommend the withdrawal from artizans of keys to the doors of entrance into the female wards; a bell should be affixed to each door, and when admitted by a nurse each artizan should be under surveillance during his work in the ward. From neglect of this precaution what are euphoniously called "accidents" have arisen in Asylums. For the general perusal of newspapers in the ward, and to prevent their enjoyment by a few only, we advise a supply of such newspaper desks as are common in reading-rooms and now in many Asylums. There seems to be a fair supply of books, but a larger number, and in book-cases, should be provided where are the more sensible patients.</p>
<p>Staff.</p>	<p>The staff is somewhat low numerically, the male attendants on duty to-day being one to 12 or thereabouts, the female attendants about one to 13, and some must be withdrawn sometimes for holiday or on account of sickness. The wages of the nurses are higher than they were some time back, and the night attendants are paid better than those employed during the day.</p>
	<p>Accidental falls have caused fractures in 7 instances of patients, and 2 patients have sustained fractures through fighting or struggling with a fellow-patient, but none of these fractures proved fatal.</p>
	<p>At the beginning of the year influenza attacked 38 patients of each sex and 19 of the attendants. Influenza was not the direct cause of any death, but sequences were some of them fatal.</p>
<p>Telephonic, &amp;c., communi- cation.</p>	<p>With reference to accidents and sudden attacks of illness, as well as sudden outbreaks of excitement, we think that there should be some means of communication at night, by telephone or bells, between the infirmaries and observation dormitories and the quarters of a medical officer, and in the observation dormitories some ready means of summoning the attendant sleeping there to the attendant sitting up, when the latter was perhaps held and detained by a patient and unable to get to the bedroom of his sleeping fellow attendant.</p>
	<p>For scientific inquiry a laboratory is under consideration, to be erected over the mortuary. An outside fire-escape stair has been added to No. 4 female ward, the cricket-ground has been enlarged, and other minor improvements have been effected.</p>
<p>Divine Service. Amusements and exercise.</p>	<p>The patients in chapel last Sunday were 320, and other religious services were attended by 34 patients. The usual number attracted by the associated entertainments has been 157, and 220 patients, according to the returns furnished to us, walk out daily beyond the airing-courts; 173 weekly or oftener. The airing-courts might be called with great propriety</p>

propriety gardens, but though they are indeed pleasure grounds, we should be glad to report a larger number of patients taking extended exercise, that is to say, beyond the airing-courts and beyond also the Asylum estate. Appendix C.  
Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.

The returns of mechanical restraint show that this is very rarely resorted to ; in every case but one it was used for surgical reasons only ; 14 patients have been secluded on 46 occasions, in the aggregate for 483½ hours. Restraint and  
seclusion.

The above particulars will show that we have a good opinion of the management of this Asylum, to which the Committee, it is evident, give much attention and well support their Medical Superintendent.

## DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

23 April 1894.

THE patients to-day on the books of this Asylum number 547, but 5 are absent on trial, leaving in the house 542. This is 10 more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 27th July, 1893, and is evidence of further overcrowding. There are in addition 73 patients boarded out in other Asylums ; namely, 22 at Shrewsbury, 22 at Derby Borough Asylum, and 29 in the Bristol Asylum. Denbigh  
(North Wales  
Counties)  
Asylum.  
Asylum accom-  
modation.

To relieve the pressure, which is chiefly felt in the female division, the Committee have taken on lease a country house called Glanywern, about three miles from the Asylum, in which some necessary alterations are being made, and which we propose to visit to-morrow, and more permanent provision is contemplated by extension of the Asylum itself, preliminary plans for which, and for important and greatly-needed improvements of the administrative departments, are now before our Board. The proposed extension includes a new and wholly detached building for the private patients, who are received here under the terms of the charity, and who at present are 34, 19 males and 15 females.

The principle of extending the Asylum has been agreed to by our Board, on condition that contemporaneously a better supply of water be obtained, and we are aware from correspondence in our Office that this condition will be fulfilled.

In view of the proposed extension and improvement of the Asylum it will be unnecessary for us to enlarge, on the present occasion, on the numerous existing defects, all of which it is intended to remedy. We have learnt, however, that the County Council of Carnarvon at present dissent from the proposed extension. Upon the effect of this we do not express here an opinion ; it will be a subject of consideration by our Board.

Apart from the overcrowding we find the Asylum in very fair order. Not much of structural work has been done since the last visit, but painting and re-papering has been continued ; a new padded room has been formed in the male observation dormitory, the improvement of w.c's. has been completed, and a new locomotive type boiler has been provided for the laundry, &c.

Since the last visit, on the date mentioned above, 91 patients have been admitted, 54 discharged or removed, 34 on recovery ; and 35 have died. Statistics.

The deaths, post-mortem examination having been made in every instance but one, include several which are ascribed to pneumonia



Appendix C.	following on influenza, which was the only epidemic complaint which has occurred here since the last visit.
Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.	The death rate in 1893, calculated as usual, was 10·72 per cent., and the recovery rate was 36 per cent. The health of the Asylum is not at present unsatisfactory. We have found 12 males and 9 females confined to bed. No one was suffering from bed sore, and we are glad to observe that the post-mortems made only disclosed the existence of one small one. Five casualties, resulting in fractures of bones, are reported to us as having occurred since the last visit.
Restraint and seclusion,	Since then one patient was continuously restrained for 288 hours for surgical reasons, and 15 male patients, on 58 occasions and for 689 hours, and 11 females, on 46 occasions and for 449 hours, were placed in seclusion. This strikes us as rather an undue amount of seclusion.
Condition of patients.	The male patients have been very quiet during our visit to their wards, as indeed have been the majority of the women, but some of these, probably owing to the confined space they occupied, were noisy. The dress of the women is neat and good, but that of many of the men is shabby. The material used for their coats seems to be rather inferior and to wear badly.
Employment.	The proportion of the patients usefully employed is still low, being only 46 per cent. of males, and 54 per cent. of the females. Efforts should be made to increase the numbers.
Amusements, &c.	The attendance at entertainments is also small, being stated to be about 190. A very fair number attend Divine worship and meetings for singing on Sunday evenings.
Attendants.	We are informed that the number of attendants for day duty in the male division is 24, but there is at present one vacancy, and for the female division, 21. For night duty there are three men and four women. We must again enter a protest against the employment of patients on this important duty, which we find to be still the practice here. The changes among the attendants have not been numerous of late.
Medical Staff.	As regards the Medical Staff, we are strongly of opinion that so soon as the house referred to is occupied by patients, it will be essential that a second assistant should be employed. That house should be visited daily, and it is obviously impossible that two Medical Officers could accomplish this without serious neglect of other important duties; even without this additional work the regular duties of the Asylum and proper keeping of the medical records are more than enough for two men, having regard to the number of patients. We trust, therefore, that the Committee will give favourable consideration to the subject.

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### DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

6 April 1894.

Derbyshire  
Asylum.  
Extension.

THE various works for the extension and improvement of this Asylum, plans for which were approved last year by the Secretary of State, have been begun, and some progress has been made with them. The plan for the new male block showed a small w.c. spur on the side nearest the road leading to the front of the Asylum, and almost touching that road. As pointed out to us by the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, whom we have had the advantage of meeting here, this would be a great dis-sight, and as it can be as conveniently placed on the opposite side of the building, we have expressed to him our approval of this



this alteration being made. The Superintendent's residence is the most advanced of the new works, but it is hoped that all the buildings will be covered in by the end of the year. Appendix C.  
Derbyshire  
Asylum.

The warming and ventilation of the wards by what is known as the "Plenum" system has been carried out by Messrs. Ashwell and Nesbit, of Leicester, since the last visit of Members of our Board, and it promises to be successful. Arrangements are being made for extending it to the new blocks.

Some improvements and additions have been made in the laundry, Improvements. including a drying room with an extracting fan. Some of the existing drying closets are to be altered to the same system; but we recommend for consideration the provision of a separate small room, with steam batteries, through which the air should pass, to be raised to a sufficient temperature to dry the clothes quickly. Messrs. Bradford have provided drying closets on this plan at the Durham Asylum. We find several other improvements, such as new ovens, a cricket pavilion, sunshades in the airing-courts, and the establishment of telephonic communication with Derby. We would strongly recommend the installation of the like means of communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters, and between other departments of the Asylum; and also the provision of an electric recording clock.

The dining hall, which serves also as a recreation room, is insufficient for the present number of patients, and will be greatly so when the extensions are occupied. We think it might without much difficulty be extended by throwing the stage out at the back, adding the space occupied by it to the room, and the cost might not be great.

We find the wards generally in good order, but greater neatness in those of the male division might be attained. We desire to suggest the Condition of  
wards. general plastering of the walls in all the wards. They are now unplastered, and in this state are certainly not so sanitary as when presenting a smooth surface. Male Ward 5 and Female Ward 6 both need redecoration and being rendered more cheerful, and a beginning might be made with these.

The means of exit in case of fire from the observation dormitories is not perfect, and they are unprovided with single rooms in immediate connection. We think that the erection of some single rooms and a second staircase at the end of each has already been suggested, and we would again call attention to the subject.

A few minor matters may also be mentioned, such as the protection of hot-water taps and of pipes in w.c.'s, the provision of better pianos for the wards, and, of course, the needful and continuous attention to painting and colouring the walls. Some of this work is at present in progress.

The patients on the books are 449 in number. There are, besides, 10 Statistics. women boarded out in the Northampton Asylum, and we are informed that in the Nottingham Asylum there are 16 Derbyshire patients sent direct from their parishes. Of the patients here 228 are males and 221 females; all are paupers. Since the date of the last visit, 21st February 1893, 145 have been admitted, 116 discharged, of whom 62 had recovered, and 46 have died. There are estimated vacancies for 6 male and 9 female patients. In 1893 the percentage of recoveries upon admissions, including transfers, was 42.24, and the death-rate was 9.39 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Of the 46 deaths, 34 were followed by post-mortem examination. The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary, and no inquest was held. We regret to observe that in eight instances bed sores were



Appendix C. found on the bodies of the patients who died, and on whom autopsy was performed. This is a large proportion, and, notwithstanding the nursing lectures and examinations, we fear that sufficient care is not taken by the attendants to prevent these evils.

Derbyshire  
Asylum.

There has been some influenza, but no other epidemic disease in the Asylum since the last visit. Eight rather serious, but not fatal, casualties are reported to us, all the result of accident.

The Asylum is at present healthy, and we noticed no bad smells. The abolition of urinals on the male side continues to be attended by very satisfactory results. Under medical treatment are 36 persons, and we found 13 confined to bed.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Since the last visit, mechanical restraint has been used with one male once for 12 hours, and 1 female on 10 occasions for 181 hours, and seclusion with a woman twice for 15½ hours.

Employment,  
&c.

The patients usefully employed are 166 men and 123 women, being respectively about 73 and 56 per cent. of the total numbers. Rather more than half the patients attend chapel, and some go to the parish church; about the same proportion go to the associated entertainments, of which there have been several provided besides the usual dances. The exercise of the patients appears to be duly attended to.

The staff of attendants continues to be maintained of sufficient strength, about one to 10 patients, and the duration of service is satisfactory. We learn that all have passed in the examination to test their knowledge of "first aid," and that several have obtained certificates of proficiency from the Medico-Psychological Society.

Medical staff.

The medical records are properly kept. We do not doubt that, when the extensions are finished and quarters are available, the Committee will appoint a second assistant medical officer, and that then some pathological work will be undertaken here, as in so many other Asylums. The needful means and apparatus for pursuing such investigations should, of course, be supplied.

### DEVON ASYLUM.

13 April 1894.

Devon Asylum. It is nearly 14 months since this Asylum was visited by two members of our Board. At that visit, in consequence of the wish of the Asylum Committee to have the Commissioners' opinion upon the proposed extension, they made several suggestions, but at present nothing has been done owing to the difficulty of the water supply. We hear now that boring is to be undertaken in the belief that pure water will be found not far from the site of the present well. The only structural alteration we have to notice has been the completion of the bays in the old building, which are a great improvement.

Statistics.

Since the last visit we find that the changes following have taken place :—

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted -	-	-	-	-	136	155	291
Discharged	-	-	-	-	62	73	135
" Recovered	-	-	-	-	37	55	92
Died	-	-	-	-	61	51	112

There



There are now on the books of the Asylum 1,066 patients, 1 of whom is boarded out in the village. One man and 6 women are absent on leave; the man and 4 of the women, we are glad to notice, are receiving an allowance of money during their trial. There is now vacant accommodation only for 4 men and 7 women. What is to be done to provide Asylum accommodation for the lunatic paupers of this county is a subject on which we can hazard no opinion. The necessity of making such provision has been urged with much persistency for some time past, and it now seems to us that the difficulty must be overcome and the accommodation provided. The removal of some of the harmless patients to their respective workhouse would be possible if there were proper provision in the workhouses of this county for such cases, but with scarcely any exception such cannot be said to be the case; and a woman we saw yesterday brought in moribund (she died at 9.50 p.m.) belonging to the Plympton Union, was refused admission there owing to her mental state. She ought never to have been sent the long railway journey. The causes of the 112 deaths were ascertained by autopsy in 75 instances. We hope to be able to report a much larger percentage of those useful examinations in future. The post of third assistant medical officer has not been filled up. This may perhaps account in some measure for this small proportion of post-mortem examinations, and we hope this officer will be soon appointed. We might here point out that there is not much offered to the medical officers by way of amusement. There is no lawn tennis ground or cricket field. The latter is needed for both officers and patients. We think an Asylum without a cricket ground cannot be found elsewhere. The billiard table is made of wood instead of slate, and must be extremely ancient, as iron was used after wood was abandoned and before slate beds were invented. In our progress through the wards yesterday and this day we saw 5 men and 20 women in bed. Influenza has been rife this winter, especially on the female side, but no death has been due to that cause, excepting in the case of a nurse who died yesterday. The most frequent cause of death was general paralysis, from which 23 patients died; old age carried off 14 patients, and then follows phthisis and other forms of lung disease. The Coroner held no inquest, and nothing in the causes of death calls for special notice. The infirmary accommodation and arrangements for sick nursing leave much to be desired.

Appendix C.  
Devon Asylum.

We gave to every patient in residence full opportunity of speaking with us. We had complaints of the want of being able to see or speak to the Committee when on their rounds. This we hope is not the case, as nothing tends so much to allay irritation in patients, and thus promote their recovery, as the fact of knowing that there are gentlemen ready to listen to, and if possible remedy, their complaints. We had a few charges of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, but none were substantiated to our satisfaction. One woman complained that she had lost the sum of over three guineas from her purse. She told us her tale; the purse, minus the money, was found in a sewer; all the patients in the dormitory were searched, but no money found. She had been absent from her room but a few minutes and on her return the money was gone. We have no means of judging whether her suspicions are well founded, but it seems impossible almost that the 3 other patients who were in the dormitory when she missed the money could have secreted it up to this date if they had stolen it. The money was lost on Monday in Easter week. The day-rooms are still overcrowded, and some of the wards were noisy.



## Appendix C.

Devon Asylum.  
Attendants.

On the female side 5 was too full of troublesome patients for the staff, three in number ; as was also the acute ward, 2 in the same division, in which were 64 patients with six nurses, 5 patients in bed, and 20 so actively suicidal that the instructions are that they are never to be lost sight of, and followed to the water closet. It is clear that these instructions cannot be followed out to the letter with a staff of six ; and the same remark applies No. 4, where 49 patients are in charge of four nurses, 39 of the patients being epileptic, 5 actively suicidal, and 1 in bed. On the male side in No. 5, six attendants have the charge of 51 patients, 36 being epileptic, 11 actively suicidal, and 2 in bed ; in No. 6, three attendants are in charge of 43 patients (as one attendant is constantly engaged with one man, who, as we saw in the airing court yesterday, occupies his whole time), of whom 7 are epileptic and 1 actively suicidal. In 1892, when there were 424 male patients, there were 36 attendants on day duty ; now, with 434 patients, there are 39 ; but, as has been before mentioned, one of these attendants is the cook at the blocks. The nurses are two more than they were in 1892, but the patients are 45 more, and the proportion of attendants to patients is about the same in each division. Thirty-eight of the attendants have not yet seen a year's service. We were struck with the appearance of the nurses, who looked rather overworked and anæmic.

Precautions  
against fire.

Amongst matters we wish to call attention to is the dangerous position 20 patients would be in at North Cottage in the event of an outbreak of fire. The gas brackets at the blocks appear to us to be needlessly strong, and we might notice that 5 patients and an attendant at Block 2 would be cut off from escape in case of fire blocking the staircase. Hydrants should have the hose attached to them.

Necessary  
improvements.

Clocks should also be provided at the blocks ; at No. 2 the women have a bagatelle table, but are short of balls and have no cues. More books and papers are needed. Bath taps should be all marked hot and cold respectively. The baths are nearly all cracked, showing the hot water has been turned on before the cold. Some of the windows in Block 2 have been cut down in the lower storey to the manifest improvement of the rooms. We hope the same improvement will be carried out in the upper storey. The airing courts might be improved by greater care on the part of the attendants that rubbish, &c. be not allowed to accumulate there. There are 115 epileptics, 44 actively suicidal and 30 general paralytics. Last night 49 wet beds were reported. With greater attention we think this number should be much reduced.

Divine Service,  
&c.

Three hundred and thirty-eight patients were present at chapel last Sunday, and rather more attend the associated gatherings. Two hundred and nine men and 338 women are usefully employed, 80 of the former and 148 of the latter as ward cleaners.

## Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been used, but seclusion has been employed in the case of 43 men and 39 women on 148 and 142 occasions, and for 2,369 hours in all.

## Casualties.

The only casualty worthy of note is to a woman who threw herself from the wire covering of the escape staircase, and fractured her right leg and sprained her left ankle. There has been an arrangement made to obviate such accident in future. Linoleum should supply the place of the worn-out and dangerously holey matting, and fresh painting and general renovation is needed throughout the Asylum. We observe the difficulties under which Dr. Saunders labours, and appreciate his efforts to surmount them.



DORSET ASYLUMS.

17 April 1894.

THERE are on the books this day 245 men and 259 women ; 79 of the former and 91 of the latter are at Forston. We do not say anything about the state of the building there, or the condition of the furniture, beds, &c., as in time all patients will be removed to the main Asylum at Charminster. We went over the new building, which seems to be admirably arranged, but when it is likely to be finished we cannot venture to prophecy. We met one of the contractors to-day, who told us he "hoped" to be out by the end of June ; judging by the progress which we found had been made, we would suggest the end of the year as a more likely date. Electric light is being introduced throughout the Asylum, and we learn that gas for any purpose whatever will be discontinued. Since the last visit paid by two of our colleagues, in February last year, the number of males has fallen 5 and the females risen 6.

Appendix C.  
Dorset  
Asylums.

Overcrowding is apparent, and in No. 2 Ward, male side, there is not room for all the patients to sit at table ; 105 have to take their meals in the passage. Beef with two vegetables was the fare provided. We tried to speak with all the patients in residence, and with many did so. One male is away on trial. Complaints of undue detention were frequent, but when we referred the patients to the Committee as the persons who had power to grant their discharge, we are glad to be able to report that we had not the reply so common in asylums, that they could not get speech with the Committee. We had two or three complaints of harsh usage at the hands of attendants, about which we were not entirely satisfied, particularly in one case of a male patient at Forston. The patient had a severe black eye and he had marks on both sides of his head. The attendant's explanation is that the patient rushed into the room where he was attending to another patient and struck him a violent blow in the face. In self-defence, he kept the patient off and his head got knocked against the wall. The remark we wish to make on this is, the attendant has no bruise, and if the patient's head was knocked against the wall it must have been twice knocked, as it is impossible from their position that both marks could have been made at the same time. The behaviour of the patients was satisfactory: no one was aggressive and few were noisy. The clothing in both divisions was neat and good. All the clothes are made in the tailors' shop, but it has not been found possible to make all the shoes. The health of the patients seems now to be satisfactory, 2 of each sex were in bed at Forston, and 4 women but no men at Charminster. There have been 3 cases of scarlet fever and several cases of influenza, only one, however, proving fatal, though there were over 60 persons at one time suffering from the malady. The causes of 57 deaths were ascertained in all but one instance by post-mortem examination.

Condition of  
patients.

We think whilst so much energy is displayed by the medical officers here in this useful work it might be well for the Committee to consider whether it would not be right to appoint a well-qualified gentleman as pathologist, fitting up for him the new laboratory with all requisite appliances. Should he have any spare time he might help the two assistant medical officers in cases of emergency.

Medical staff.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for special notice. Seven patients died of old age, 20 of various lung diseases, and 2 men from general paralysis ; and in relation to this we may notice that there is a lad here,

Statistics.



Appendix C,  
Dorset  
Asylums.  
Statistics.

admitted last year, who is now only 18 years of age, and he is an undoubted general paralytic. The epileptics number 32 males and 22 females. Some carpet or other sort of easy chair would be most useful for these unfortunate creatures, who are prone to fall forward in their fits. The actively suicidal were given to us as 2 in the male and 14 in the female division. We are not of opinion that the system of caution cards here is good. The cards should state that the patient is never to be let out of sight, followed to the w.c., &c.; and also state from what direction suicide is most to be apprehended. This should be given with the patient to the charge attendant of the ward, and on the back should be written some words to the effect that the attendant had read and understood the nature of the caution contained in the card; and this should be signed by every attendant who had or has for ever so short a time charge of the actively suicidal patient. In neither 2 or 5 wards on the female side can this be properly carried out, for in No. 5 there are 42 patients, 2 of whom were in bed, with 4 nurses and 6 actively suicidal patients; and in No. 2 there are 33 patients, 20 of whom are epileptic and 4 actively suicidal, with 3 nurses.

There are 14 men and 16 women who are private patients, and pay from 10s. to 25s. a week. The county rate is 9s. 0½d. weekly. There are several children here who are not fit subjects for the wards of an Asylum for adults. It seems almost a Utopian idea that the time will ever come when adjoining counties will unite in establishing either wards in an existing Asylum, or building a small institution for the care of idiot children, and withdrawing them from the evil influences, contamination, and foul language of the average pauper ward.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems numerically sufficient, giving a proportion of about 1 to 10½ in each division, but in the laundry four laundry-maids and 11 nurses have charge of 26 patients, and the tailor and shoemaker attendants have during the day charge of but 5 patients each. Two men and 7 women have lived here less than one year, but 19 men and 13 women had long experience here. One hundred and ninety men and 165 women are usefully employed, 50 out of each being ward cleaners; 195 patients attend Divine Service and the same number the associated entertainments.

Statistics.

Dr. MacDonald informs us that all patients except the sick walk regularly beyond the grounds. No seclusion or restraint has been found necessary, and we saw no patient wearing a strong exceptional dress. Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	63	74	137
Discharged - - - -	38	40	78
„ on recovering - -	16	33	49

Besides the 504 patients on the books there are 15 men belonging to this county who are now boarded out at the Plymouth Borough Asylum. We feel sure the Committee are well aware of the necessity of having the new buildings ready for occupation at the earliest possible date. Should there be any large increase in the admissions, such as has taken place lately, within the next few months Asylum accommodation will have to be sought elsewhere. There is no vacant accommodation here. In fact, the real amount of day space at both the Asylums is for  
460 persons.



460 persons. There are 44 more patients than there is properly room for now sleeping here; or in other words, including the 15 at Plymouth Asylum, 59 patients belonging to the County of Dorset for whom adequate accommodation in the County is not provided. The case books are well noted up, but it would be convenient if the year as well as the month were inserted in the margin at the beginning of each new year.

Appendix C.  
Dorset  
Asylums.  
Statistics.

## DURHAM ASYLUM.

13 July 1894.

THE patients borne on the books of this Asylum have increased from 1,271, the number at the date (24th April 1893) of the last visit by Members of our Board, to 1,389, being an addition of 118. The statement of this fact suffices to show the straits in which the authorities are placed to find accommodation for their insane poor, and to accentuate the need of immediate action in providing in a permanent form what is required. We find that, beside the total of patients given above, 118 more are boarded out, 42 in the Northampton Asylum, 19 at Morpeth, and 57 at Fisherton House; so that the present grand total for which the Asylum is responsible is 1,507. Of these, however, 297 are chargeable to the Borough of Sunderland, and will be removed on the completion, expected to be in about a year, of the Asylum which that borough is now building. But making allowance for these, it is, nevertheless, obvious that the permanent buildings of this Asylum are inadequate to the present demands upon them, and afford no room for the certain future increase of patients.

Durham  
Asylum.  
Asylum accom-  
modation.

We learn, indeed, that at the present moment several urgent cases are refused admission for want of room.

Provision of a temporary nature has of late been made, and it consists of the Superintendent's late residence at the Winterton Building; two iron buildings, one in each division, and each sufficient for 40 patients; the country mansion called Trimdon Hall, about two miles from the Asylum, and in which at present 18 women are, but ultimately 30 will be, lodged; and another mansion called Newton Hall, situate about three miles north of Durham, where there are 43 male patients. In this house it is expected that, when certain alterations are made, 70 men can be placed. Later on we will refer in more detail to these several temporary provisions.

Enough has been said to justify our urging on the Committee, and through it on the County Council, the pressing need for immediate and speedy action.

Since the date of the last visit the admissions here have been 515, the discharges 210, 182 on recovery, and the deaths have been 188. The recovery rate in 1893 was 31·7 per cent. of the number of admissions; the death-rate 12·2 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Statistics.

Of the deaths since the last visit 148, or 78 per cent., were followed by autopsy, and in 22 instances bedsores were observed. This is a smaller number than mentioned in the last entry, but is still too great. Among the ascertained causes of death general paralysis was most frequent, accounting for 58, or 31 per cent. In one case the Coroner held an inquest, the verdict returned being that the death was due to exhaustion from puerperal mania and the effects of accidental burning. The other deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.



Appendix C. No zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Five casualties, not fatal, but resulting in broken limbs, have occurred.

Durham  
Asylum.

Statistics.

No seclusion nor mechanical restraint appears to have been used ; 140 patients are, according to the latest record, under medical treatment, and we have found 63 males and 56 females confined to bed. These numbers are larger than we are accustomed to find in Asylums of corresponding size.

The epileptics at present are 202 in number, the general paralytics 55, and the actively suicidal 23. With regard to the last of these classes, we desire to say that we entirely concur in the remarks and recommendations of our Colleagues at the last visit on the subject of caution cards, merely adding that when such cards are in use the list of patients against whom they are issued should be frequently revised, so that those no longer needing the caution may be removed from it, and the duty of supervision be thus kept from becoming merely perfunctory.

Divine Service,  
&c.

We have made our usual inquiries into the various matters of treatment with satisfactory results. There is a good attendance at the services in the chapel, and at other religious services, including one for the Roman Catholic patients. Extended exercise is afforded to large numbers, and this is greatly facilitated by the boundary walks, which extend to some five miles ; and the proportions of the patients usefully employed are good, 64 per cent. of the males and 72 per cent. of the females, regard being had to the large number of old and feeble cases. The patients usually attending the entertainments are stated to be 456 only, which is a relatively small number, and no doubt is limited by the size of the recreation room, which is more than ever inadequate.

The 1,389 patients comprise 724 males and 665 females. Five are of the private class, and beside the 297 patients belonging to Sunderland there are two other out-county cases.

No patient is at present absent on trial.

Condition of  
patients.

The patients of each sex have been very orderly and free from excitement during our inspection. We have had no complaints of ill-treatment, and we have been very well satisfied with the state of the clothing and the personal condition of the patients in each division. Some grumbling against to-day's fish dinner reached us, and we find that here, as in most Asylums, fish is unpopular fare, often refused, and leading to much waste, so that we are satisfied it is also uneconomical, and should not be so often given.

State of wards.

As regards the permanent buildings of the Asylum, we have found them generally in good order, and the wards cheerful and comfortable. Extensive repainting, not yet finished, has been done in the Winterton Building, and those of the wards that are finished look very well. We would again call attention to the need of a second exit from Male Dormitories No. 18, and this might easily be supplied by a light bridge to No. 13. These dormitories, or some of them, would, too, be greatly improved by opening some windows in the blank walls so as to give cross ventilation. With reference to the observation dormitories, we agree with our Colleagues that it would be desirable that in those in which two attendants are on duty the beds should be divided between them, and that second recording stations should be provided.

Both of the iron structures are in occupation, and, apart from the risk due to their construction, they being entirely lined with wood, they afford very comfortable accommodation for the class of cases, quiet feeble people, lodged in them.

We



We find the new laundry in full use, and answering well its purpose. Some few additional pieces of machinery may be desirable. No decision has been come to as to the disposal of the old laundry, which seems hardly worth retaining, and probably the best course would be to remove it and erect on the site accommodation for nurses.

Appendix C.  
Durham  
Asylum,  
State of wards.

The new Superintendent's residence is finished and in occupation.

A large new gasholder has been erected; a new coal and cart shed at the laundry is in progress, as well as a new meat store. The improvement of the general stores should not be lost sight of.

We understand that the houses mentioned before have been rented for two years only. In each there is very suitable accommodation for quiet patients, but better exits for use in the event of fire are required in each. We have pointed out to Dr. Smith, who accompanied us to these houses, the points where these exits should, we thought, be provided.

Houses leased.

Trimdon Hall is already connected by telephone with the Asylum, and is visited two or three times a week by an assistant medical officer. Newton Hall is similarly connected with Durham, and will shortly be so with the Asylum, and it is visited thrice a week by Dr. Stewart, residing in Durham.

The staff of attendants continues to be sufficiently strong, and appears to be well composed. There is a very fair duration of service.

Attendants.

The medical staff includes four assistant medical officers. We note that the medical records are, on the whole, well kept. We trust that ere long the work of pathological research will be undertaken with the proper appliances.

Medical staff.

## ESSEX ASYLUM.

13 June 1894.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum the day before yesterday, and have during this interval seen the whole of the Asylum, and also Harold Court, Brunswick House, and the Chestnuts. At the first-mentioned house are kept 60 men, and at the two latter houses 46 and 56 women, respectively. In the beginning of February this year small-pox broke out on the male side, supposed to have been brought into the Asylum by some visitor. Immediate steps towards isolating the patients were taken, but 38 persons (including three male attendants and one nurse employed in the male infirmary) were attacked, and 13 patients died. Every patient and every attendant was revaccinated; a medical officer was chosen from outside the Asylum who had no other duty but with the small-pox patients. No female was allowed outside the grounds, and no male outside the airing courts. The last patient developed small-pox on 17th March, and every patient after convalescence was sent to a temporary iron building for a certain period before he was allowed to return to his ward. It is within a very recent period (not yet a fortnight) since patients have begun to be re-admitted here. Dr. Amsden tells us that all his attendants worked well and loyally during the period, and we are glad to report that both their and Dr. Amsden's services have been liberally recognized by the Committee. Scarlet fever attacked two night nurses and 4 patients, but was fatal in no instance.

Essex Asylum.

Outbreak of  
smallpox.



Appendix C.  
Essex Asylum.  
Statistics.

Our Colleagues' visit was about a year ago, since which date there have been :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	183	232	415
Discharged - - - - -	149	170	319
„ of whom recovered -	119	111	230
Died - - - - -	93	66	159

Upon the books and boarded in all the various buildings are the names of 528 men and 861 women, a total of 1,389; but six men, being away on trial, were not seen by us. Nine patients, 3 being criminals, are not chargeable to Essex; the charge for these 9 patients is 14s. a week, for the rest 9s. 6d. The percentage of recoveries upon admissions for last year has been 55·4 per cent. for both sexes; the percentage of deaths, calculated upon the average daily number resident, has been in the male division very high, viz., 16·2, and for both sexes 11 per cent.

Out of the 159 deaths, 106 were the subject of post-mortem examination; bed sores were present in 24 instances. Besides the 13 deaths from small-pox already mentioned, 28 patients died from general paralysis, 1 from influenza, and 1 from dysenteric diarrhœa. The remaining deaths present no features calling for remark. We endeavoured to address some remarks to all the patients seen by us, and many spoke with us.

Condition of patients.

Besides the allegation of undue detention we had no complaints; but on telling patients to bring their alleged undue detention before the notice of the Committee, we learn that it is a fact that many of the working patients do not see the Committee at their visits. We think it is a matter of grave importance that at each visit all patients should be able to give utterance to their grievances. The patients were quiet and well behaved, their dress was tidy, and the dinners we saw served on two days of our visit sufficient, but we could wish some other beverage than water were given at dinner to the old and weakly.

State of wards.

Many of the wards need lighting. A large greenhouse to provide flowering plants for the wards is much needed. Books of a secular amusing character are too few, and a better stock of illustrated papers would be appreciated. We do not see the necessity of the hydrant boxes being locked by a special key and kept secured in a glass box. The dormitories, both in the Main Asylum and at the Chestnuts, are too crowded. The taps of all the baths should be marked "Hot" and "Cold." New baths are required at Brunswick House, and we advise that gas, which is already brought to within a very short distance of the house, be carried into it, and the danger of fire arising from the use of lamps avoided. In the infirmaries we think bedside tables would be a comfort to the patients. We found 7 men and 21 women in bed. The waterclosets are not sufficiently numerous, and there is a want of urinals at the blocks. We shall be glad when the box beds of old-fashioned type are entirely done away with. Fire buckets should be placed upon the ground in all places, and not, as is done in certain places, hung up on pegs. The flooring at the west wing needs re-laying. A subject which calls for early attention is the crowded state of the cemetery. It is practically quite full; there are 2,251 persons buried there.



there. We see no prospect of enlarging the cemetery near the existing one even if it were desirable ; but the present cemetery is not a good soil, so that the graves cannot be covered by turf, and it can never present a very tidy appearance. In addition, the propinquity to the patients' wards is not desirable. Appendix C.  
Essex Asylum.

The coroner held two inquests, one on a woman who escaped and threw herself under the train, and the other on a man who was suffocated during an epileptic fit, but he was not known to have been an epileptic. Inquests.

There are 73 female and 54 male attendants on duty by day, and five males and 10 females on duty at night. We think that on the women's side, at any rate, an officer should be in charge on night duty. The staff on paper seems to us to be sufficient ; but in some of the wards, *e.g.*, Male 4 and 8, with 53 and 54 patients respectively, must be left at meal times with only one attendant, and on the female side a ward with 51 epileptics must be left with only two attendants. The duration of service in the Male Division especially is good. Only five out of 59 have lived here less than a year, but in the women's division 32 out of 93 have not yet served that period. Attendants.

No patient was in seclusion, but that treatment has been considered necessary in the case of 6 men and 9 women on 7 and 18 times, and for  $202\frac{1}{2}$  and 1,134 hours. One boy has been restrained at his own request by belt and wristlets to prevent self-injury, and he repeated the request in our presence. For a like reason a woman wore gloves for twenty-one hours. There are 179 epileptic patients, 40 general paralytics, but not one actively suicidal. The serious casualties not ending fatally are few and appear to be unavoidable. Restraint and seclusion.

The returns of employment show that 93 men work on the land and 80 are ward-helpers, 30 are employed in the kitchen and 10 in the laundry, and 32 more at various trades. Of the women, 27 are in the kitchen, 36 in the laundry, 181 assist in the wards, and 154 knit and sew. Employment.

Nearly 300 patients attended Divine Service last Sunday morning, and about 250 the evening service. We learn that Divine worship is performed at the three dependencies by clergymen in the neighbourhood. Divine Service.

Over 400 attend the associated entertainments, and concerts in the male dining hall are sometimes attended by all the male patients.

Five hundred and sixty-four, we are told, walk daily in the grounds, and 354 weekly beyond the grounds ; but no less than 453 are usually confined to the airing courts for exercise. This is, in our opinion, too large a number, and with a strong staff no doubt many now confined to the airing courts would be able to be taken in small parties for walks beyond the walls. Exercise.

A Roman Catholic chaplain has been appointed, who ministrates to the wants of the 47 patients professing his faith.

Amongst the matters which should receive mention in this report are the following :—Screens to cut off the w.c.'s and sculleries at the main building are nearly completed. Danger of suicidal attempts lessened by the substitution of light pendants instead of side wall brackets in the galleries.

The temporary iron building for 30 female patients has been taken down since the Chestnuts was opened in February last.

We are glad to report that the two temporary iron buildings sanctioned during the small-pox epidemic have been emptied of beds and furniture, and will soon be sold.



Appendix C. We hear that the infectious hospital will soon be commenced.  
 Essex Asylum. The case-books and post-mortem books are well kept. The new post-mortem room and pathological room have been completed by altering the old brewhouse.

As the Chestnuts has been visited for the first time since its occupation by patients, we wish to say that it is well furnished, bright and cheerful, affording excellent accommodation for quiet convalescing patients, especially suitable for those women who have seen better days.

### BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

12 June 1894.

Brunswick House. THERE are 46 patients residing here. We have seen all but one, who is absent on leave. We are glad to learn that the house is to be thoroughly renovated shortly, as it is much required. The baths should be renewed and should be of Stourbridge ware. The patients all seemed contented, and we had no complaint calling for notice. No one was in bed, and the general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients seem satisfactory.

### GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

12 October 1894.

Glamorgan Asylum. ABOUT eleven months have elapsed since our Colleagues were here last. At that time there were on the books the names of 1,083 patients; to-day there are 1,151. We were glad to be able yesterday to have an interview with some of the Committee of the Asylum who were here, it being the day for the Committee Meeting, and we expressed as strongly as we could both to Alderman Jacobs (the Chairman) and the Town Clerk of Cardiff, the desirability of setting to work to provide an Asylum for the insane paupers of Cardiff. What is most desirable to-day in a few years time will become an absolute necessity, and an Asylum will have to be built in all probability at a greatly enhanced price. We urge the Borough to set to work at once to face the difficulty which will shortly have to be met, and we on our part will gladly assist the Committee by any advice as to site, size of building, &c., it may be in our power to give. The patients were, with the exception of one woman on leave, all seen by us. We regret that no money allowance is ever given to any patient sent out on trial. Our experience of its working in other Asylums shows us that this allowance is a real economy, so that for that reason, even if there were not many others, we would urge the extensive use of this power of granting allowances. The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory, and complaints were rare. At Parc Gwyllt many patients said, and we believe with truth, that they did not see the Committee. Such cause for complaint should, and we feel sure will, be avoided in future. In all the wards, but especially in No. 4 female ward, books, illustrated papers, and means of amusement are not liberally supplied. In many wards we found two or three books only of an amusing character, whilst bibles, prayer books, and hymn books filled the book cases. In the male infirmary ward there were only two secular books, and in female six, with 51 patients, only two books besides the bibles and prayer books,



books, and one of those was a religious treatise. We hope the Chaplain will distribute the books from the library in larger numbers and the Committee give an annual grant for keeping up the stock. We saw the dinners provided on each day of our visit; the meat (beef) provided yesterday was very tough, whilst the distribution of the joints as to the fat and lean should be more equal. No bread is given with this dinner. The dinner we saw served to-day was good and satisfactory. The dinner table should be provided with glasses for every patient, and cups for breakfast and tea, much nicer than the mugs now in use; whilst the paper bowls in use in some wards are so unsightly that they should we think be altogether abolished. In the bath-rooms thermometers should be always used; the head attendant or the deputy present at each bathing in the general bath room; keys of taps should be removed from all hot-water taps accessible to patients, screens should be placed between the baths; the strong gas brackets in out-of-the-way places done away with, and the gas brackets made stiff in the attendants' bedrooms. We saw on the walls in some of their bedrooms signs showing that fire had dangerously nearly been caused by carelessness in leaving the light burning close to the wall or shutter. All doors of the single rooms will, we hope, soon be opened by a handle without a key being needed. The alternative exits seem fairly satisfactory, but each attendant's room close to the escape door should have a key in a glass box for use in case of need. There should be also a female key secured as suggested in the male attendants' room, and a male key similarly secured in the nurses' room, to open the two doors of escape from the male observation dormitory. Lengths of hose are required for the hydrants throughout the building. Hose is only at present kept on the ground floor. When the bedding occupied by the patients of faulty habits is taken away, the fresh bedding to be used that night should be placed in position, so that the state may be ascertained by those who have the supervision of these matters. The mattresses when wet should not be, as at present, superficially washed and dried, but be thoroughly cleaned and re-made before drying. The male attendants' mess room is furnished with a bagatelle table and some amusement is provided for them, but the nurses' sitting room is distinct from their mess room, and is too small, and has nothing in it to render the nurses comfortable or amused during their hours off duty. This matter should be noticed the more by us, as no fewer than 60 attendants left during the interval between the last visit and this time—four however only were dismissed, two absconded, one was absent without leave, and 35 resigned. A new head male attendant is we hear to be appointed—40 per cent. of the attendants have not been here a year yet. There are seven males and eight females on night duty. At Parc Gwyllt no male patrol has been appointed. We think such appointment should be at once made. We recognise the great difficulty, owing to the over-crowding, of painting, papering and re-decoration at this place, but the time has arrived when general renovation can no longer be delayed. There are many idiot children here, for whom a separate ward may be contrived. The mixture of the adult lunatic with the idiot child is to be deplored. The machinery in the laundry requires protection. There should be some covering for the tiled floor in the bath room at Parc Gwyllt, and seats are needed in the dressing room of the general bath room at Angelton. We object to artizans having keys given to them to admit them in the female side for ever so short a period, and think no male should be employed in the female wards unless admitted by, and in view of, a nurse. No means of summoning the doctor except by sending an



Appendix C.  
 —  
 Glamorgan  
 Asylum.

attendant is at present set up. We hope there will soon be a telephone from all dormitories to the doctor's quarters. There are now 519 patients at Parc Gwyllt, far too many to be under the charge of one medical officer if he is to have needful rest and relaxation. We hope also something may be done to improve the assistant medical officer's quarters at the main building, and hope the County Council will take into their favourable consideration the plans which have been already submitted to them.

The following changes have occurred since the last visit :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	144	116	260
Discharged - - - - -	41	36	77
"    on recovery - - - - -	30	24	54
Died - - - - -	63	36	99

The causes of death, with one exception, appear to have been ordinary, but in the large proportion of 31 per cent. death resulted from pulmonary diseases. This strongly points out the evils of over-crowding. In the excepted case, the coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the patient, a woman, died from maniacal exhaustion with cellulitis of the right arm, the result of accidental injuries received before admission. Post-mortem examination ascertained the cause of death in 66 out of the 99 instances. This is not so large a proportion as in most County Asylums, and will we hope be increased. In 13 instances bedsores were found, and two male patients were suffering from this complication during our visit to the wards; 16 men and 15 women were seen by us in bed; 110 patients were last week under treatment for epilepsy. There are 136 patients suffering from this disorder, and no fewer than 74 patients, of whom 12 are women, are general paralytics, and 14 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. All the first and last class of patients sleep under observation by night, but it is not really continuous, and cannot be so owing to structural difficulties. No epidemic except influenza has appeared, but of this disorder there were 104 cases, of which two proved fatal. We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, the building of a small isolation hospital, containing at the outside five beds on either side. Such an adjunct is almost universal in Asylums of this size.

We have seen the site of a proposed post-mortem room at Parc Gwyllt, and as far as the site goes consider it preferable to the one now on the plan.

There have been seven serious but non-fatal casualties, which having been carefully enquired into require no mention here. At Parc Gwyllt every week there appears a long list of slight injuries sustained by patients from blows, &c. by other patients. There seems to us to be too large a number of patients collected together in one airing court, causing difficulty in supervision, and hence disturbance. For the melancholiac patients we learn that the Turkish bath has been used with good results. Four hundred and eleven patients for various reasons do not go beyond the airing courts. When the building operations are completed, the patients able to be trusted beyond the courts should be greatly increased. Six hundred and twenty-nine patients are usefully employed, nearly 200 as ward cleaners.

About



About 250 attend Divine Worship at Angelton and 200 at Parc Gwyllt on Sundays, and 170, other religious services. Rather over 200 join in the associated gathering at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt respectively. Appendix C.  
Glamorgan  
Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the case of three patients for surgical reasons for 735 hours ; and on 33 occasions, 7 patients have been secluded 12 times for 52 hours. No systematic fine pathological research appears to be made ; the importance of this is now so generally recognised that we trust the Committee will provide suitable accommodation and the necessary apparatus for this purpose. We feel we ought here to express our feeling of great satisfaction at the amount of work the Committee have undertaken, and are still undertaking, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the lunatics belonging to this county. The pathological records and case-books are well and carefully kept.

### GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.

17 February 1894.

DURING our visit to these Asylums we have seen every patient in residence, 1033 ; 4 females were absent on trial and therefore not seen. Nineteen of the patients are of the private class, and two more are criminals. One hundred and fifty-four patients are chargeable as follows : 93 to London, 50 to Somerset, 10 to Hereford, and one to the Wantage Union. Gloucester  
Asylums.  
Statistics.

We have spoken to every patient showing any intelligence, and have given to all opportunity of speaking with us. We had many complaints of undue detention, and we referred all these patients thus complaining to the Committee, and we were pleased not to be met with the answer too often given us in other Asylums, "Who are they ; we never see them ?" One of the London patients seems, as far as we could ascertain, to have a valid grievance. He (H. L.) was transferred from Cane Hill, where he says he was visited every fortnight. If this be the case he should be returned to Cane Hill, and some friendless patient sent in his place. Condition of  
patients.

Our Colleagues visited these Asylums about eleven months ago, since which date 263 patients have been admitted, 171 discharged, of whom 100 had recovered, and 89 patients have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year last past is 41.31, and of deaths on the average number resident for the same period is 9.63 per cent. Seventy-seven cases were the subject of post-mortem examinations, or 86 per cent. We saw in bed 14 men and 16 women ; one man was in bed suffering from erysipelas, and a woman in bed with typhoid fever. Two female patients have died from the same disease ; all these patients were in the New Asylum. No other patient has been attacked, and the origin of the malady cannot be traced. Influenza has been rife, principally amongst the attendants, but no one is at this time laid up with it. Statistics.

The coroner held one inquest in the case of a patient who died from general paralysis and pleurisy, the latter caused by fractured ribs. The deceased was pushed down in the airing-court by a fellow patient, which fall was at once reported. We learn, however, that it is in the charge-nurses discretion whether a slight fall be reported or no. This is, in our opinion, not a satisfactory arrangement, and every fall, however trivial,



Appendix C. should be at once reported. The other causes of death call for no comment. The dress of the patients was neat, and their behaviour orderly.

Gloucester  
Asylums.

State of wards.

The rooms occupied by them were clean and in proper order, but much painting, whitewashing, and general brightening is required at the old Asylum and at the Farm. The dinner served on both days of our visit was good. We saw also the attendants' dinner, and were told by them it was satisfactory. The nurses' sitting room would be more likely to be used if it were more comfortably furnished with books, easy chairs, a piano, &c.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 33 men and 39 women on day duty, and 10 (five of each sex) on night duty. We think an extra nurse is needed at Middle House Ward, where 30 women are in charge of one nurse. Another nurse is wanted in 6 Ward where a bad class of patients is collected, 55 in all (under four nurses), 7 of whom are epileptic and 6 in bed, two nurses being engaged in looking after two of the patients in bed. There is not a supernumerary attendant in either division. We recommend the appointment of one for each side, and also another attendant in the dormitories occupied by the epileptics in either division.

The supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is the best which can be, owing to structural difficulties, but it is very imperfect. We do not consider one person is able to adequately supervise the 68 men or the 64 women, who require constant watching, and are put to sleep in four dormitories, a corridor, and 12 single rooms. We are well aware of the objections raised to putting two attendants on duty in the same dormitory, yet we think that if an arbitrary division of the dormitories be made, and each attendant made solely responsible for the patients in their respective divisions, the objection will be minimised. The pushes in the electric clock should be at the extreme ends of each beat.

We investigated, as far as we were able, a charge made by some female patients against a male probationer attendant, who had, as they alleged, behaved with indecency towards them in the dining-hall, scullery, and offices, at the Barnwood Asylum. We think that though their story is true a conviction could not have been obtained, and summary dismissal was the only possible punishment; but we hope that some steps will be taken to prevent male and female patients being employed at the same time in the same place.

Precautions  
against fire.

At this Asylum the hose should be kept attached to the hydrants ready for immediate use. At the old Asylum a fire alarm should be instituted for every ward and dormitory. At present a sane person (in the event of a fire) has to be sent from the ward to give warning at the very time when his services can be least dispensed with. We should wish that all the single-room doors could be opened by a handle from the outside, and shall be pleased when we can report that all are artificially heated.

The dormitories at the Farm are very cold, and to-day the rain was driving in through the windows. The corridors at Barnwood should be heated and the place generally warmed. In no room, even with good fires, did the thermometer stand above 55. The security of the patients' lives in the event of an outbreak of fire seems assured everywhere, except in lower 4, where another means of exit is required. We have enquired into the means of exercise afforded to the patients, and think if the walk round the estate were completed it would prove a great boon.



Five hundred and twenty-one patients attended chapel last Sunday. We would again urge the necessity of having Sunday service every week at Barnwood, and not as at present, fortnightly.

About 400 attended the associated entertainment, and 372 walk beyond the Asylum grounds. Three hundred and sixty men and 282 women are usefully employed ; 126 of the former and 79 of the latter are ward cleaners.

To prevent the removal of surgical dressings, two women have been restrained 86 times and for 1,173 hours, whilst 4 patients of each sex have been secluded for 18 occasions and 166 hours in all.

The principal addition has been the building of the new female bath-room, which is a great improvement. A nurses' sitting room might be placed on the site of the old bathroom. Many minor improvements in the w.c.'s, and much painting, papering, and ventilation, have been undertaken. We could wish that besides an improvement in the w.c.'s, we had been able to report that there had been also an increase in the number.

Considering the difficulties which have to be encountered in rendering the old Asylum a suitable and cheerful residence for persons suffering from melancholia and other forms of mental depression, we consider the efforts of those in charge here to remedy this defect deserve great praise.

Mr. Craddock has been laid up with lumbago, but we are glad to report that he is now able to resume his wonted active superintendence of the Asylums.

Appendix C.  
—  
Gloucester Asylums.  
Divine Service.  
Amusements, &c.

Restraint and seclusion.

Additions, &c.

## HANTS ASYLUM.

19 March 1894.

OUR Board being desirous to do all in their power towards assisting the Committee in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of this Asylum, we have in the first half-year of our circuit visited Fareham.

Hants Asylum.  
Sanitary condition of Asylum.

The sanitary state of this Asylum cannot be considered at all satisfactory. Since the last visit of Commissioners, which took place in May 1893, there have been 15 deaths from consumption, and 6 cases of typhoid fever, 2 of which proved fatal, and a nurse and a patient are now confined to bed with that disease. The continual recurrence of such cases indicates sanitary defects which should somehow be discovered, and for which a remedy should be provided before valuable lives are sacrificed in addition to past loss in that direction. It is impossible for us to do more than indicate defects which have struck us during our visit, but we notice the following points :—

1. The w.c.'s in the old building are of old type and faulty construction ; they are enclosed with woodwork liable to become sodden with urine, and otherwise uncleanly. The soil pipes are inside, and the closets' ventilation is insufficient. Many of the closets and sculleries were offensive when we were in the wards. It would seem to be impossible to efficiently remedy these defects without building spurs in connection with all the wards, such to have cross ventilating necks, and to be fitted with the best sanitary apparatus and properly ventilated discharge pipes outside. We also desire to call attention to the fact that in Male Infirmary E and in Male Ward C, together containing 101 patients and 10 attendants, there are only five w.c. seats. In the



Appendix C. blocks the old w.c.'s should be removed and modern w.c.'s should be substituted, and the soil pipes should also be ventilated in a proper manner.

Hants Asylum.

Sanitary condition of Asylum.

2. The warm air supplied to wards is not without a suspicion of contamination. The air-inlet gratings are level with the ground, and the chambers beneath are lined with absorbent bricks, which may derive from the adjacent soil whatever it contains and communicate it to the air passing over them.

3. The walls of corridors and rooms are unplastered, and the rough brickwork and interstices are receptacles for dust and disease germs, which a current of air may at any time disturb and scatter.

4. Overcrowding of both day rooms and dormitories is very obvious, and this also is a fertile source of disease. In many of the dormitories the cubic space allotted to each patient does not exceed 350 feet, as against the proper allowance of 600. We would suggest that the cubic space in each dormitory be shown on the door, and that effectual measures be taken to give additional day and night space for the inmates of the Asylum.

Condition of patients.

There are upon the books 461 males and 570 females, together 1,031 persons, of whom 1 of each sex is absent on trial. We regret to learn that statutory allowances to absent patients, frequently useful in preventing a mental relapse, are not made here.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and listened to the few and groundless complaints brought forward by those detained on the subject of treatment. We thought that their clothing was neat and sufficiently varied in colour, and the general behaviour was orderly. But few strong dresses were to be seen, and no patient was either mechanically restrained or secluded while we were in the wards.

Statistics.

There are, we hear, 123 epileptics, 17 general paralytics, and 49 reported to be patients actively suicidal. For the constant supervision by day of these last proper instructions on parchment are issued, which the attendants in charge produced to us. One hundred and seventy-two epileptics and suicidal sleep in observation dormitories. The wet beds reported last night were 30; we trust that the attendants and nurses will, at the Commissioners' next visit, have considerably reduced this number.

Dietary.

No complaint was made by any patient on the subject of diet; we saw the dinner in the hall, and approved the fare as regards quality and quantity.

Statistics.

We found 31 women and 12 men confined to bed. We had occasion to call attention to neglect on the part of a female nurse in using no screen between the bed of a dying patient and other women in beds in the same ward.

The deaths of patients in the Asylum since May last have been, it appears, 80, of which 53 were in the male and 27 in the female division. Only three bedsores out of the 44 cases subjected to post-mortem examination point to careful nursing, but 55 per cent. of post-mortems is a very small proportion. There has been only one coroner's inquest, and in that the verdict was "Died of softening of the brain."

All the causes of death seem to have been natural. The percentage of mortality in 1893 was nearly 10 per cent., if calculated on the average number of patients in residence. The admissions have been 187, the discharges and removals have been 102, during the 10 months or thereabouts, since our Colleagues were at the Asylum; of the latter 81 were upon recovery. No patient has yet been boarded out.

There



There is no private patient on the books here ; according to the records produced to us as usual, 95 patients appear in the last entry as under medical treatment. Appendix C.  
Hants Asylum.

The pathological records and case-books are, for the most part, carefully kept, but both might, with advantage, contain fuller details. There is no room set apart in this Asylum for pathological investigation, or the storing of such results as might be obtained from it, and, so far as we can learn, no appliances of any kind have been provided for its prosecution. We regret to find that no attempt has been made in this direction by the Medical Staff, though adequate in numbers, for the research, and fully realizing its responsibility in this matter. This is very unusual in asylums of this size and class, where the opportunities are large, and from which the public now expect much on this head. We trust that the Committee will see their way to equip the staff with the necessary provisions for starting and carrying out this important branch of investigation. Medical staff.

In regard to nursing the sick patients, we notice that no systematic instruction has yet been given to the attendants and nurses. This work is now taken up in many asylums, and very proper it is, where are so many hospital cases.

The wards are kept tidy, as a rule ; but both in the blocks and elsewhere many struck us as being particularly dull and cheerless. We hope that it may be found possible to improve them by the introduction of bright table and floor covers, plants, birds, and other objects of interest and domestic comfort ; such additions, we know, have much influence in promoting the recovery of some, and the well-being of all, insane patients, even those of the least hopeful class. State of wards.

In the male ward, occupied by the most troublesome men, we observed as many as 44 cracked window squares. These should be at once repaired. The overcrowding is not only objectionable in the highest degree on sanitary grounds, but makes it extremely difficult to control and treat properly the violent cases in each division. The idiot children, 22, are still mixed with the adults. We gather that the plans for the Idiot Block, approved by the Secretary of State, have not resulted in any building, the estimate of erection greatly exceeding what was contemplated.

The administrative offices here are quite inadequate for the large numbers now within the Asylum walls. This is the case especially with the kitchen and laundry. Such machinery as the latter contains is, for the most part, out of date, and the consequence is that the bed-linen, when sent into the wards, although clean, is not in a state to make the dormitories look neat, or such as is usual in similar institutions.

There is no general bath-room in this Asylum, and we do not feel satisfied that a head attendant or deputy is invariably present at the weekly bathing ; but this is most important, and should be a strictly carried out arrangement. The shower-bath key should not be an ordinary ward key, but special, and kept by the Medical Superintendent.

The female staff is below a proper strength, being 1 to 15 patients, and should, we think, be increased in directions where numerical strength is needed.

The Chapel attendance last Sunday included 455 patients. The Divine Service. chaplain is, we understand, on the eve of retirement. His successor will, we hope, read daily prayers in the Asylum to patients and staff. There are only 32 Roman Catholic patients; these have ministrations of a priest of their own faith. Divine Service.

The recreation rooms are far too small. The benches, without Amusements, backs  
0.28. B B 3



- Appendix C. backs and closely packed, doubtless deter many from coming to the seated entertainments, and that given up to dances is so limited in space as to exclude many. We strongly advise the use of the dining hall for these entertainments as well as for meals, and the provision of a fixed stage, &c. there.
- Hants Asylum.
- Exercise. From the Returns, asked for by us, we learn that 458 patients walk beyond the Asylum grounds at least once a week, and 441 or thereabouts daily beyond the airing-courts. More extended exercise is given to the women in summer.
- Employment. The usefully employed appear to be 278 men and 415 women. Of the former, 123 are ward-helpers ; of the latter, 112 do household work ; 42 men assist on the farm, 23 in the garden, 8 on the cricket ground, 93 in the offices and shops ; 62 women work in the laundry, 208 sew or knit.
- Restraint. Treatment by seclusion has been avoided ; restraint, for surgical reasons, has been resorted to, but only with two women, the total duration 495 hours.
- There have been 70 cases of influenza ; but except the typhoid and influenza, no epidemic or zymotic disorder has attacked the Asylum.

### HEREFORD ASYLUM.

27 February 1894.

Hereford  
Asylum.  
Precautions  
against fire.

WE have this day inspected the Asylum, and will proceed to notice what we specially consider needs attention. In order to facilitate the early extinction of fire we consider it to be requisite that the hose be kept attached to the hydrants ready for immediate use, and we see no difficulty in this being everywhere done. To effect the speedy exit of the patients and render their bodily safety as far as possible absolutely secure, we think that every exit door ought to be kept quite free from any furniture, boxes, &c., which now in most cases on either side obstruct the opening, and all the single-room doors should be made to open with a handle from the outside ; this can be easily done, and at a trivial cost. On the third storey a five-bedded room on the female side has no alternative exit, and no means of help from the nurses is possible should the passage be blocked by smoke. There is no internal hydrant on the laundry dormitory floor. We think that there certainly ought to be one placed there, as at the laundry fire is very likely to originate.

The store rooms are too small, and besides containing clothes for outdoor wear, the unlocked cupboards contain broken crockery, &c., for which some other place should be found.

Statistics.

During the interval since our Colleagues were here (at this date nearly a year) 40 men and 33 women have been admitted, 37 men and 23 women discharged ; 14 of the former and 7 of the latter have recovered. There are 403 patients this day in the Asylum. The estimated accommodation is for 187 men and 213 women, total 400 ; so that there are 3 patients, 2 males and 1 female, above the number who can be properly received here ; two women are boarded out at Gloucester and one man at Fisherton, so it is evident that arrangements for increasing the Asylum accommodation for the county cannot with propriety be longer delayed.

State of wards.

The wards were for the most part bright and clean, but No. 1 Female Ward



Ward should have a better supply of books placed accessible to the patients and not locked up in cases.

Appendix C.

Hereford  
Asylum.

The dormitories, beds, and bedding, were in good order. The dress of patients was good, that of the women being particularly bright and varied. Complaints, except of undue detention, were few, though allegations were made to us that cards, games, &c., were placed out for show and not for use. We saw a very good dinner well served in the dining hall and in some of the wards. No patients being absent we were able to afford to all the chance of speaking with us.

Condition of  
patients.

The death-rate has been low indeed for the last year; 4·8 per cent., calculated on the average number resident.

Statistics.

The Asylum still has no detached hospital for infectious diseases. Influenza is the only malady of an epidemic character which has appeared since the last visit. No patient had a bad attack; but we cannot give the accurate return of the numbers affected, as Dr. Chapman tells us no record was kept. The deaths since the last visit have been 18. In one case a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "died from pleuritis, the result of abscess in an old fracture of sternum, but there is no evidence to show how the fracture was caused." Post-mortem was made in all but two instances, and the deaths were all from causes usual in Asylums.

We found on our visits to the wards 6 men, but as many as 29 women, in bed. Of these latter many had been in bed in single rooms more or less continuously for many months, for reasons other than physical inability; some of them had not been out for exercise for many weeks. Dr. Chapman in some measure explains this by his recent illness, and by the presence of workmen in the wards during the extensive heating and ventilating alterations.

We think that confinement to bed for lengthened periods, even with occasional out-door exercise, should, as far as possible, only be employed in the case of patients who are suffering from physical disability, and should not be used in cases of excitement only, or to save trouble to the attendants. We notice also that in none of these cases has seclusion been recorded.

The employment of an attendant to stand at the shut door of a single room and so prevent egress, appears to us to come as completely within the legal definition of seclusion, "Forced Isolation by day," as if the door were fastened mechanically. No entry occurs of mechanical restraint.

Our attention was drawn to a woman (M. S. M.) in bed with a severe bruise on her chest, and on examination we found that one or more ribs were fractured. We made careful enquiry from Dr. Chapman and Mr. Morrison, the assistant medical officer, all the nurses, and the night nurse employed in the ward, but could not ascertain that the patient had been at any time violent, or that any struggle had taken place since admission, and the patient herself informed us in her excited manner that she had received an injury to her chest before admission. She was admitted three days ago, bathed and examined, when the large bruise on the chest was not apparent. It was observed yesterday, but the fractured rib was not then, as we think it might have been, discovered.

The suicidal patients with strict caution cards are returned to us as 13, but we are told that there are really only three. We think that Dr. Chapman and his assistant should at stated intervals examine these cards and withdraw those which are no longer considered necessary.



Appendix C. About 240 patients were present at Divine Service last Sunday, both morning and evening.  
 Hereford Asylum. About 216 attend the associated gatherings, about 132 go weekly beyond the grounds, and yesterday 194 went beyond the airing-courts.  
 Divine Service. Forty-six men and 45 women help in the wards, 60 men work on the land, and 27 are busy at various trades ; 18 women assist in the kitchen, 19 are employed at the laundry, and 56 knit or sew. There are 22 attendants in the male and 20 in the female division for day duty, and three of each sex on night duty. Exactly half of the whole  
 Employment, &c. 48 have not yet been here two years.

The only important improvement we have to notice has been the heating and ventilating of the Asylum by the Ashwell Nesbit system, which is now practically completed and in operation, and appears to answer its purposes efficiently. There were no open fires in any of the wards, which were warm and comfortable.

### KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

3 November 1894.

Kent Asylums. THE last two days we have been fully occupied in inspecting all (Barming Heath.) parts of this Asylum in which the patients reside or work, and we now have to give the result of this inspection. We were so unfortunate as to find that Dr. Davies had left the very morning we arrived, and in consequence we were unable to ascertain fully certain matters on which the Superintendent alone could give us information, but, as far as lay in their power, Dr. Jackson and the other assistant medical officers answered our questions and showed an interest in their work, and a complete knowledge of the patients and their idiosyncracies. The following subjects seem to us to require urgent and immediate attention. Overcrowding continues.

State of wards. In the Commissioners' Report in 1891 it was suggested that every room be measured and its cubic contents known. This has not yet been done. There are 10 women here who are in excess of the number for whom accommodation is considered to be provided, but very many of the smaller dormitories have too many beds in them.

The infirmaries serving as day rooms and dormitories require better ventilation, as do also some of the observation dormitories. In one of the observation dormitories the floor was quite wet, and the beds were already made on the bedsteads close to the ground. Several of the rooms, both dormitories and single rooms, had offensive smell of urine. In connection with this overcrowding we may remark that no less than 52 out of the 247 deaths were due to phthisis.

The arrangements for cleaning, washing, and changing soiled mattresses are most imperfect. We were told that mattresses only slightly soiled and wetted were "mopped," and then put in the drying closets and sent back for immediate use, the laundry male attendant being the judge on this matter, and we saw a mattress which was going to be sent back in quite an unfit condition. If the mattress was very dirty (as far as we could ascertain) the process was as follows: the mattress was mopped and dried as before, then sent back to the upholsterer's shop, where the hair was taken out, sorted by the upholsteress, the rest of the hair washed only, and then put in the sun to dry. There is no proper apparatus for washing and drying the hair. The staff at the upholsterer's shop, a woman with 19 patients under her,



her, is quite insufficient for the purpose, and we call special attention to our Colleagues' remarks on this subject which were made at the last visit, but have not received attention. Much more attention should be paid in some wards, in the single rooms, to the mattresses, some of which were very dirty. In the male division under blankets above the waterproof sheets are not used, and on the female side there is no distinction between the upper and under blankets. No general bathing is possible in the old building, as there are no general bath-rooms; whilst in the new buildings, though there are general bath-rooms, the bathing is supervised by the charge attendant of the ward, and not by the head attendants on either side, as is usually and should be universally the case.

Appendix C.  
Kent Asylums.  
(Barming  
Health.)  
State of wards.

The female bath-room at No. 2, in which place 22 epileptics are warded, is too small, without any place for dressing, and the approach is difficult, with several sharp corners, and is therefore quite unfit to be used by patients suffering from epilepsy.

In many of the sleeping rooms the walls are unplastered, dust must accumulate on the uneven surface and collect germs of disease. In some of the plastered rooms the plaster is coming off and damp shows itself on the walls. Much renovation, painting, and papering is needed, and all rough walls should have their surface in some way smoothed.

The uncovered hot-water pipes are a great source of danger. With respect to the w.c.'s, some have, we are glad to report, been renewed and of modern construction, but much remains to be done. Low divisions between the seats should be placed for the sake of decency, and we, for the same reason, would recommend some sort of screen or curtain should be placed in the bath-rooms in which more than one bath is placed. No. 15 female ward, containing 55 patients, no w.c. at all is provided, and the patients have to go up two flights of stairs whenever they have to attend to the calls of nature. As a rule, the urinals throughout the building were foul-smelling. Washing them out with hot water would in some degree mitigate this nuisance. There are no urinals or w.c.'s in any of the airing-courts; in consequence, as we saw, patients urinate in one corner of the court and defæcate under the walls. We think urinals and closets should be provided; but we also think the staff too small in the airing courts. We saw yesterday, as the charge attendant told us, "about" 300 men taking exercise supervised by five attendants, three of these being stationary, and only the charge and one other peripatetic. We must give praise for the state of the airing courts, which were well laid out, with plenty of seats and shade.

We saw the dinner provided both yesterday and the day before. The food was good and ample, but the service should be greatly improved. One attendant was observed cutting a joint in two upon the dining table itself; another attendant was carving and putting the patients' meat upon the plates with his fingers. Drinking mugs were supplied in the proportion of about 1 to 4 patients; this was complained of by many. White metal forks are more suitable for the insane than those made of steel. The supply of forks, however, was not sufficient in all wards. The carving might be improved. All these defects might be remedied in a great degree if the dining hall were brought into use again, and we desire to emphasise and repeat as strongly as we can the recommendations of our Colleagues at their last visit. The caution cards used for warning attendants of the suicidal proclivities of the patients should be signed by every attendant having charge at any time of the suicidal patient, under some heading whereby the attendant acknowledges that



- Appendix C. he is aware of his responsibility. Books and papers are very scantily supplied.
- Kent Asylums. We should hope to have seen in all wards a good number of enter-  
(Barming taining books, illustrated periodicals, and the like, but even in the best  
Heath.) wards the books provided were few in number and generally imperfect.
- Amusements. We saw 16 children collected in a ward ; we asked to see the toys for these, and after diligent search the attendant produced two old lawn-tennis balls.
- State of wards. We must give great praise to the condition of the wards on the female side, which were bright, cheerful, and full of flowers, plants, and objects to please the eye. The male side was bare and not nearly so well supplied with plants, whilst of flowers and flowering plants there were none. A more equal division of the greenhouse plants should be made. Whilst giving praise for the state of the wards on the women's side, we must remark that the passages, sculleries, &c., showed in many places marked signs of the want of proper attention. The lavatories are very dark ; white paint or tiles would improve the appearance and give light to the passages leading from them to the w.c.'s. The iron bedsteads of an antiquated type should be gradually condemned and more modern ones be substituted. There are some very comfortable beds already in position.
- The bread and butter for daily use is kept in bath-room, sculleries, and out-of-the-way cupboards. This is not a clean or pleasant way of storing food ; moreover, we see no reason why the supply should not be sent to the wards for each meal.
- There are no private patients here, but the notices still remain up of the right of the patients to demand separate interviews with the Commissioners, thereby leading the pauper patients to believe that we are obliged to give them private interviews, and can aid them getting their discharge. In all the wards also we observed a notice which is, to our mind, much to be deprecated, at least as far as attendants are concerned. It is addressed to patients and attendants and says, "Attendants or patients wishing to communicate with the Superintendent are requested to post their letter in this box." The next line, in bolder letters, is as follows : "All letters will be considered private." This notice seems to us most objectionable ; it appears almost to be an inducement to attendants to tell tales about their superiors, is certainly subversive of discipline, and is in use in no other Asylum.
- Clothing of The women's clothing was good in quality, well made, bright, and  
patients. varied, appearing to give entire satisfaction to the wearers, and likely to prove a valuable remedial agent by increasing their self-respect. The male clothing, on the contrary, was dull, unvaried, and workhouse-like ; not over carefully seen to, but we ought to say that many coats, &c., were worn by the patients for the first time yesterday, having been put on in such haste that the tickets were not even removed. Only 17 men have Sunday suits ; some have their parole, and, as we observe, by this means some are able to obtain lucifer match-boxes. No patient should be allowed to have in his possession a match-box, and parole should be withdrawn if abused.
- Complaints of We had numerous complaints of ill-usage in both divisions ; none  
ill-usage by absolutely proved, but several very suspicious, and we saw one woman  
patients. bruised in a way which might well have occurred at the time at which she stated it did occur. The nurses who undressed her both declare they never saw the bruise, but they are nurses who are charged with assaulting her, and ought to have seen and reported the bruise. Complaints in various wards were made of putting pillow-cases over their heads,



heads, and when we see that on one day this year six nurses were dismissed for cruelty to patients, we are driven to the conclusion that the charges made to us were not without foundation.

Two male attendants were also dismissed for "unkind" treatment of patients, two more male attendants were dismissed for fighting in the wards, five men and two women for being drunk on duty, one man for being asleep on duty, another being absent without leave, four men and one woman absconded, and five women were dismissed for making false charges against a head attendant.

There are in all 170 attendants for day and night duty. We are unable to learn the number of attendants who were obliged to resign to escape dismissal, as this is known to Dr. Davies alone, but we are satisfied that this must have been the case in some instances.

We see that over 100 attendants have been engaged since this time last year, and now not half the nurses have been here a year. The reason of these constant changes ought to be discovered and a remedy applied, and we appeal to the Committee to endeavour to remedy an evil so prejudicial to the patients and so likely to retard their recovery. We cannot say we were satisfied with the appearance of the attendants; some appeared likely to turn out useful persons to tend upon the insane, but many seem to us to lack even ordinary intelligence, particularly in the male division, and this want of intelligence was not confined entirely to the third-class attendants.

The head attendants take their meals with the other attendants, and have been promoted from this Asylum. We think that the head attendants should be of a superior class, and not associate with their subordinates. As a general rule, it is most undesirable that an officer should be promoted from the ranks in which he has served. A great source of danger appears to us to arise from the admixture of both sexes of patients at the laundry. We are told no "accident" has occurred, and we hope none may, but the grave danger requires our special notice and condemnation.

We have never seen an Asylum so little provided with means of escape for the patients in case of fire, or for extinction of any fire on its inception. The fire-alarm is in attendants' rooms covered by glass. The necessity for this in an attendant's room is not obvious. The rules are: "As quickly as possible give the alarm, provided by electric apparatus for this purpose; procure help and use the extinc-teurs and fire buckets without delay." This is all; not a word about the safety of the patients. The nurses cannot carry the extinc-teurs. There are no fire buckets, no fire drill, no fire instructions, no internal hydrants, no fire-escape, no long ladders, very few lengths of hose. Several dormitories with only one exit containing over 30 patients. We are told the building is fully insured. The patients' lives are in jeopardy, and no adequate provision for their safety made.

That and that alone is our care. We trust that no time will be lost in providing means of escape for all the patients, and then, but not till then, let the safety of the building be considered.

The reception room is bare and cheerless. It is calculated to make an unfavourable impression on a patient at his first arrival. We cannot understand why in so many of the female patients the hair is cropped quite close. Different reasons were assigned in different wards. When not absolutely necessary it appears to us and to the patients to be harsh treatment.

Since our Colleagues were here, on 31st May 1893, there have been—

Appendix C.  
Kent Asylums.  
(Barming  
Heath.)  
Attendants.

Precautions  
against fire.

Statistics.



Appendix C.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)								
Statistics.								
Admitted						252	268	520
Discharged						262	229	491
,, recovered						86	109	195
Died						115	132	247

There are on the books of the Asylum 667 males and 911 females. One woman is on trial. All the rest we have seen. No woman went on trial since the last visit with a money allowance, but 8 men had this grant made to them. We hope the grant will be largely given, and to both sexes.

Deaths from  
causes pointing  
to insanitary  
conditions.

With respect to the 247 deaths, we note 10 deaths from enteritis, colitis, and typhoid fever. These deaths and the prevalence of diarrhoea point to some serious defect in the drainage, or contamination of the water. An analysis of the water is desirable, and the works at the w.c.'s and drains should be completed without delay.

No patient has been secluded or restrained since the last visit, but we saw two women who were in bed for excitement, where they had been for over twelve months. Such treatment is, in our opinion, very unlikely to improve the mental or bodily condition of the patients thus treated. Twelve men and 15 women were seen by us in bed, several for diarrhoea and several with phthisis. There are 187 epileptics, 53 general paralytics, and 9 actively suicidal patients. Seventy wet beds were reported last night, 65 in the male division. This points to inadequacy of the night staff on the male side or neglect of duty, whilst the number of wet beds emphasises the impossibility of the upholsterers keeping pace with the requirements.

Divine Service.

The small number of 266 form the largest congregation at the Sunday services. Something could surely be done in this matter; 266 out of 1,578 seems quite an abnormally small congregation, and some reason for this lack of interest should be sought. There is a service for 14 Roman Catholics. Three hundred and eighty patients attend the social gatherings.

Employment.

Three hundred and seventy-four men and 693 women are made of use, but 182 men and 264 women are ward cleaners. Many more patients could be employed; *e.g.*, in weeding, &c., whilst overcrowding could be largely diminished by sending to the workhouse many senile demented now here, who do not require Asylum care.

## KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

30 May 1894.

Kent Asylums.  
(Chartham.)  
State of ward,  
&c.

WE gave yesterday to the annual inspection of this Asylum, which we found, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. A 1 Female Ward has been improved by plastering, painting and decoration, and the introduction of new w.c. fittings of the pedestal type; and the corresponding ward on the male side is now in the hands of workmen for a similar improvement. We have suggested to Dr. Fitzgerald, on the introduction of the pedestal w.c. fittings, the experiment of dispensing with the urinal in this ward. The new Stourbridge bath which is being fixed in the ward should not be boxed in, but left only with a wooden



wooden rim, and as far as possible the present baths should be similarly treated. The single-room doors in the two wards mentioned have been fitted with external handles, by which they can be opened without resort to a key ; this should be extended to all the other wards.

We hope that the wards which have now become rather shabby, among which we may instance Female A 2, will soon be taken in hand for cleaning and decoration. Single rooms especially need attention of this description.

The practice of polishing and dry rubbing floors instead of scrubbing them should be extended, as being more sanitary. We would recommend the provision of a recording clock with electric communications, in place of the Dents' clocks now in use.

The beds and bed linen are very clean and in good order. The sacking bottoms to the beds are being gradually replaced by the wire woven mattresses. We observed too many beds on the floor in single rooms, and think it would be better if low bedsteads were provided which, when necessary, could be fastened to the floor.

We notice improvement in the dress of the patients, but would be glad to see still fewer exceptionally strong dresses in use in the female division. We learn that about three-fourths of the men now have two clean shirts weekly, and the stock of linen is being increased so as to extend the practice to all. In both divisions the patients were quiet and well conducted and free from complaints.

The number on the books to day is 889, 437 being of the male, and 452 of the female sex. The vacancies for patients are 4 on the male, and 13 on the female side. In estimating these, we are assured that allowance is made for the 23 women lodged in the detached hospital, who would have to be removed were that building required for a case of infectious disease. Only one patient, a man, is at present out on trial.

Since 29th May 1893, the date of the last visit, 192 patients have been admitted ; 100 discharged, of whom 55 had recovered ; and 75 have died. The mortality in 1893 was 9·26 per cent. of the average number resident ; for the twelve months since the last visit it has been about 8·5 per cent.

In one case of death the Coroner held an inquest, when the cause was found by the verdict to be congestion of the lungs, caused by entry of particles of food through the windpipe into the lungs. The deceased, however, had ribs fractured, this injury having been discovered on the fifth day after his admission, and on post-mortem examination the number of ribs broken was found to be thirteen. How the injury was sustained had not been discovered. The case was the subject of correspondence with our office. Nothing in the causes of the other deaths calls for notice. Post-mortem examination was made in 69 cases, or 92 per cent. of the deaths, and in only one case was the existence of a bed-sore observed. No zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit. The serious but non-fatal casualties include three cases of fracture of the neck of the femur, and one of the clavicle, and a dislocation of the shoulder, all due to accidental falls.

The general health is good at present, but we found a considerable number of patients in bed, chiefly on the female side. Many of them were kept in bed owing to excitement, for which we are not sure that this is the best treatment, and we would express the hope that in no case may it be too prolonged.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit.



- Appendix C. The patients engaging in useful employment are stated to be 248 men and 359 women, being respectively in the proportion of 57 per cent. and 79 per cent. of the two sexes.
- Kent Asylum.s. (Chartham.)
- Employment. The returns furnished to us indicate improvement in the matter of exercise, but still 187 males and 86 females do not get exercise outside of their airing courts. We shall hope to see these numbers much reduced.
- Exercise.
- Divine Service. Religious services appear to be duly attended to, and we are glad to observe that the Roman Catholic patients have the ministrations of a priest, who receives a moderate salary.
- Attendants. The attendants for day duty are 41 in the male, and 39 in the female division. For night duty there are now five in each, being an addition of one for each side, and the sick and feeble are under constant supervision. The number of wetted beds reported last night, 16 in the male, and 12 in the female divisions, points to the need of more attention to this matter by the night attendants. The staff does not appear to have yet settled down, as of 90 attendants 51 have not yet completed a year's service. We were pleased to find that the male idiot children are now collected together in a ward (C 1), where, with some adult idiots, to the number in all of 38, they are in charge of five attendants, one being a woman, the wife of a male attendant.
- Asylum accom-  
modation. Of the 889 patients, 32 males are chargeable to the Borough of Hastings, 33 males and a female to the City of Canterbury, and two or three to other places. We are informed that notice has been given to determine the contract with Hastings. There are 21 private patients. Although the removal of the Hastings patients will give some additional accommodation this will probably soon be absorbed; and, seeing the great straits that other counties are put to by not making timely provision, we would again call attention to the importance of making adequate provision for the pauper insanity of the county.
- We should mention that the new mortuary and post-mortem room built near the cemetery is finished. There is no provision made for pathological research of the finer sort, and classes for the instruction of attendants in nursing and their other duties have not yet been formed. Both these subjects now engage the attention of the medical staff in many asylums. Just at present there is but one assistant medical officer, but another is engaged, and will shortly enter on his duties.
- The medical records are properly kept, and the useful practice of illustrating the cases by photographs of the patients pasted into the case-books is continued.
- The present weekly charge for maintenance is for Kent patients, 9s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; for private patients, 21s.; and for out-county cases, 13s. 3d. and 14s.

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### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

24 February 1894.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster.)  
Structural  
additions.

HAVING just visited the Lancashire Asylums at Prestwich and Rainhill, we have now inspected this Asylum. The chief structural works in progress are, laying the foundations of an enlargement of the women's infirmary at the main building, the erection of an attendants' block, which has reached the first floor, the building of an isolation hospital for infectious cases, which is far advanced, of a working patients'



patients' block for 76 men, now being slated, but which is not likely to be ready for occupation by patients for several months, and the erection of a nurses' block on the site of the old workshops.

The patients on the books are 1,836: of these 734 are males and 1,102 are females; 2 of the former, 3 of the latter, are absent on trial, an allowance being made to one of the men. A female patient is boarded out, but we saw her, as she was, as well as all the others on the books and in residence, shown to us. Since our Colleagues' visit in April of 1893, 21 male and 55 female patients have been away on leave for trial.

According to the returns made to us there are 41 vacant beds in the Asylum, 17 for men, 24 for women, but there is overcrowding, we think, on both sides in several wards.

There are but 2 out-county patients, and these are only passing through the Asylum. Besides the county paupers there are 33 private patients, paying from 14s. to 21s. a week.

The patients are thus distributed: 299 males and 609 females in the main building; 433 males and 489 females at the annexe.

The changes in the register of patients since the Commissioners' visit in 1893 have been effected by 388 admissions, 397 discharges, and 119 deaths. Of the 397 discharged, 153 are stated to have recovered. Of the deceased 119, those who were subjects of autopsy were 91; 6 of the dead presented bed sores.

The medical staff in office to day are the superintendent, and four assistants, all duly qualified gentlemen, and a pathologist, who at present does no duty in the wards.

In the infirmaries are 174 male and 117 female patients. Of the former, 56, of the latter, 40, are in bed. Three patients have bedsores. The epileptics are returned to us as 116 in the male, 155 in the female wards, the general paralytics appear to be 122, and 36 men and 66 women are on the actively suicidal list; nearly 500 patients whose condition calls for special, 100 for constant supervision. We are informed that 46 are in bed for serious illness. The wet beds reported last night were 44 in the men's dormitories and single rooms, 48 in the women's.

For charge of the 732 male patients and 1,099 female patients whom we saw, the male attendants are, by day, 2 head and 75 ordinary, and the females for day duty are 2 matrons, 3 assistant matrons, and 101 ordinary nurses. At night there are on duty in the male wards, 1 head and 11 ordinary attendants, and in the female wards, 2 head and 19 ordinary nurses. Nine laundresses act also in the capacity of nurses by day.

The strength of the staff is well distributed, but weak, we think, in No. 14 female ward of the main building, where are said to be 22 suicidal cases under instructions in writing to be constantly watched, and 55 other patients, with only six nurses.

A woman named Elizabeth Heap, in August last, warded here, hanged herself and committed suicide. She had, according to the papers signed for her admission in 1892, tried to strangle herself; had in June last made a nearly successful attempt, was found hanging in the w.c., cut down, and resuscitated, and within two months was found hanging in a bath-room, and again cut down; she ultimately died from resulting congestion of the brain and congestion and inflammation of the lungs. On each occasion it appears that she was missed two or three minutes only. In this ward, and in bed at the present time, there is a woman who alleges that she took rat poison before she was rescued from the canal into which she threw herself prior to her admission here. She is doubtless still suicidal, but not kept constantly watched.

0.28.

There

Appendix C.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster).  
Statistics.

Suicide of a  
patient.



## Appendix C.

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Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster).  
Inquests.

There has been no other suicide ; but in addition to the coroner's inquest in Heap's case, another has just been held on the death of a man named William Attenborough, a turbulent patient, who, breaking a window pane, cut his hand, which cut was followed by pyæmia. No blame was attributed to any person in this matter.

The deaths from general paralysis have been, it seems, 11 on each side ; the total number of patients suffering from that malady is now large. Acute lung diseases have been more fatal in the women's wards than in the men's. Nineteen women have succumbed, but only 7 men, to those diseases. There is in this Asylum a phthisical ward for females ; we entirely approve of this separation. In more than one of the infirmary wards the air was not so free from taint as we think satisfactory.

## Nursing staff.

We should be glad to see further improvement in the infirmaries of this and other Asylums as regards individual treatment, skilful nursing and attention to those details which affect materially the comfort and well-being of the sick and suffering, such as assuaging their thirst, moving in bed those who cannot change their position, and yet desire it to be changed, and keeping at the bed-heads a diary of each case (not only a statement of temperature), so as to facilitate the task of the visiting medical officer. This points, of course, to the employment of trained nurses, whose proper payment should not be grudged, since that is readily given to them by other institutions and private persons. We are assured by the superintendent that the infirmaries are often visited at night by the medical staff ; these visits are certainly very necessary, as tell-tales are by no means conclusive evidence that all the duties of a night nurse are discharged.

## Medical staff.

While upon the subject of the medical staff, we must express our opinion that there should be no delay in filling up the vacancy for a clinical clerk, and that the appointment of another assistant medical officer is necessary if the treatment of the sick and infirm, and the constant weeding-out of those fit for discharge, are to be prime considerations in the management of this overgrown Asylum. It is to us a matter of sincere regret that such a crowd of lunatics should ever have been brought together ; but long since the remonstrances of our Board on this point have been unable to stem the demands of local authorities.

## Restraint and seclusion.

We find the case-books well kept, so also are the pathological records. Mechanical restraint has only been resorted to in 4 instances, chiefly by bandages ; in 2 cases to prevent self-injury, in 2 for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been used somewhat freely ; 43 men and 70 women have been so treated, the former on 350, the latter on 358 occasions ; the men for a total period of 4,103 hours, the women for 3,109 hours. One man accounts for 94 occasions and 1,252 hours.

## Casualties.

The serious casualties have been rather numerous, including the fracture of a jaw of a male patient, for which an attendant was dismissed, the evidence being legally insufficient to criminate him ; another male attendant was also dismissed for rough treatment of a patient. Some fractures appear to have been the results of falls, and there are 2 cases of a rib fractured in a struggle between patients. These struggles doubtless result from bringing together many excitable persons ; and though sometimes preventable, cases in large Asylums cannot always be stopped before mischief arises, through the size of the wards and the distance of the attendants from the combatants.

## State of wards.

Going through the wards we found them in good order, and the patients were, as a rule, orderly ; but as there are now at the annexe many of each sex of a more intractable class than that for which the building



building was arranged, the addition of single rooms has become almost essential, and where so many restless general paralytics are received, provision of half-padded rooms is called for. Since an electrician has been added to the staff, the working of the electric communication has we hear been much more satisfactory.

The gas lighting in the main building is very inadequate, dangerously so we think, and if electric light be not extended throughout the Asylum, no delay should occur in the introduction of more gas jets properly protected. After dark in the wards there, we were unable to read our name-books without a lantern to supplement the gas light, and the patients could not have played at any game or read any newspaper or book in the wards without great difficulty.

We noticed in No. 10 male ward the projection of new w.c.'s, and the provision of a room where working patients entering the ward could conveniently change their shoes. Some of the w.c.'s in the main building are very faulty in position and fittings. In many directions, if the floors of single rooms there were caulked and beeswaxed, the smell of urine would be obviated and frequent scrubblings would be unnecessary.

We hope that gradually the wood-bottomed beds will be abolished.

If it be possible by other arrangements to avoid the use of the same room for scullery and bath-room, this should be done. There seems to be a good supply of hot and cold water to the baths, and bathing, judged by the time occupied over it, and that required for the inlet and outlet of water, appears to be thorough, as it should be; but we gathered from enquiries that the superior officers cannot always be present. Our Board has instructed us to urge the appointment in every Asylum of a deputy when the superior officers cannot be invariably present, as the duty of reporting bruises, &c. then seen, should not be delegated to the charge attendant of the ward from which the patient is brought to be bathed.

The employment returns inform us that 1,172 patients are induced to work more or less. Of these, 374 are ward cleaners, 221 men assist as labourers on the land, 80 women help in the laundry and wash-house, 37 men act as tailors, shoemakers, and in various trades, and 413 women sew or knit. To distinguish between the sexes, 403 of the 734 men on the books work, 769 of the 1,102 women.

The percentage of the recoveries to admissions since the Commissioners' last visit has been 39.43 for both sexes, and 6.51 has been the percentage of deaths to average numbers resident—a very low mortality.

The Roman Catholics here, as in the other Lancashire Asylums, are numerous, 425 in all, the greater number being Irish; they have mass in their own chapel every Sunday morning.

About 650 of the Church of England patients attended Divine Service last Sunday in the morning, and nearly as many in the evening.

About that number of patients meet at the weekly associated entertainments.

Of the 1,836 upon the books, 1,066 or thereabouts walk daily in the grounds; 150 females are taken once a week beyond the grounds, 350 oftener than that. The patients usually confined to the airing-courts are stated to be 130.

The dietary is what it was at last visit, and we saw very good dinners on table, both in the dining halls and wards. No complaints were made to us upon the subject of food, and none against the attendants or nurses. One male patient was in bed with a damaged leg in



Appendix C. bandages, he had sustained the injury in a struggle with attendants trying to take him against his will to the dining hall at the annexe, but he made no charge against the attendants, and the injury seems to have been accidental.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster.)

### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

10 February 1894.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)  
Asylum accom-  
modation.

THIS Asylum has no vacant bed; the patients, 2,350 at our Colleagues' visit in April 1893, are now 2,484, including the 80 of both sexes lodged in the Rochdale Workhouse (under the provisions of Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890) whom we hope soon to visit. The patients in residence here have all been shown to us in the course of our inspection. They were, as a rule, orderly, but more were noisy at the Annexe than heretofore at our visits. Plans are under consideration by the Committee, we understand, for additions to the Annexe in the shape of single rooms for each sex, thirty and upwards projected from the wards where the inmates are largely of the epileptic class. It looks as if the Annexe would ultimately become, equally with the main building, a receptacle for the insane of every description, for which purpose, we need hardly say, it was not built.

The pressure, however, for years brought to bear by local authorities upon the Home Secretary and our Board to sanction huge Asylums for mixed classes of the insane exhibits no abatement, and there seems to be now no limit to their size. Opinions may, we think, differ, indeed we know very well that they do differ widely on the wisdom of bringing together large masses of troublesome lunatics on one spot, where more must be decided by deputy than appears to be safe, and where the eye of the Medical Superintendent, even an exceptionally able man (not always to be got) cannot possibly check abuses in treatment of the patients or detect waste in the administration of the Institution.

The Medical Staff, now in office, under Mr. Ley, are eight gentlemen, including a pathologist.

Statistics.

The male patients are, on the books, 1,131; the female patients are 1,353. Sixteen of both sexes are absent on trial; none have statutory allowances on trial, which we think are often wise in the case of patients likely to relapse into the state in which they were when admitted if exposed immediately on their discharge to any anxiety about ways and means. From Mr. Ley's Table, No. 12, in the last Annual Report of the Asylum, we note that one of the probable causes of insanity in this locality in a very large number of cases is "worry of mind"; as a cause it is only slightly exceeded by the chief cause "heredity."

The patients include 209 general paralytics, 320 epileptics, 100 actively suicidal cases. We gather from Mr. Ley that, in his opinion, drink to excess is by no means so conducive to general paralysis, as the anxiety consequent on the uncertainty of gaining the wherewith to satisfy the constant demand for the necessaries of civilized life.

Of the general health of the Asylum we can report favourably. Those in bed for serious illness do not exceed 9 in the male, 20 in the female wards; 22 men and women are in bed through age or debility; and for excitement only 2 men. No patient was, during our visit, under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion; indeed, neither mode of treatment has been resorted to during the period to which this entry refers.

The



The per-centage of recoveries to admissions during that period has been 22·22 in the men's, 37·35 in the women's department. The mortality has been low for both sexes, 6·85. The causes of death have, with a single exception, been natural. The exception was in the case of a male patient who cut his throat ; the injury was inflicted prior to admission here. Septic pneumonia, following close on the injury, terminated his existence within a few days of his coming. An inquest was held in that case, the only inquest which has been held since the Commissioners' visit in 1893.

Appendix C.  
—  
Lancashire Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)  
Statistics.

Autopsy has been obtained after 146 of the deaths, which have been 164. We are sorry to learn that some guardians of Unions in Lancashire have objected to post-mortem examinations ; we are convinced that such examinations are very useful, as deterrents to violence in Asylums (sometimes revealing injuries unsuspected in life) apart from their scientific value.

Post-mortem examinations.

We saw the patients, some in the wards, others at dinner, and others in the workshops, sewing-rooms, laundry, and kitchen, and not a few in the airing-courts or on the land, the last wheeling barrows, with the exception of a few who can be trusted with spades and such like implements. Exclusive of upholsterers (most are only pickers of hair) the male patients working under artizans appear to be 33, while 303 are employed on the land, 31 in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 34 in the laundry and wash-houses. Of the women 96 are helpers in the laundry department, 57 in offices. The total number of patients employed is 1,741 ; the ward cleaners are returned as 141 men, 247 women.

Employment.

As far as we could judge from their demeanour and general absence of complaint, the patients are as contented as we could expect. Against the attendants or nurses not a single complaint was made to us, and the staff deserve a word of praise for the creditable appearance of the patients entrusted to their charge, and kept so clean and tidy as they are kept.

Condition of patients.

We visited as usual the farmhouse and other outlying buildings, and found the same, as well as the main building and Annexe, in good order. The infirmaries are considerably better than those common in Asylums, and there is some evidence of careful nursing in the fact that only two corpses are reported to have exhibited bed-sores, and that no patient appears to have a bed-sore at the present time. The wet beds last night were 33 of men, 50 of women ; having regard to the cases under treatment, and the large number of epileptics, these figures are also creditable to the attendants and nurses. The fractures of limbs, &c., of patients have been 5 ; none require special mention as involving blame of any person.

State of wards.

The diet is the same as at the Commissioners' last visit ; the fresh meat bears a proper proportion to the tinned. Bread is given without stint, and the fare we saw on table at the associated dinners seemed to us to be satisfactory. On Friday it was fish, followed by currant pudding and bread and cheese. A large number of the patients here (661) are Roman Catholics, but the dinner seemed to be generally liked. Beer is given at the main building ; water is the beverage at the Annexe at the mid-day meal.

Dietary.

Our inquiries into out-door exercise inform us that the number of patients confined to the airing-courts has decreased since the Commissioners' last visit from 583 to 337, which we mention with approbation. The new female airing-court, opened to the extent of half its area, will be useful, but not as a substitute for walks beyonds its limits ;

Exercise.



Appendix C. 783 of both sexes walk, we are told, daily in the Asylum grounds, weather permitting, and 241 men are taken weekly beyond the estate. Liberty on parole, within certain limits, is given to patients who can be so far trusted, and is, we understand, one of the incentives to do useful work in the Asylum.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)

Attendants. To the staff of attendants and nurses we observe an addition, since our Colleagues were here, of one artizan, and of several women, but the hours of duty were not long ago shortened, and when we say that 141 men and 111 women are in attendance during the day, allowance must be made for the reduction of those numbers by holidays, which amount (for both sexes) to four days' absence from duty during each month; neither must occasional illnesses be overlooked.

Divine Service. Divine Service is maintained for Church of England and Roman Catholic patients as heretofore; daily prayers are also read.

Amusements. The associated entertainments attract about 1,000 patients. We saw a large number of women engaged in sewing and knitting in the room lately provided for that work, and stores are now kept in the old sewing room, originally the entertainment hall of the Asylum.

We left the Asylum on each day of our inspection before it was quite dark, and therefore cannot personally testify to the sufficiency of artificial light in the corridors and day-rooms, but Mr. Ley says that he concurs with us in the necessity of well lighting the interior of an Asylum, and tells us that the gas burners here are numerically what they should be to enable evening reading, games, &c., in the wards.

The supply of magazines, newspapers, &c., for the patients' use seems to us to be liberal.

Lighting. To revert, for a moment, to the gas lights, the storage of gas should certainly be increased, unless the Committee decide upon the introduction of electricity, a subject which we are told has been, if it is not now, under consideration.

Structural  
alterations.

The recent structural alterations comprise (1) additions to the farmhouse and farm cottage, giving alternative exit stairs from each for escape in case of fire; (2) the completion of the dairy rebuilt; and (3) enlargement of the storekeeper's quarters.

The maintenance rate for Lancashire paupers remains, we understand, at 9s. 4d. weekly.

The admissions have been 628, the discharges have been 330, of which 191 were upon recovery. These figures, *per se*, give some idea of the grave responsibilities and work which are thrown upon the superintendent, whose mental and physical strength are taxed, may we not say overtaxed; (1) by the administration of so large an institution as this is, and (2) by his treatment, direct and indirect, of such a crowd of lunatics as is here, and whose idiosyncracies even should be understood by him.

Mr. Ley is, we are glad to say, as vigorous and energetic as ever, and at his post; but he has had a hand in the growth of this Asylum, and when the day comes for the appointment of his successor, the task to be undertaken by that officer will be an every-day strain which few men, we venture to think, can meet, without injury to their health, mental or bodily.

Plans will be shortly submitted for the new Lancashire Asylum near Warrington, and several competitors are in the field, but, of course, years must pass before that Asylum can be opened.



LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

21 February 1894.

HAVING just concluded our inspection of this Asylum, we proceed Lancashire to our Report. At the main building are 367 male and 383 female Asylums. patients. At the Annexe are 532 male and 533 female patients. We (Rainhill.) have seen them all, 1,815 persons, no one being absent on leave. When Statistics. leave is granted, the full weekly allowance of 9s. 4d. is made to the individual during probation for a month, at the expiry of which month he or she must appear at the Asylum for examination. There is now no vacant bed.

The Medical Staff consists (as at last visit of Commissioners) of the Superintendent, four medical officers under him for ward duties, and the pathologist. During four months of the year a medical locum tenens is procured for the assistants absent on their holidays. This arrangement appears to satisfy Dr. Wiglesworth.

The evils incident to the creation (through pressure of the local authorities) of gigantic Asylums appear to us, as they do to Dr. Wiglesworth, very real, and the character of the cases now of necessity taken into the Annexes aggravates the work thrown upon the Superintendents, whose attention to the pursuit of further medical knowledge cannot be otherwise than greatly diverted by the work of administration, so that in the course of a few years it is likely that the assistant officers will, if active, become superior in medical knowledge to those with whom they should consult in cases of difficulty. We find no great difference now between the patients at the Annexe and those at the main building, except that the actively suicidal are kept in the latter. Indeed, during our inspection, the patients at the Annexe appeared to us the more noisy and turbulent. In several wards patients made so much noise at the Annexe that their temporary removal was required to enable us to proceed satisfactorily with our task.

Everywhere the attendants and nurses seemed to be sufficient in Attendants. number, and very well distributed. We abstain from stating the proportion of attendants and nurses to the whole body of patients, as that is calculated to mislead, but the total number of the attendants by day under the four chiefs in each division are 95 men and 87 women; of the former seven are artizans, of the latter two are laundresses. The night ordinary attendants are 18; of each sex there are nine. In this Asylum tell-tale clocks are only placed where stationary night attendants are on duty. We prefer the more general use of these records of vigilance, even where, as here, head night attendants patrol. Seven attendants, male and female, have been discharged for misconduct since the last visit of our Colleagues. After two years the duration of service by the men is better it seems than that of the women; there is not much difference previously. Under two years' service there are now 53 males and 60 females.

We find no entry of restraint in the records. Fifteen men and 32 Seclusion. women have been secluded. The highest amount of seclusion in individual cases has been that of 3 men, respectively, for 36, 30, and 60 hours; of 3 women, respectively, for 77, 54, and 36 hours. No one was in seclusion when we were in the wards.

In the infirmaries during our visit were 180 patients, in about equal Statistics. numbers of each sex; and 17 males and as many females were in bed; only 2 for excitement; 3 patients suffered from slight bedsores.

The nursing of those in bed is, in our opinion, good, but we think  
0.28. c c 3 that



Appendix C.  
 Lancashire  
 Asylums.  
 (Rainhill.)  
 Statistics.

that on the male side more attention is still needed to secure the personal cleanliness of the sick. Dr. Wiglesworth very properly gives much attention to the training of his attendants, male and female, especially to nurses in the infirmaries ; 33 attendants have obtained the medico-psychological certificate. The wards for the sick, on both sides in the main building, are crowded and ill-constructed, and we, therefore, are very pleased to hear that enlargement, both of day-rooms and dormitories, is contemplated. The poor provision for the sick in the main building is now its chief defect.

According to the returns furnished to us at our request, the epileptic class consists of 138 males and 139 females. The most troublesome epileptics are at the Annexe, where is the better accommodation for them. Sixty-two cases are reported as actively suicidal. We think that in the observation dormitories, where these sleep, the fires should be better guarded. One hundred and seven patients are returned as general paralytics ; patients wetting their beds last night were 58.

Since 15th April (the date of Commissioners' visit in 1893) as many as 169 patients have been attacked by influenza ; also 66 of the staff. The housekeeper is suffering from typhoid fever, contracted, it is thought, by taking polluted ice given to her for ulcer in the stomach, and another female of the staff contracted the same fever some time ago, but outside the Asylum. One death resulted from the influenza. The other deaths have been 118. One inquest has been held ; the verdict was accidental death, no one to blame. The direct cause was adherent pericardium, the death being accelerated by fracture of neck of femur, through a fall.

The mortality was, as might be expected, greater at the Annexe than in the main building.

For 1893 the recovery rate was 40·66 for both sexes ; the percentage of deaths to average numbers resident was, for the same period, 8·23 for both sexes.

The admissions since 15th April have been 280, the discharges 161, of which 115 were, it seems, on recovery.

Exercise.

We are assured by the Medical Superintendent that none but those physically incapable of going beyond are confined to the airing courts ; and that 781 patients walk daily in the grounds, 410 weekly beyond the grounds, about 16 women more often than weekly. As tending to give an idea of prison life, the nurses' keys should not, we think, be so much in evidence.

The clothing of the patients is reasonably good. The greater portion is, we hear, made in the Asylum. A deputy head attendant now, on each side, assists the head in supervision of the bathing, which is distributed over two days of the week. Testing the time occupied by inlet and outlet of the water, we come to the conclusion that clean water can be, and, we are told, is given to every patient within the period actually given up to bathing at the main building and Annexe.

Dietary.

We saw dinners in the hall on successive days—hot-pot on the first day, Irish stew on the second, both satisfactory to us, and, as far as we could judge, to the patients.

Complaints upon any subject were few, none noteworthy. The Irish here are in great force, and the insane women of that nationality seem to be specially uproarious.

State of wards.

As to the wards (except the infirmaries in the main building) we have little to say but what is favourable. Though the frost is now somewhat severe, the temperature of the main building and Annexe is very comfortable. The new steam heating apparatus, referred to in

our



our Colleagues' Report of 1893, has been completed; that at the Annexe has been improved by rejoining the pipes more effectually, and the corridors there have been better warmed by coils, properly cased. Renovation by plastering, painting, and decoration is very noticeable in No. 9 Ward of the main building, and work of this sort has been carried out in No. 11 Ward, and it is in progress in Nos. 2 and 4; finished in the assistant medical officer's quarters, and in parts of Ward No. 16. The outside iron fire-escape stairs have been fixed for that Ward and No. 17. At the Annexe the painting and decoration of the wards has been also finished; the general effect is exceedingly good.

Appendix C.  
Lancashire Asylums.  
(Rainhill.)  
State of wards.

A nurses' block is under consideration; the plan will in due course be submitted; its site is to be in the laundry drying-yard. The comfort of the male attendants has been studied by enlargement of the visiting room in the main building and its adaptation to recreative purposes for them, and two new bed-rooms (with two beds each) have been built for male attendants doing duty at night. The isolation hospital for infectious cases is roofed in and otherwise far advanced towards completion; and a pavilion, convenient to the recently-levelled cricket ground, is being built by Asylum hands. The laying out of the grounds planted and near to the Asylum makes progress. Good cinder-paths about the estate are available for the exercise of the patients; more are contemplated, and gradually they will be asphalted.

We inspected every part of the Asylum, and when in the laundry of the main building remarked that more modern machinery is much needed, also much general renovation of the laundry itself, and we were told that some of the drying closets were about to be improved by the addition of an air-driving fan.

We were pleased by the scientific work shown to us at the laboratory, and by the Dispenser's photography, and by his drawings (plain and coloured) of specimens for the study of diseases among the insane. The case-books and pathological records are extremely well kept, and the post-mortem examinations have been as many as 107, the deaths, as above stated, 119, and this in an Asylum where the Irish are about one-third of the whole number of patients, and their friends, as we are often told, are generally adverse to autopsies.

The useful employment of the patients may be gathered from the returns made to us, showing that of the 1,815 patients, 1,226 are more or less workers; 360 of them in the wards and domestic labour, 248 men on the land, 169 patients in the offices, 151 assisting in the laundry and washhouse department, 100 men and upwards at various trades, 195 females sewing or knitting; very creditable figures, we think, looking at the character and previous occupations of the patients here. We fear, however, that ere relief can arrive through the opening of the Asylum at Winwick, the opening of the Blackburn Asylum, and the enlargement of the Asylum at Whittingham, the class of cases forced into the Annexe here will not only be more difficult to deal with in a building not originally constructed for their accommodation, but that they will be less and less cases capable of useful employment.

Employment.

The patients attending Divine Service last Sunday were, in the morning, but 441 of the Church of England, 164 Roman Catholics, a total of 600, or thereabouts, out of 1,815, and we hear that the Roman Catholic priest thought that some of his congregation were scarcely fit to be at the service. Only 48 out of the 1,815 attend daily prayers.

Divine Service.

Per contra, 720 were present at the associated entertainments. We are

Amusements.



Appendix C.  
Lancashire.  
Asylums.  
(Rainhill).

are inclined to think that the figures might be made more nearly to approximate each other, viz., those referring to Divine Service and those to associated entertainments.

The casualties have been few, all of a serious nature, resulting from accidental falls, but two slight scalds of epileptic women, working in the laundry and the consequence of fits, suggest the inadvisability of employment of epileptics in the immediate vicinity of boiling water or where they might be seriously scalded.

#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—4. WHITTINGHAM.

21 July 1894.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)  
Asylum accom-  
modation.

THIS is one of the overgrown Asylums in this county where by reason of the aggregation of too many insane there is not, in the opinion of our Board (though this aggregation has its advantages), that best security against improper detention and premature discharge which the personal daily contact of a superintendent with his patients affords. The present number of the patients upon the books is 1,910. The Asylum is full, to the extent, we think, of overcrowding. A valuable addition to this Asylum (to supply proper reception wards, and to reduce overcrowding, and to accomplish other objects) was planned so far back as 1892, and the plans obtained the approval of the Secretary of State without delay; but we regret to say this most necessary work is not yet commenced; the Committee, we understand, now await a report from the architect that the sum voted will cover the expenditure. Believing, as we do, that in the direction of wards for the curable a liberal outlay is true economy, we trust that the Committee will no longer delay the works approved so long ago, and so urgently needed.

We have delayed our annual visit to the Asylum to give time to the Medical Superintendent to settle down to the duties of his office. He appears to have made good use of that time.

There has also been a change in the medical staff through the retirement after a long service of Mr. Squires, and, we are glad to hear, with a pension.

Statistics.

In the main building are now 599 male and 599 female patients. The rest are in the annexe and hospital. We saw all except a man on trial. There are none boarded out. Besides the paupers there are 4 private cases and 3 criminals.

The admissions since our Colleagues visited on the 19th April 1893 have been, it appears, 549; the discharges, 211; the deaths, 280.

Recovery is claimed in 171 of the cases discharged.

Of the deaths, 63 were attributed to general paralysis; the other natural deaths do not appear to need mention by us; 19 of the deceased exhibited bedsores at death. Credit is due to the medical staff for the large number of post-mortem examinations, viz., 274. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease except dysentery and erysipelas. The former attacked 6 persons; 4 died. The sufferers from the latter malady were 6, and 2 died. The cause of neither disease was, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, any insanitary condition of the Asylum.

The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 134.

The patients in bed, and these seen by us, were 30 females and 17 males in the main building, and at the annexe, 11 males and 13 females. Only 1 of these confined to bed had a bedsore, a fact creditable to the nursing. The wet beds reported last night were 48.

The



The only noisy excitement displayed by the patients was in the reception wards, which, unhappily, are thoroughfares. Appendix C.

A man was practically secluded in the male reception ward during our visit to it. Lancashire Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

There are 389 epileptics, 59 general paralytics, and 130 actively suicidal (with cards for constant supervision by day), according to the returns furnished to us. Statistics.

If the last figures be correct the numbers are, we believe, in excess of those whom the staff can constantly watch.

The patients, including epileptics and suicidal patients, who sleep under constant supervision, are 586.

Black eyes and face injuries were few among the patients inspected, and no complaint reached us of rough treatment.

Five deaths have occurred from other than natural causes, and all were the subjects of Coroners' inquests, and were duly communicated to our Board. The names of the patients and the verdicts were :— Inquests.

Thomas Clarkson, "Found drowned in an old pit, having drowned himself."

John Edwin Whitehead, "Accidental death ; exhaustion after scalding."

William Garside, "Congestion of lungs and fatty heart, accelerated by injuries sustained by falling to the floor whilst in an epileptic fit."

William Quinn, "Fatty heart and chronic disease of kidneys, accelerated by injuries sustained through falling on floor, on a chair."

Ellen Lyon, "Death by strangulation."

The serious fractures, six, appear to have been accidental, most from falls of epileptics.

One of the injured was in bed yesterday in the male infirmary when we visited that room. He said that he had broken his leg by falling over a bucket in the laundry ; his left femur is fractured, and we are informed by the Medical Superintendent that the man's statement of the cause of fracture is correct.

We were satisfied with the general appearance of the patients as regards clothing and personal cleanliness, and saw many at dinner ; the fare on table, meat and potatoe pie, was well cooked and substantial. Trolleys with provision of hot water are much needed for serving the meat and vegetables warm, and these will, we understand, be soon provided. Condition of patients.

The figures of employment given to us show that the patients chiefly employed as ward cleaners are 341, the men working on the land are 216, the women sewing, knitting, &c., 159, those assisting in the laundry are 15 men and 48 women, and made useful in the kitchen are 5 males and 67 females. We saw many of these at work in various directions, and some others in the workshops. Inducements to work are very wisely given, and the tact of attendants should raise the figures now shown ; much success depends on that tact. Employment.

The staff of attendants, as stated to us, consists of head attendants, three by day, two by night, in each division, while the ordinary day attendants are 95 men, 82 women ; and on night duty are 12 on the men's side, 11 on the women's. These figures give one male attendant to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  male patients or thereabouts, and one nurse to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  female patients or thereabouts, when the whole staff is on duty ; but sickness and holidays must be taken into account. Attendants.

The changes among them during the past year have been 62, of which 13 were in the male, 3 in the female division, through dismissals  
0.28. for



- Appendix C. for absence without leave, drink, neglect of patients, or because they were unsuitable. Whenever a change takes place in the occupant of the post of medical superintendent, that usually affects the staff more or less, but the number of attendants over two years' service are now 50, and over five years, 87.
- Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)
- State of wards. As to the state of the Asylum interior, it requires much renovation by paint, and cheap and judicious decoration, to give it a brighter and more cheerful look ; but painters are at work, and a liberal order has been given, we understand, for pictures, &c. Good order is maintained. The safety of the patients is now secured from fire, so far as that depends on structural arrangements, for every block has an alternative and good exit by external stairs, and keys will be immediately placed in glass boxes at the doors opening on these exits. The laundry drying apparatus has been improved. Two new hydro-extractors have been supplied. There is also a new joiner's shop. We should be glad to see some enlargement of the painter's shop. The infectious hospital is still occupied by idiot boys ; they are better there than in the wards ; but the hospital should be empty or capable of being emptied at a moment's notice, and that seems impossible in the overcrowded condition of this Asylum. We observed that moss litter is used successfully here in lieu of earth for the closets on the ground floor of the main building, but we look on the earth closet system as objectionable in an Asylum, and especially on its female side. When other more pressing matters have been dealt with, we should like to see an asphalte airing court here, very unsuitable for epileptic patients, and dreary-looking for all, laid out in turf and with shrubs and broad paths.
- Exercise. Making all allowance for the infirm, and the necessity for attention to employment, we yet think that 145 patients walking out daily beyond the airing courts is too small a number ; 571 walking out weekly is better. Again, 423 attending chapel last Sunday are too few, giving credit as we do for the attendance of 211 at other religious services. The grounds about the Asylum continue to be well kept up, and are indeed tastefully laid out.
- Cemetery. It has been found necessary to provide a cemetery on the Asylum estate. A site has been selected, half an acre, capable, however, of extension, in a convenient spot and retired from view beyond the annexe.
- Laboratory. There is a laboratory attached to this Asylum. One of the medical staff is an earnest pathologist. The Committee has encouraged his work by the recent purchase of a microtome, and by the aid of this instrument, microscopes, &c., we trust that scientific inquiry will proceed here and lead to good results. The case books have not yet been illustrated by photographs.
- Restraint and seclusion. The records of mechanical restraint inform us that 1 man has been restrained on 33 occasions for a total period of 830 hours, and 14 women on 17 occasions for an aggregate of 17,651 hours. The reasons for this mode of treatment appear to have been surgical, and the means chiefly gloves. Seclusion has been resorted to with 17 men and 37 women, the former on 84 occasions in all, and for a total period of 585 hours ; the latter on 325 occasions for 2,335 hours. The mortuary needs present improvements by broadening and reducing



ducing the depth of the sink there, and by altering the arrangement of the water taps. Roller blinds would be a useful addition. Appendix C.

The great number of current case books should be reduced by closing many, and carrying the entries forward in new books. There are now far too many to refer to and review. Lancashire Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

9 April 1894.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum. It is, generally speaking, in good order, and some galleries have recently been re-decorated, but we would recommend the re-papering of several rooms in which the present paper is much worn. Paper should, however, not be hung on walls that are not plastered. It would be a very great improvement if the rough walls which remain in that state were plastered, both as to appearance and healthiness, for the rough surfaces catch and retain dust and various germs. The male wards might with advantage be rather more liberally supplied with plants, birds, and other objects calculated to interest the patients. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.  
Condition of wards.

We hope the question of establishing telephonic communication throughout the Asylum, and at the same time providing an electric clock for recording the visits of the night attendants, is not altogether laid aside. Both are much to be desired.

We observe that the tower dormitories remain without a second exit.

The extension blocks, plans for which were approved by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of our Board, have not yet been begun. We hear that a final decision is to be taken at the next meeting of the County Council.

The patients now on the books number 456, one being out on trial. There are, besides, 20 boarded at the Leicester Borough Asylum. Of the 456, 215 are males and 241 females. Thirty of both sexes are private cases on the charity, and these are received at payments varying from 2s. 6d. to 15s. a week.

The admissions since the visit of Commissioners on 7th February 1893 have been 115; the discharges 75, 49 being on recovery; and 57 patients have died. Post-mortem examination was made in 47 instances. The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary. No inquest was held. No exceptional disease has occurred since the last visit, and the general health at present seems to be good. We found only 4 men and 6 women in bed. One of the latter was in single room with the door closed, and we learnt that she is very frequently so treated because of her violence to others. We have expressed to Dr. Higgins our opinion that other and more rational treatment to combat this propensity should be adopted. Statistics.

The records of seclusion indicate that 2 males on two occasions and for 1½ hours, and 2 females on two occasions and for 1¼ hours, have been secluded; but we have pointed out that the treatment alluded to above amounts to statutory seclusion, and should be recorded. No mechanical restraint has been employed. Seclusion.

It appears that upon the post-mortems made as above bedsores were observed on seven bodies. Careful nursing should reduce this proportion, and we think the night attendants should be urged to greater attention to those under their charge, for we observe that 35 wet beds were reported last night, 26 being in the male division. Nursing.



Appendix C. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.	The death rate in 1893 was 10·12 per cent. of the average number of patients resident ; the recoveries were 44 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.
Condition of patients.	There are estimated to be vacancies for 28 males and 15 females. The patients now are 16 fewer than at the last visit. We have seen all the patients in residence, who have been orderly and contented. Their state as to dress and personal neatness is, on the whole, satisfactory. No complaint was made of the diet. The dinner to-day consisted of Canadian beef, potatoes, and bread. We notice in the dietary that the allowance of butter for breakfast and supper is one-third of an ounce. This can afford but a very scanty covering to the bread ration, and we have succeeded elsewhere in getting the allowance raised to half an ounce. We should be glad if it were done here also.
Employment.	The patients usefully employed are 53 per cent. of the total number of males, and 54 per cent. of the females. As pointed out in former visits, these proportions are lower than those in most Asylums.
Amusements, &c.	The attendance of patients at divine service and at the entertainments continues to be rather scanty, and is probably limited by the size of the chapel and recreation room, both of which, with increased numbers, will, no doubt, need enlarging.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants at present seems to be less strong proportionately than formerly. It includes for day duty 16 men and 18 women, which give one attendant in each division to between 13 and 14 patients ; in the laundry ward, however, two laundry maids assist in the charge of 17 patients. For night watching there are three attendants in each division.
Medical Staff.	The case books are well kept as regards the more recently admitted patients, but in chronic cases our rules require more frequent entries than are now made. The records of post-mortems are also satisfactory, and we are pleased to mention that Mr. Stewart, the assistant medical officer, has done much good work in the way of pathological research, and, besides, has taken many photographs of patients illustrating the progress of their cases and the results of recovery.

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### LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

5 May 1894.

Lincolnshire Asylum.	WE have just finished our inspection of this Asylum, and seen all the patients in residence. Its management has been assumed by a committee appointed by the authorities of Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby, and the city of Lincoln.
Statistics.	The patients on the books are 729, of whom 355 are males and 374 are females. These include 85 Kesteven pauper patients and 66 Borough of Grantham patients. There are, besides, 63 patients boarded out at Wadsley and Leicester Asylums. There are out on trial two males and one female, but without statutory allowances. The accommodation of the Asylum is for 680 patients, so that it is overcrowded to the extent of 49 patients at the present time. Since our Colleagues' visit in November last the admissions have been 109, the discharges and removals 55, of whom 43 had recovered. There are no private patients, but 2 criminals who are technically classed as private cases.

The

The deaths have been 46, all save 1 from natural causes, the chief being general paralysis, senile decay, and lung diseases, including phthisis. The exceptional cause of death was syncopal asphyxia; the patient, an epileptic, died on her face in bed, in a dormitory adjoining the observation dormitory. This dormitory is looked after by a night nurse, whose duty is limited to this dormitory and the gallery next it. During one of her short absences the fit came on, and the death ensued, the patient being found dead. This disaster points to the necessity of absolutely continuous supervision of all epileptics. The existing observation dormitory is not large enough for the epileptics and actively suicidal patients; another room should, therefore, be appropriated to the suicidal cases, and a special night nurse employed to look after them.

Appendix C.  
Lincolnshire  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

Autopsies were made in the cases of 24 only out of the 46 deaths, and in 4 men and 1 woman there existed bed sores. We think the proportion of post-mortems might be increased, as it is well known that these examinations serve not only to increase the sum of our knowledge of diseased conditions, but also act as a safeguard against ill-usage of patients. We also recognise that the medical staff must be overtaxed by the duties they now have to perform, and can have but little leisure to engage in any but the routine work of the Asylum.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

We were sorry to hear of the reappearance of typhoid fever, 1 case being that of a nurse, the other a female patient. Though much has been done to remedy the chief defects of the sewers, we learn that Dr. Marsh is not satisfied with the state of matters in one or two directions, but he is inclined to the belief that the source of danger in this instance is rather in the water supply from Lincoln, which is under suspicion of contamination from a polluted source at certain times of drought or flood. Be that as it may, these cases of typhoid and the presence of some cases of erysipelas in the wards at the time of our visit point to some radical defect in the sanitary state of the Asylum. We understand that boiled and filtered water is used in all the wards for drinking purposes, but it is almost impossible to prevent the careless and unthinking use of water from the taps in some instances.

Typhoid fever,  
&c.

There has been no fatal or serious casualty, two cases of fracture having occurred from accidental falls.

There are 77 epileptics, 22 general paralytics, and 18 patients deemed to be actively suicidal. Written instructions for constant supervision of these last-mentioned patients are about to be improved, and should expressly require the patients to be kept constantly in view.

We found in bed 7 men and 10 women, suffering chiefly from debility or consumption.

Condition of  
patients.

There were still, we notice, 45 wet beds last night. This number might be lessened by an increase in the night staff in the direction we indicated.

We found the patients in most parts of the Asylum quiet and orderly, and many of them nicely dressed in both divisions. The materials are of an improved nature, but here and there were cases which seemed to need new clothes, those in use being much worn and shabby.

We think the wards, as a whole, are too large, and further subdivision should be tried with the patients occupying C Ward on both sides. There were 63 male patients in Ward C, with six attendants, and 66 women in the corresponding ward, with seven nurses. We feel sure that these wards could be better and more safely managed were they each divided into two wards of 30 each or even less.



## Appendix C.

Lincolnshire  
Asylum.

## State of wards.

There has been no recourse to the use of restraint, and seclusion has only been used in the case of 5 men and 3 women, the former for an aggregate period of 72 hours, the latter for 25 hours.

Progress is being made in the improvement of the wards by repainting and plastering in the single rooms. Much remains to be done, and while we deprecate anything like extravagance, we would urge the brightening up of the walls with pictures, &c. No doubt the preparation of the walls for the painters delays this work, which we hope will be extended to the wards occupied by the more excited patients as well as to all others.

Though during the present unsettled state of lunacy matters in this county many urgent and necessary alterations and improvements must be suspended, we hope the Visiting Committee will consider as early as possible the enlargement of the laundry and stores and other central offices. How the work is got through in the present laundry is a mystery to us, and nothing short of a reconstruction of the whole laundry will bring it up to the present requirements of this much enlarged Asylum. All the water-closet blocks should be extended so that they have a cross ventilation and should be quite separated from the wards. They should also be refitted with more modern appliances. We saw games of cards, dominoes, &c., going on, but we thought the supply of papers and books were limited.

## Attendants.

We think the staff on the whole is under the average in numbers, and we see that changes among them are rather frequent, though a large proportion of them seem to have had over two years' service, and some are evidently old and tried servants. We think that some further provision should be made for their recreation in the evenings. The bathing of the patients should be done in the presence of one of the subordinate officers.

Nothing has been done in this Asylum in the direction of thorough training of the attendants and nurses by means of systematic courses of lectures, &c., but we quite recognise that in the present inadequate state of the medical staff it would be quite impossible for them to undertake any serious addition to their labours, and we urge the Committee in the highest interests of the patients to proceed to the appointment of a second assistant medical officer without delay.

Employment,  
&c.

The employed patients are 130 men and 246 women, but of the 130 men 74 work chiefly in the wards, and of the 246 women 190 work at cleaning or sewing. The attendance at chapel and at the associated entertainments is somewhat low, but the probability is that these numbers are limited to some extent by the size of the buildings.

## Exercise.

Outdoor exercise beyond the grounds is confined to some 240, but the proportion of feeble and aged persons in the Asylum accounts for the numbers so dealt with.

So far as we can learn from enquiry here, this Asylum is in the management of part owners, and with the tacit consent of the others is in exclusive temporary possession, but there is no joint arrangement as to the terms upon which the patients of these part owners not in possession are now maintained. There is, in fact, no statutory Asylum provided by the several local authorities lately in Union, and there has been none since their Union was dissolved in October last.

The interposition of the Home Secretary seems to be urgently required.

We are very glad to hear that the salary of the Medical Superintendent has been increased 125*l.* a year by the existing Committee; also that the salary of the matron has been raised.

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LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

25 and 26 June 1894.

WE have concluded to-day our annual inspection of this Asylum. London  
There is not a vacant bed. We fear that Asylum provision for the county Asylums.  
lunatics near their homes will fail before statutory requirements on this (Banstead.)  
point are satisfied.

The additions made to this Asylum for the sick on the women's side and the acute cases in the male division are practically completed and will soon be ready for occupation, but these additions will only reduce congestion in the wards, and are not intended to swell the number of the insane inmates, already too high for efficient care and treatment. About 50 beds are added by the extensions by each of these enlargements of the building, and the accommodation is very good.

On the books are the names of 2,002 patients. Of these, 709 are Statistics.  
males, 1,293 are females. A woman is the only person out on trial. Since our Colleagues' visit on the 8th May 1893, the patients on trial have been 31; all had money allowances during probation.

Ten men are accommodated in the detached hospital; the other patients of each sex are in the main building.

We saw all those in residence, and spoke to many, and listened to such as spoke with us. It is not necessary to repeat their complaints; they were all the outcome of insanity or had reference to their discharge, which is not within our province.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here in 1893 have been 474, the discharges have been 291, the deaths have been 187.

There has been no Coroner's inquest; post-mortem examinations have been 119. The deaths ascribed to general paralysis have been 45, to phthisis 36. Bedsores existed in 26 instances.

The epileptics are stated to be 235 now in the wards, and there are 78 general paralytics, and 67 are treated as actively suicidal patients, cards being issued for their constant supervision by day; but the word "constant" should, we think, be introduced into the instructions given in writing.

We think that the number of specially watched patients should never exceed the number which can be so supervised. All epileptic and suicidal cases are stated to be at night under continuous supervision. The associated of these classes are, however, too many in the dormitories for one stationary attendant in each, and we recommend partitions and the appointment of additional night attendants with additional tell-tales to insure better supervision.

The wet beds reported last night were eight of men and 40 of women; the disproportion on the female side is not creditable to the nurses.

There has been no recorded case of seclusion, and but one patient, a man, has, we are informed, been mechanically restrained, and he once only, and for an hour only.

The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 32 men and 146 women.

Casualties have been few, none fatal. In a scuffle with a fellow-patient a male sustained the fracture of his right fibula; and 2 women have been injured through falls, both accidental, one of them in a fit, resulting in fractures of a leg and a fore-arm.

Some cases of influenza have occurred, but there has been no other appearance of epidemic or zymotic disease.



Appendix C.  
 London  
 Asylums.  
 (Banstead.)  
 Condition of  
 patients.

We saw the patients in-doors, and so can testify to the overcrowding, especially of the sick and the turbulent. In some of the wards the women were noisy and much excited during our inspection. For the proper care and treatment of the patients the staff is assuredly inadequate in numbers, being, on duty yesterday in the wards, in the proportion of one attendant to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  patients and one nurse to  $16\frac{1}{2}$ .

For the care, control, employment, and exercise out of doors of the patients, we strongly advocate the increase of the staff, and there should be no delay on this point if the Committee would avoid results adverse to the patients' welfare.

The clothing worn by the patients inspected is on the whole good, but some were wearing, we thought, their Sunday suits, and we prefer seeing them in their week-day dress, and not in review order.

We must mention the case of a female patient, M. A. C., whom we found in a single room with only a blanket round her, and refusing clothes, filthy in her condition and habits. Her state is, we consider, a reflection on the Asylum, and if she cannot be dressed here, and made to conform to decent ways, her removal to another of the London Asylums should be carried out, to see what a thorough change of surroundings may do towards her improvement.

As to the other female patients, though, as a rule, clean and tidy, more might be done to inculcate self-respect and better conduct by supplying better-fitting clothes.

The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, chief officers being present, we are informed, at all bathing times in the general bath-rooms.

Body-linen should be more frequently changed, if it be the fact, as we were told, that only the workers have a change during the week. Linen worn day and night for a week can scarcely fail to be offensive in summer, if not in winter.

Dietary.

The dinner on table, which we saw and tasted, was good and substantial, meat with two vegetables. The beverage is only milk and water at that meal. The dinner would be better served if a carver presided at each table of 14 patients or thereabouts, and better conduct at the meal would be so obtained.

State of wards.

The day-rooms are kept in good order, but the class of patients being so different from that for which they were built, the rooms are too large for proper control of the patients; this defect cannot, we fear, be remedied; the conduct of the patients would, however, we feel sure, be improved by making the rooms more bright and comfortable by outlay (no great outlay) in supply of better furniture, and by further decoration of the walls. It would be well to take the double precaution of locking up in drawers or cupboards the locked knife-boxes.

Progress has been made in painting the interior of the male division, but much remains to be done in many directions throughout the Asylum.

Except in the recent extensions, modern locks to doors of single rooms, with handles outside only, are not yet to be seen.

The heating system has been altered from hot water to steam at a low pressure in blocks A. and B., in the chapel, and in part of the female corridors.

A certain number of windows have been added, to give better light in some of the blocks, and closets have been better ventilated, but we hope that further improvements will be effected in the closets by removal of all unnecessary wood-work.

A new building for cleansing by steam the horsehair of mattresses has been erected, also a mess-room for use of workmen, a painter's shop, and a timber store.

The



The employed patients are too few, and the smallness of the staff of attendants and nurses readily accounts for this. The male patients employed are 378, the females usefully occupied are only 588, and these numbers include 139 male and 260 female helpers in wards; 61 men work on the land, 78 with the upholsterer, 30 as artizans. Of the women, 220 do needlework in the wards, 61 help in the laundry.

Appendix C.  
London Asylums.  
(Banstead.)  
Employment.

The out-door exercise returns inform us that 224 patients, or thereabouts, walk out daily beyond the airing courts, 400 weekly at least beyond the Asylum grounds.

Exercise.

The Sunday services attract 389 patients in the morning, a rather less number in the afternoon; 70 patients attend other religious services.

Divine Service.

The entertainments draw together about 600 patients.

The case-books are up to date, but the entries might with advantage be more detailed on admission. The pathological notes are well kept. We are glad to report that scientific work is carried on here.

## LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. CANE HILL.

22 June 1894.

WE have fully inspected this Asylum, and have found it in excellent order. The wards are for the most part very tastefully decorated, and made bright and cheerful by various objects of interest, including a liberal supply of plants, and the new blocks are now ready for decoration, and will, we understand, soon receive it. In the meantime they are very comfortable.

London Asylums.  
(Cane Hill.)  
Condition of wards.

We observe that several additions to the fabric have been made since the last visit, and among the more important of these we may mention the nurses' block, containing excellent bed-rooms for 33 nurses, and on the top floor a large work-room for patients, additional farm-buildings, attendants' cottages, five shelters in airing courts, and several fixed seats round the courts, cricket-field pavilion, and electric tell-tale clock and apparatus on the female side. Other improvements are the tarpaving of the airing-court walks of the original building, establishing telephonic communication between the pumping station and the main building, supplying locks opened by the ordinary key to hydrant cases, and fixing locks opened by handle on the outside to 40 single-room doors, and supplying ventilating pipes to the drains of the original building. There are also some works in hand which will be useful, the chief of them being the erection of a new and much taller chimney-shaft for the furnaces.

Improvements.

The patients now on the books are 2,023 in number, 876 being males and 1,147 females. Since the last visit of Commissioners, which was on 30th June 1893, 479 patients have been admitted, 276 discharged, of whom 158 had recovered, and 193 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in all but two cases. The causes of the deaths were natural, and in two instances inquests were held, the verdicts being that the deaths were due to such causes. The only epidemic disease which has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit was the influenza, which attacked about 60 patients, without fatal result in any case.

Statistics.

The above-mentioned deaths represent a mortality of about 9.5 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. At present the health and sanitary condition of the Asylum are satisfactory.

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Of



## Appendix C.

London  
Asylums.  
(Cane Hill.)

Condition of  
patients.

Of serious but non-fatal casualties we find only two, both on the male side, and each resulting in the fracture of a bone.

Of the present list of patients 186 are chargeable to the Borough of Croydon, and one is a private patient. There is no vacant accommodation.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and have found them remarkably quiet and orderly in both divisions, and their personal condition and dress very satisfactory. Seldom have we seen female patients better dressed, and it was a pleasing feature that on neither side was there a patient clad in an exceptionally strong dress.

Except on the score of detention there was a very general air of contentment, but a few patients complained somewhat of the diet, and the dinner of fish to-day was evidently here, as elsewhere, far from popular. We doubt if it is politic to give this dinner so often as weekly.

We think that some better method of tea-making than the present one of placing the tea in cloth bags and boiling it for twenty minutes or so should be adopted.

Employment,  
&c.

The returns furnished to us indicate that 72 per cent. of the male and 65 per cent. of the female patients are induced to engage in useful employment of some sort, and these proportions, having regard to the many feeble patients we have seen, are not unsatisfactory. About 767 patients attended chapel last Sunday. For the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 220, there is a monthly service.

On the subject of exercise we have to note that there is a regular system which gives to the great majority of the patients extended walks, yet there are about 200 males and 400 females who do not obtain exercise beyond the airing courts or cricket field. A new walk which is being made on the estate will, we trust, afford the opportunity of taking many of these for longer walks, so that only the feeble cases will be entirely confined to the courts.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be numerically sufficient, and to be satisfactorily composed. Of all classes, and for day and night duty, there are 100 men and 123 women; and of these 44 men and 50 women have been in the Asylum service over two years, and 32 men and 31 women have not yet completed twelve months' service.

Medical staff.

The medical staff still includes five assistants to the superintendent, but there is not yet a pathologist, nor any provision for the finer and more scientific pathological investigation of disease. The case-books and post-mortem records are, however, well kept, and, in the temporary absence of Dr. Moody, we have received from Dr. Kidd and his colleagues all the information and assistance we required.

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### LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CLAYBURY.

30 June 1894.

London  
Asylums.  
(Claybury.)

WE began our inspection of this Asylum the day before yesterday, and during this time we have been over the whole Asylum, workshops, laundry, farm-buildings, and mortuary, the two latter being not yet completed.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here, on the 21st October last year, the following changes have occurred :—



	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix C. London Asylums. (Claybury.) Statistics.
Admitted - - - - -	473	1,026	1,499	
Discharged - - - - -	165	263	428	
Of whom were recovered - - -	123	201	324	
Died - - - - -	134	116	250	

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 811 men and 1,182 women; 10 of the former and 9 of the latter were absent on trial, an allowance, we are glad to report, having been given in 18 out of the 19 cases.

We also did not see 4 women who were recovering from scarlet fever and warded in the detached hospital, whom we did not visit. Scarlet fever has, since the last visit, attacked on the male side one attendant only, but on the women's side 7 nurses and 13 patients. Erysipelas proved fatal in the case of one patient of each sex, and 15 male and 6 female patients suffered from this disease.

Autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 229, or 91 per cent., of the deaths; this is a very satisfactory proportion, but bed-sores were found to exist in 34 cases, or nearly 15 per cent. This proportion should be very largely reduced.

The Coroner held three inquests, but the only exceptional cause of death discovered thereby was in the case of a man who died from pneumonia, accelerated by fracture of his right thighbone, accidentally caused by falling down in the ward. No less than 85 out of the 134 male deaths were due to general paralysis, in fact, 38 per cent. of all the deaths are ascribed to this disease. Nothing else in the causes of death calls for notice, and the serious casualties not ending fatally seem to be satisfactorily accounted for.

The behaviour of the patients during our visit was very orderly, and the state of the wards and dormitories most satisfactory, showing how much care and attention had been bestowed on them. Pictures, flowers, and a good supply of books will be, we hope, soon provided. There is a greenhouse, but no gardener, and the means of artificially heating the house are not yet completed, and, besides, it is much too small to supply flowers in sufficient numbers to brighten all the wards. Small open bookcases for the library books which should be circulated at regular intervals would be of use. There was a good supply of daily papers in the wards.

We saw the dinner served on two days of our visit; excepting the potatoes, we had no fault to find with the fare provided. The stores were of good quality, but we should have thought it better and cheaper to buy the coffee in the berry.

During our inspection of the wards, we saw 8 men and 36 women in bed; the patients generally presented a healthy look. One of the men and 2 of the women had bed-sores, and 92 wet beds were reported. These circumstances show that either greater care or larger experience in nursing is required.

Complaints on the score of undue detention were many, and when we told the patients to address themselves to the Committee, we were met with the reply, "We do not see the Committee." This, from inquiry, we are satisfied is not the case, and that the Committee regularly do visit the wards, but we think it very likely that the patients may not know that they are the Committee, and advise that some



Appendix C.	intimation be given to the patients when the Committee are about to visit a ward.
London Asylums. (Claybury.) State of wards.	There were a few complaints of roughness on the part of the male attendants, all of which we investigated, and in all but one instance were satisfied with the explanation given us. In that case the evidence was not clear, and we thought it possible that the attendant might have used some degree of roughness. Dr. Jones promised to have his conduct carefully watched.
Cost of maintenance.	The cost of maintenance here is 12s., which in ordinary circumstances might be considered high, but a new building is always more difficult to work, and requires a larger staff than an Asylum which is in thorough-going order ; besides, the whole of the supplies have to be bought, the farm not being yet ready, and only a limited quantity of milk is obtainable from it, and a very small proportion of the patients are able to be employed in assisting at various trades, thus adding to the cost by involving an undue proportion of paid labour.
Attendants.	The changes amongst the attendants, especially among the nurses, have been numerous ; 70 out of the 97 men on duty have not been here a year, and 144 out of the 157 nurses ; 11 of the charge nurses have been changed during the past year. It is difficult to see what the Committee can do to obviate these frequent changes. The attendants appear to us to have more advantages in the way of leave than in the Asylums of any other county, and have their comforts studied in a way that would be much appreciated elsewhere.
	We gave opportunity, which was largely used, to the patients to speak with us, and many of them spoke gratefully of the kindness they received, and the Medical Staff seemed to be much liked by the patients in their respective divisions. We may here add that a lady doctor has been temporarily appointed, having charge of some of the female wards.
	No one was in seclusion during our visit ; 1 man was once secluded for four hours, and 2 women have been similarly treated 16 times in all and for 65½ hours. No entry occurs of mechanical restraint.
	In several of the basement areas, which serve as air-inlets for the heating apparatus, we noticed stagnant water standing. The gratings of these areas are in many instances level with the ground, and not only is the air drawn from a possibly impure source, but the areas themselves are liable to contamination by the patients. There arises, therefore, a danger of distributing throughout the building heated, impure air, and the occurrence of the erysipelas above-mentioned may have been due to this. It seems to us very important that the air supply should be taken from a level high enough to prevent the interference of patients, and secure its purity as far as may be.
Claybury Hall.	We have visited Claybury Hall, which is intended for the reception of private patients ; an asphalted or gravel-walk round the grounds will be absolutely essential when the building comes into use, and a walk round the estate for the pauper patients should be early undertaken.
	The airing-courts are small and should be turfed and planted. No time should be lost in this very necessary work, which will add greatly to the comfort of the patients, who are now in bare enclosures with no shade except from a small shed. It may probably be desirable as outside planting goes on to extend and rearrange these courts.
	Within the building we advise that the hose be kept attached to the hydrants, and fire-buckets, ready for immediate use and placed on the ground, be supplied to every ward ; that the towel-rollers be protected by covers, and shelves be placed in each lavatory for brushes and combs ; that



that the bath-taps be altered and made safe, that bath-rooms be provided at G., H. and L. blocks, and that the projecting taps of cold water and pipes in the lavatories and w.c.'s be cased or otherwise rendered safe.

There are a large number of patients sleeping on the floor in single rooms. We hope that a substantial reduction (if the total abolition of this practice be not possible) will be made in the number. In the rooms where patients of faulty habits sleep the bedding for use at night should be in its place ready for inspection by day. The prominent door hinges to the single rooms are in many ways distinctly dangerous and should be altered as opportunity occurs. Fixed screens are required at the mortuary to separate the coffins, and a room comfortably furnished for the use of the friends of the deceased will be, we hope, provided.

Funerals now take place at a cemetery four miles off, so that it is not possible for friends to follow, but they have to meet the body at the grave. A screen of glass in the upholsterers' shop to cut off the hair pickers from the upholsterers would be useful. In fine bright weather hair-picking might be done under a shed outside.

A much-needed addition to the remedial agents in use here is a Turkish bath. This useful adjunct to any Asylum might be erected and heated at little cost.

Five hundred and eight of the men and 389 of the women are usefully employed, but 226 of the men and 192 of the women are ward cleaners only. The proportion of workers is not large, but 237 patients suffer from epilepsy, 167 from general paralysis, and 82 are considered to be actively suicidal.

Six hundred and twenty-five patients attended church last Sunday, 405 the associated entertainments; only 152 go beyond the Asylum grounds weekly, and 173 daily beyond the courts. All these numbers, both at church and exercise, will, we hope, be largely increased.

The pathological records and case-books are well kept, and the cases in the latter are illustrated by good photographs.

When the abnormal proportion of admissions has ceased, we have no doubt fuller details will be given in both post-mortem and case-books. If in the former these were given under printed headings they would be more valuable for comparison and more ready of reference.

The foregoing report shows that this Asylum is well managed by Dr. Jones, who is now aided by five assistant medical officers.

#### LONDON ASYLUMS—4. COLNEY HATCH.

28 July 1894.

OUR inspection of this Asylum, to which we devoted the two preceding days, enables us to express a favourable opinion of its general condition, of late much improved as regards structure, and of the evident desire on the part of the authorities to make further improvements. We note with satisfaction that the plastering of internal walls is one of these. No. 20 female ward has been thus treated, and is now nearly complete, and the improvement, combined with that resulting from the introduction of large sash windows, is so marked as to greatly encourage the Committee in undertaking similar work elsewhere. Indeed, we find that No. 4 male ward is now in the hands of workmen.

In so large a building as this, work of this character must be gradual, but we would suggest that when a ward requires cleaning and re-



Appendix C. decoration, the opportunity should be taken to give the rough brickwork a smooth surface of plaster. This indeed is as much a sanitary as a decorative improvement.

London  
Asylums.  
(Colney  
Hatch.)

Improvements.

Some other wards have been re-decorated without plastering the walls, but with the removal of the arched ceilings which gave such a cavernous aspect to the galleries, thereby securing increased air space, and, with larger windows, rendering the wards much lighter and more cheerful. Wards 9, 10 and 13, have been thus improved since the last visit of members of our Board, and sash windows have been fixed in ward 12, and the dormitories of B 3.

We also find that wooden guards have, in several wards, been substituted for the wire guards which had been provided for the heating pipes, and which were not found satisfactory. A considerable number of the attendants' w.c.'s have been altered, and better ventilated.

The improved apparatus fixed in the patients' closets seems generally to act well, but we found some out of order, and think that frequent periodical examination by one of the engineers would be desirable. On the male side the seats should be hinged, so that they may be turned up, and the pans serve as urinals. Many of the closets need colouring and painting.

Condition of  
wards.

As indicated above, we have been pleased with the state of the wards, which we found generally bright and clean, but we hope that improvement, on the lines adopted in those wards which we have specially mentioned, will make further and steady progress.

Condition of  
patients.

The patients, on the whole, were orderly and quiet. The subdivision of the more excitable of the male patients in wards 11, 14 and D, has been attended with very good results, in promoting quietude and contentment.

No complaints of rough treatment, which seemed to us to have any foundation, were made to us.

The dress of the women was good and suitable, and their persons generally tidy. Amongst the men we noticed a good deal of shabby clothing, and we think that for summer wear a larger proportion of the light tweed suits, of which we saw some, would be desirable. Most of the men had heavy clothing.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 2,215, 882 being males and 1,333 females; one male and six females are absent on trial with allowances.

Five males are of the criminal class.

Since 2nd October 1893, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 443 patients have been admitted, 320 discharged or removed, of whom 202 had recovered, and 157 have died. Besides the beds of the patients on trial, there are but two vacant beds in each division.

In the case of one death an inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient, a woman, died from erysipelas, following on a wound in the head, caused by falling against the hot-water piping. The causes of the other deaths were natural and ordinary. In 124 instances, or 29 per cent., post-mortem examination was made, and in eight cases bed-sores were observed, a satisfactorily small proportion.

The recovery rate in 1893, calculated in the usual way, was 42.1 per cent., the death rate 10.2.

Except that a male attendant had scarlet fever, there has not been any zymotic disease since the last visit. At present the general health is good; 17 males and 37 females only were found by us in bed; and those under medical treatment are 21 males and 60 females.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Only one case of ordinary mechanical restraint is recorded, that of a man once, for 144 hours, for surgical reasons; but 2 males and 6 females



females were, for short periods, restrained for the purpose of forcible feeding. Four men on four occasions, and for five hours, and a woman once for 50 minutes, have been secluded since the last visit.

Five casualties, resulting in fractures of bones, but none fatal, are recorded since then.

We regret to find that the proportions of the patients who are usefully employed continue low; 47 per cent. only of the males, and 52 per cent. of the females. Greater efforts should be made to promote occupation, and also to give extended exercise to a larger number of patients.

It appears that no more than one-third of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments. We learn that the annual fair or fête has recently been very successfully held.

Exclusive of inspectors and head attendants, the staff is stated to include for day duty 83 men and 108 women, and for night duty, 8 men and 12 women; 16 laundry maids take charge of 145 female patients. The attendants actually on duty in the wards, as we went through, gave one to 13 patients in the male, and one to  $13\frac{1}{3}$  in the female division.

Working male patients are during working hours placed in charge of the paid artizans or workmen, who are not apparently reckoned as attendants. These men cannot have the same knowledge of individual patients as men engaged in the wards would have, and we are disposed to think the better and safer plan, and that more generally adopted, is that, as far as possible, working patients should go to work with their regular attendants.

The duration of service continues to be satisfactory.

Examining the case-books, we observe that the entries, especially those following admission, are scanty, and we recommend that they should be fuller. The cases are still illustrated by photographs of the patients.

## LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. HANWELL.

3 February 1894.

WE have this day completed our inspection of this Asylum, and though the general impression left on our mind as to the state of the Asylum and condition of patients is on the whole favourable and highly creditable to Dr. Alexander's management, yet there are several matters to which we desire to call the attention of the Committee.

Overcrowding still exists, especially in 2 and 3 wards, on the male, and 21 and 24 on the female side. Some of the excitement which prevailed in the wards occupied by the more turbulent patients might be avoided if there could be a distribution of some of them in less noisy wards, and the wards and corridors rendered brighter and more attractive by light cheerful papers.

Of course, when the overcrowding has been remedied a very great improvement would be to throw down some of the inner walls and turn some of the single rooms into the corridors. The stone floor of the rooms and passages will be we hope before long done away with and wood flooring be substituted. The stone stairs are in many parts worn out and need renewal.

Some of the dormitories are only lighted by borrowed gas lights from the passages; as the patients go to bed at 7.30 and get up at six, we



Appendix C. think every dormitory should be supplied with gas lights in the room itself. Some of the day rooms struck us as being insufficiently lighted, and several gas brackets, in places not under constant observation, seemed to be needlessly strong, and in many instances so placed as to suggest suicide.

London  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)

State of wards.

Water-closet accommodation is in some places insufficiently provided, *e.g.*, 56 persons in No. 1 Ward female side have but two w.c. seats, and Wards 21 and 4 on the same side, with 103 patients, have but three seats between them.

In a large proportion of the wards the scullery, with stone sink, lavatory and plate-racks, are in one room in closest juxtaposition to the w.c.'s, and several wards were for some distance tainted by the air from the closets.

One hundred and thirty-one patients were in bed when we visited the wards; 5 of them were suffering from bedsores, most of them of a slight character. Broader and longer bedside carpets would be an improvement.

We found in several instances the patients had been confined to bed more or less continuously for prolonged periods, for destructive habits, violence, &c.

We hope that Dr. Alexander will see his way to effect a material reduction in their number, and we are sure that the Committee will afford him every facility by additions (if necessary) to the staff for carrying out this most desirable improvement. Whilst on the subject of the sick we might notice that on the female side the presence of the nurse in the observation or sick rooms is not ascertained by tell-tale clocks within the room, and visits to the single rooms should be recorded by having the push at the furthest extremity of the single room row.

Precautions  
against fire.

We gave an alarm of fire and in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  minutes from the time of breaking the glass two means of extinction were being employed by the brigade within the building at the seat of the supposed fire, and in  $8\frac{1}{4}$  minutes the manual engine was playing on the walls. We think that the time has arrived when this old-fashioned engine should be disused, and a steam engine such as is now used in many Asylums supply the place. One great defect in the fire alarm seems to be that it does not indicate the locality of the fire; in consequence a nurse who could be ill spared has to leave her ward to give the requisite information. The empty leather fire buckets now hang on the walls and require a chair and pole to get them down, serve no useful purpose, and we think buckets filled ready for use and upon the ground are what is needed.

Condition of  
patients.

During the three days of our visit we have gone over the whole Asylum and visited the various places where the patients live, work, seek recreation, or attend Divine Worship, and have spoken to, or given ample opportunity to, every patient of making any wish or complaint known to us. Undue detention was the only allegation made to us which was not manifestly founded on delusion alone, and no one who alleged that the prolongation of detention was not necessary seemed to us fit for discharge. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory. The dinners served on all three days were good and nutritious, though the fish served yesterday and the soup to-day are neither very popular dinners. Some of the patients asked to be returned to their workhouses, and some patients complained of the non-visitation by the Guardians. We found that last year deputations from only 16 out of the 30 Unions had visited this Asylum, and a deputation from one of the Boards of Guardians having made remarks concerning the treatment



treatment of the patients here (which, however, were not in accordance with our experience) had not visited their patients since February 1890.

Appendix C.  
London  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)  
Statistics.

The patients on the books are 1,917 in number, 774 males and 1,143 females. The changes since the last visit have been the following :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	118	76	194
Discharged - - - - -	67	56	123
Of which were Recovered - - -	51	39	90
Died - - - - -	51	38	89

No patient is absent on leave, but we are glad to hear that, if necessary, money allowance is granted to those going on leave in every case. The percentage of recoveries, considering the large number of old feeble cases admitted here, is satisfactory, nearly 50 per cent. of both sexes for the year 1893, and for the same period the death-rate has been very low in the female division, viz. 5.86, and 7.46 of both sexes. We have nothing to say of the causes of death. The Coroner held no inquests, but autopsy was made in 81 instances, or 91 per cent. This is satisfactory.

The post-mortem records are properly kept, but they would be more useful for reference if printed headings were provided in the book, and it would be well for each record to be signed by the medical officer who made the examination. We hope that at an early date the vast pathological material which exists in this Asylum will be turned to useful practical account in a well-equipped laboratory. At present nothing is done in this direction.

There are now in the Asylum 139 epileptics and 105 general paralytics. One hundred and nineteen wet beds were reported last night. Making every allowance for the number of general paralytics and epileptics here, we think constant and persevering attention on the part of the attendants should reduce this number considerably.

Five hundred and eighty-one patients attended Church last Sunday morning, and between 60 and 70 fewer the afternoon service ; about 350 attend the associated gatherings. Two nights ago "The Parvenu" was played and much appreciated.

Divine Service,  
&c.

Eight hundred and twenty-four patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts. Of these, 664 daily walk only in the fields within the walls of the Asylum, 135 go round the garden (or estate), and 25 walk beyond the walls, excluding the workers on the land. The returns of employment furnished us show that 122 men and the very large number of 463 women work in the wards ; 193 women knit and sew, and 66 wash the clothes. One hundred and fifty-one men work on the land, 139 are in the workshops, and 64 more employed in various ways.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Restraint has been employed for surgical reasons in the case of 1 man and 3 women on 93 occasions and for 1,916 hours in all, whilst 1 man and 5 women have been secluded 17 times and for a total of 52 hours. The Asylum has been free from any zymotic or epidemic disease.

The attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, are 71 males and 112 females. There were on duty in the wards during our visitation 67 men and 90 women. These numbers may perhaps be sufficient (but the

Attendants.



Appendix C.  
London  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)

proportion can in no way be reduced) if the full warded staff be always on duty, but we do not think the patients could be adequately cared for and looked after if any attendant's place who was absent from his post on leave or from sickness were not at once filled.

Not much work has been done towards the improving of the interior of the building since the last visit, though some painting and decoration has taken place in the wards, and we ought not to omit the fact that, even in the worst wards, pictures and ornaments are employed to brighten the wards and exercise a humanizing influence over the patients.

The case books are well kept, but photographs of the patients on admission and discharge would make them more complete and valuable. The photographic studio will, we hear, be soon available for this purpose.

### MIDDLESEX ASYLUM.---WANDSWORTH.

8 June 1894.

Middlesex  
Asylum.  
Statistics.  
(Wandsworth.)

MEMBERS of our Board visited this Asylum on the 24th March 1893. Since that date the insane inmates have risen in number from 1,089 to 1,116; of these, 483 are males, 633 are females. The out-county cases are 42, of whom 40 are under contract with the London County Asylums Committee, that contract to expire in next January. Three patients are away on trial. Since Commissioners were here 81 have been sent out on trial. Allowances on trial, and gratuities from an Asylum Charity fund upon discharges, are freely given.

The admissions since 24th March 1893 have been 471, the discharges 325, the deaths 119. Of those discharged, 173 are stated to have recovered mentally. Of the deceased, 109 were the subjects of post-mortem examinations—a very satisfactory proportion. The causes of death led to five inquests. In three instances the verdicts of Coroners' inquests were "natural death." In the others the verdicts were as follows: 1. Suffocation during epileptic fit, and that all reasonable care was taken in the treatment of the deceased. 2. Erysipelas, consequent upon an injury to his head inflicted upon him by a fellow inmate. The last case has been the only fatal casualty.

Cases of erysipelas still continue to recur, and in view of this we urge the discontinuance of scouring the floors and the substitution everywhere of stained boards, which can be kept in order by dry rubbing. In reference to the sanitation of the Asylum, we notice mention in the Committee's Report of the past year of improvement in the drainage of the Asylum.

Among the causes of death reported, we observe that in 34 cases cerebro-spinal diseases produced death; in 37 instances thoracic diseases led to that result.

During our inspection we found comparatively few patients in bed, viz., 15 on the female side, 6 only in the male division. Those under medical treatment, according to the last registry, were 16 males and 25 females.

The anxious cases are 176 epileptics, 44 general paralytics, and 16 actively suicidal, *i.e.*, never to be lost sight of night or day. A new and improved form of caution parchments in suicidal cases has been introduced. It is limited to those in which the disposition is active, the parchments are endorsed by all attendants having successive charge. Different forms are issued where the suicidal disposition is less



less active. The parchments are brought up once a week to the medical officers for re-consideration. Appendix C.

Supplementary observation dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients have lately been provided, which we are glad to report, but there are still no tell-tale clocks to test the vigilance of the night attendants. This is a matter which our experience tells us to be of so much importance that we again press it upon the attention of the Committee. Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.)

We saw the patients in their wards, and found them, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly. Such as made any complaint had a hearing, but nothing any patient said requires mention. Condition of patients.

Both sexes appear to be suitably clad, and the condition of the patients, as regards tidiness and cleanliness, was satisfactory at the time of our inspection.

No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. Since the Commissioners' last visit there has been no resort to the former mode of treatment, and but a single instance of restraint, that applied to a female. She wore canvas gloves once for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours, to prevent her from picking her mouth and causing it to bleed.

As to the bathing arrangements, we would only impress upon the Committee the necessity for securing the invariable presence of the head attendants or their deputies at the weekly baths.

It is, we are convinced, a great security to patients from ill-treatment in the wards as well as when bathing.

If the number of the patients could also be reduced in the wards where are the most troublesome, that also is most desirable to obviate turbulence and mischief.

Subtracting the laundresses and their charges from the rest, the nurses 1 to 12 are rather overtaxed, especially in Wards 2 and 5. The male staff may be strong enough numerically. The changes among the attendants have been 1 only among the charges, and abnormal only among those women who could not count a year's service in this Asylum, some of whom were tempted to take service at Claybury by the better chances of promotion there.

As to the state of the wards and every part of the interior of the Asylum, we can report most favourably upon its cleanliness, order, and many comforts, though, of course, gradual improvement is called for, in view of modern ideas, in many directions, and some of it inviting no great outlay. State of wards.

We notice in the lavatories and w.c.'s opportunity of access by patients to brooms with long handles, also gas brackets within easy reach, door handles and division rails of w.c.'s, both inviting suicidal attempts, unprotected towel rollers, hot-water taps, also open to interference by patients. These might be, and usually are, in Asylums made secure.

That there is much overcrowding of the wards is beyond question. This is always a serious matter. Although the foundations of the new laundry buildings are being got out, the new idiot block erection is in abeyance, in consequence, we understand, of the tenders being largely in excess of the estimate. Having regard to the overcrowding referred to, and the need of the early extension of this Asylum, it may be worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to revise the plans in view to provision of an annex for ordinary adult cases, and the devotion of the present Isolation Hospital either to accommodate idiot children or quiet working insane adults, and then to build a very small detached hospital for infectious cases. Overcrowding.



Appendix C. The overcrowding is especially noticeable in the dormitories. In these the beds are far too close together. No amount of cubic space in the dormitories can compensate for this well-ascertained defect in sanitation.

Middlesex  
Asylum.

(Wandsworth.)

All the beds and bedding which we examined were in excellent order, and we were glad to notice an entire absence of beds upon the floor; also that many new spring beds have been supplied throughout the Asylum. When purchasing hair, we trust that the Committee will not buy the low-priced hair for mattresses, as it is not in the end the cheapest and best.

A few single rooms have, we observed, been provided with handles, to obviate the disturbance of patients asleep and to facilitate their rescue in case of an outbreak of fire, but we strongly urge more provision of this kind, either by new locks or inexpensive alteration of those in use.

State of wards,  
&c.

For the safety of the patients and others, we also advise the supply of boxes with lids and locks for the custody of knives—these to be kept in locked cupboards or drawers, thus to be doubly safeguarded.

We noticed a good deal of atmospheric taint in many of the lavatories on the male side, where the closet apparatus is, we know, of a fairly modern type. We would suggest there the gradual removal of wood-work surrounding the pans. The offensive urinals could be abolished, if the w.c.'s were altered to be pedestal with lifting seats.

Wards No. 1 and 5 on the male side are very dark, and therefore dull, chiefly in consequence of the foliage of the trees in the airing court obscuring the light in them; but more light could be introduced either by increasing the size of the skylights or removing the walls of some of the adjoining single rooms.

The supply of open book-cases with books in them has been attended, as we thought, by no destruction of them in the wards, and cannot fail to be useful. Two new billiard-tables and pianos have also been wisely added to the means of recreation in the wards.

Exercise and  
Employment.

The exercise of the patients out of doors and beyond the airing courts receives proper attention, and should be kept up and even extended as far as practicable. The employment returns tell us that 321 males and 362 females are usefully employed a good proportion, and the attendance at chapel and entertainments is also satisfactory.

The case books and pathological records are kept, upon the whole, carefully and properly, but the histories of fatal casualties in the former are in some instances not quite as complete as they might be.

Fine pathological research does not appear to be prosecuted very vigorously, and, although the attendants are required to pass an examination in the handbook issued by the Psychological Association, no lectures in first aid and nursing are yet given to them.

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer is at present invalided on leave.

Having regard to all these circumstances, and to the large number of patients under care here, we hope that the Committee will consider the propriety of appointing a Third Assistant Medical Officer.

We must not close our Report without remarking on the fact that 30 female patients are boarded out at Norfolk Asylum.



MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

26 February 1894.

OUR Colleagues visited this Asylum about twelve months ago, at which time the patients on the books were 923; they now number 946—485 men and 461 women. These figures show that there are 2 male patients in excess of the number for whom accommodation is provided, and there is only room for 6 more female patients. We are aware that there is about to be some change with regard to the patients received here, and one or more of the counties will have to go out of the union and find some Asylum for their lunatic paupers elsewhere; but what is to be done has not yet been settled, nor even what counties or borough are to go, and when this has been decided an Asylum will have to be built. This all takes considerable time, and meanwhile overcrowding continues and becomes more acute. The question of providing adequate accommodation is pressing, and will have to be met. Stafford county has here 24 patients, who will be removed in April, but that will give but temporary relief, judging from the increase in past years—in 1891, 886; in 1892, 912; in 1893, 923; and in this year 946 are the patients under care at the Commissioners' visits.

There are a few matters which we venture to urge upon the consideration of the Committee, and the first is the erection of a detached hospital for 5 or 6 patients of each sex, properly arranged and entirely complete in itself, so as to secure absolute isolation. The soil-pipes should deliver into ventilated chambers. The flushing of the w.c.'s should be improved. The single rooms occupied by patients of faulty habits should be floored by some non-absorbent material, and the wooden bedsteads with the canvas nailed to the bottom should be done away with, and laths, to serve as moveable stretchers, substituted. Hot-water taps ought to be secured against improper interference; stiff gas-brackets, affording means of suicide, should be removed from lobbies out of sight, and the tops of the roller-towels should be covered in. We shall be glad when we can learn that all the doors of the single rooms have been made to open by handles from the outside, and, what is in our opinion quite as important, all the doors should be made to open outwards. In this matter we see neither much difficulty nor expense. The sitting-rooms for the attendants might be made more comfortable and provided with means of amusement. Having made these observations, we ought to express our great satisfaction at being able to give a highly favourable report of the condition of the Asylum and the state of the patients.

The Asylum was very clean, the day rooms bright, cheerful, and well supplied with books, not too many of them being of a religious character. We thought, however, that linoleum and staining might with advantage be more largely employed. The dormitories were well looked after, and the bedding clean and sufficient.

The behaviour of the patients was satisfactory, and complaints were very rare. One patient, a criminal, and also a chancery patient, made complaints of his food. There will be found a note about him in the patients' book, but it is sufficient to say here, he seems to have been treated in an exceptionally considerate manner, and his complaints are utterly unfounded. The dress of the patients was neat, and we were struck by the general air of contentment which was everywhere apparent.

During the two days of our visit we have been over the whole of the building



Appendix C.  
 —  
 Monmouth,  
 &c., Joint  
 Counties  
 Asylum.  
 Condition of  
 patients.

building in which the patients live or work, and have given to all full opportunity of telling us their wishes. No patient was absent on leave, and we learn that some, but not many, when on leave are granted an allowance. Our experience shows us how very useful this allowance is to the patient before he has fully recovered his strength, and how frequently it enables him to complete his recovery, so that, even on economical grounds alone, we urge a free use of this grant.

There are 56 patients of the private class received here, many of them being scarcely above the pauper class.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit, on March 14, have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	123	97	220
Discharged - - - - -	69	55	124
„ recovered - - - - -	34	35	69
Died - - - - -	31	42	73

Inquest.

The Coroner held one inquest, in which case the jury returned a verdict that the patient (a man) died of an injury to his head caused by a fall in a struggle with a fellow patient, accelerated by water on the brain.

One death was due to typhoid fever ; it was the only case in the Asylum, and its origin can only be surmised.

Post-mortem  
 examinations.

No other death was due to other than ordinary causes, and autopsy ascertained the cause of death in 53 instances, *i.e.*, in 72 per cent. of the deaths. The room for making these examinations at the mortuary is small and inconvenient, and there are neither the necessary rooms nor appliances for prosecuting pathological research, for which so much material exists in this large Asylum. We think it very desirable that for this purpose facilities should be afforded by the erection of a small pathological laboratory and museum, and the appointment of an additional Medical Officer, who should have had experience in this branch of research. Photographs of patients on admission and discharge pasted into the case-books (which, we may here mention, are well kept) add greatly to their value in giving the history of the patient.

Statistics.

The percentage of deaths calculated upon the average number resident for 1893 has been 8.23 per cent. for both sexes. We saw in bed 22 men and 26 women, and there are here 27 patients suffering from general paralysis, 107 patients are epileptic, and 23 are considered to be actively suicidal. All of the two latter classes and the sick and infirm sleep under continuous supervision by night.

About 526 patients attend the associated entertainments, which are held in the dining hall, where on both days of our visit we saw a substantial meal provided. Separated milk is the beverage given at that meal, and seems to be liked. There is only one service held in the chapel on Sundays ; yesterday 430 patients attended ; 73 is the average congregation attending the Roman Catholic Service.

All of the patients, except the physically incapable and a few dangerously excited, are taken for walks beyond the airing courts daily ; 327 men and 358 women are usefully employed, 121 of the former and 91 of the latter are ward cleaners only, 162 men work on the land, and 44 are found occupation in the shops, stores, &c., or helping the artizans.

We



We hope some arrangement may be made whereby the tailors need not be employed in the same room as the hair-pickers. Care should be taken that the hair-picking room be thoroughly ventilated. One hundred and forty-three women sew and knit, 32 are employed in the dining hall, and 92 in washing, making or ironing the clothes. There seems to be a careful separation of the sexes at their work, and we hear that no male person, except the medical officers, have keys admitting them to the female wards.

Appendix C.  
Monmouth,  
&c. Joint  
Counties  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

The difficulties which led to legal proceedings respecting the water supply to the Asylum have been adjusted, and as much water as is required can now be pumped from the stream, the Asylum paying 20*l.* per annum for this privilege. The fire appliances seem to be sufficient to extinguish an outbreak of fire at its inception, and the safe removal of the patients by alternative exits assured everywhere except at Glangavenny.\*

Water supply.

The staff of attendants seems numerically sufficient, both for day and night duty. We wish that changes were less frequent—7 per cent. have not yet had a year's experience. We need not point out how frequent changes amongst the attendants prejudicially affect the patients, and we feel sure that every effort will be made both by the Committee and Medical Superintendent (who show so clearly by their excellent management how much interest they have in the patients' welfare and comfort) to engage suitable persons as attendants, and having secured them to retain them in their service by studying their comforts, &c., as far as practicable. We are glad to hear that lectures to the attendants in both divisions on first aid and nursing are contemplated.

Attendants.

## NORFOLK ASYLUM

8 May 1894.

THIS Asylum has now on its books the names of 769 patients, being 326 males and 443 females.

Norfolk  
Asylum.

The out-county cases are 55, of whom 30 are chargeable to Middlesex Unions, 17 to Suffolk. There are no patients out on trial. Total accommodation of the Asylum is 800. The vacant beds are 15 for males and 16 for females.

Statistics.

The admissions since the 10th of March 1893, the date of our Colleagues' visit in that year, have been 239. The discharges have been 129, the deaths have been 93. The recoveries have been 93. Of the deaths, 79 were followed by post-mortem examination. The instances in which bed sores existed at death were 9. There have been two inquests.

The verdicts were, in one case suicide while of unsound mind, in the other exhaustion from melancholia. The case of suicide was that of a woman who was admitted with a very severe cut throat in a moribund state, dying within twelve hours. The jury found that she was improperly moved in such an exhausted condition. Another, a male patient, was accidentally killed out on trial working at his ordinary avocation as a quarryman.

Inquests.

The general causes of death have been of an ordinary nature, but we notice as an exceptional cause in ten cases colitis and diarrhœa. We learn

Sanitary con-  
dition of  
Asylum.

\* An external staircase, in case of fire, was built at Glangavenny (or 12) cottage some two years ago. See Report dated 28th September 1892.



Appendix C. Norfolk Asylum. Inquests.	learn from Dr. Thompson that the whole of the Asylum drains have been relaid on the best and most approved principles under the direction of the engineer to the North Eastern Sanitary Association. Some suspicion attached itself to the dairy whence the Asylum was supplied with milk, and this was examined into, and a faulty practice of washing the dairy utensils in polluted water was put a stop to. Dr. Thompson was then reduced to the conclusion that the Norwich Corporation Sewage Farm was probably a factor in the dysenteric diarrhœa, and this may very likely be the case, as many instances are recorded which justify such a conclusion. We understand that Dr. Thompson is calling attention to this in his annual report, and we learn that the Committee are taking steps to have the matter thoroughly investigated.
Health of patients.	The general health of the patients at the present time is very good ; 9 male and 8 female patients in bed. One hundred and twenty-one patients are on the books as under medical treatment, half of whom are epileptics under special treatment for that condition. The epileptics consist of 67 ; there are 15 general paralytics and 8 actively suicidal.
Condition of patients.	The instructions in writing for the constant supervision of those deemed actively suicidal are, we think, very good. We found the patients' clothing in very good order even among the more degraded male patients, while the women were particularly neat ; only 1 male patient had a black eye, which was attributed to falling out of bed ; the patients generally were very quiet, and there were very few complaints even of detention. The food was very good at dinner to-day, meat pie with two vegetables.
Casualties.	The casualties of a serious character, involving fracture of some bone, have been five, all accidental, and chiefly to male patients while following their employment ; they all ended in recovery.
Employment.	Seventy-three per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and considering the advanced age and infirmity of many of the inmates, we think this a very creditable proportion.
Exercise, &c.	Over 400 patients walk out once a week beyond the grounds, and 150 women walk out daily.
Divine Service, &c.	The attendance at the services in the chapel is good, and 270 attend the associated entertainments. Beside the Church of England services, a service is held every Sunday by some one or other of the Non-conformist Ministers in the neighbourhood, and these are well attended.
Attendants.	The staff is somewhat shorter by day than is usual, and notwithstanding the quiet character of many of the patients we feel sure that an additional day attendant on either side would give additional security ; in this connection we would particularly mention Wards 5 and 6 on the female side. Further, we think an additional night attendant should be employed permanently in the infirmary dormitories, where an extra attendant must of necessity be often required at present, and is drawn from the existing day staff, none too strong, especially when days out and occasional illnesses are provided for.
State of wards, &c.	The wards on the female side have been greatly improved by decoration and re-arrangement, the tiling of the corridors, refitting of closets and lavatory blocks. The decorations, curtains, &c., are all in very good taste and must react favourably upon the patients. The same work has been undertaken on the male side, and progress will be made in this very important direction. The improvement of the observation dormitory on the male side should be extended to the removal of the fireplaces to the ends of the dormitory, so that the night attendant may have an uninterrupted view of the patients. We were pleased to see a good supply



supply of papers and games in the wards, but we think a few small billiard tables might be added (which may be purchased at Henning's, London, for 16*l.*), and the large table which is used by the attendants in the evenings should be covered and re-cushioned. The strength of the carbolic lotion kept in the medicine cupboards should be reduced (the present being 1:20), as accidents may happen and would be more likely to be fatal with such concentrated lotion.

We saw the kitchen and adjacent offices, and think them in need of considerable improvement. The sculleries are too limited and badly placed. The varying levels and the dark passages and the position of the bakery all are very objectionable, and we notice male and female patients in dangerous proximity, supervision being very difficult. This should have the serious consideration of the Committee, and a reconstruction of this portion of the administrative department should not be difficult nor very expensive. The existing Asylum buildings have outgrown the original administrative offices. This remark applies also to the laundry, where an immense amount of good work is done under considerable difficulties, for the bedding of the Asylum was exceedingly clean and neat everywhere. We have no doubt that when the financial state of the Asylum will permit the Committee will undertake these improvements with the same liberal spirit with which they seem to be supporting the Superintendent in the management of the Asylum. We notice that progress is being made with the blocks of cottages for the attendants, and were favourably impressed with the condition of the Asylum gardens and airing grounds, which are very tastefully laid out.

No seclusion or restraint have been used, and the case books are well kept.

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#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

28 April 1894.

YESTERDAY and to-day we inspected this Asylum. On its books are 826 patients. Of these as many as 347 are out-county paupers and 42 are private cases. The counties of Derby and Stafford, Durham and West Sussex, have patients here. The patients include many demented and idiots; and Northamptonshire lunatics whose previous labour has been in particular departments of shoemaking, are also persons difficult to employ. Our Colleagues visited here in March 1893. Since that date 274 admissions have been recorded; also 252 discharges and 78 deaths; 49 cases have recovered and been sent away. No patient is absent on trial. The causes of death present nothing extraordinary; 32 only of the 78 deaths have been the subject of post-mortem examinations. Bedsores existed at death in 5 deceased patients. There has been no dysentery, except that which was chronic in an old Indian soldier, who succumbed to the malady. General paralysis proved fatal to 7 patients here. This form of insanity appears to be on the increase, but accompanied with less violence than heretofore. Seventeen general paralytics are now in the wards, 4 being in the female division. The epileptics are reported to be 119; the actively suicidal 49. All suffering from fits and those dangerous to themselves sleep under continuous supervision. The observation dormitories are in course of enlargement and will at no distant date be ready for occupation; at present they are overcrowded.



**Appendix C.**Northampton-  
shire Asylum.

State of wards.

There was not much excitement in the wards when visited by us, and complaints were few ; none except of detention by individuals clearly unfit for discharge.

The wards are in proper order, but in many directions require renovation through delay in repainting ; renewal of linoleum is much needed. Hot and cold water taps are not sufficiently distinguished in bath rooms, and the billiard tables are so bad that many cannot care to play on them. Books and papers seem to be liberally supplied and freely used. The dietary appears to give general satisfaction. Beer is given to the workers and in special cases by medical order. Mechanical restraint has been rarely resorted to. Nine men and 12 women have been secluded, the former on an aggregate of 47, the latter on an aggregate of 40 occasions, the men for 403, the women for 101 hours.

There has been no serious casualty—no inquest.

The patients in bed, and seen by us there, were 13 men and 19 women ; only one man, a general paralytic, had a bedsore ; the women were free from bedsores.

The idiot children are very well cared for and kept remarkably clean and tidy.

Workmen are engaged in the improvements of several bath rooms and lavatories in the Asylum.

In the male infirmary there appears to be no proper arrangement for the supply of warm food or milk to the sick during the night.

Attendants.

Of the staff we can report favourably. Several attendants have increased their knowledge of nursing, and there has been no recent change in their number. They are 80 exclusive of the head, 32 being in the male division by day, 39 in the women's division, besides 4 men and 5 women on night duty. A fair proportion can count service in the Asylum over two years, and 19 over five years. The numerical strength is certainly not too high, having regard to holidays and sickness ; it might be raised, we think, with propriety.

Employment.

According to the returns made to us, 40 male patients are employed on the farm, 12 in the garden. In the shops and otherwise 153 men do work, including 96 ward cleaners. So the male patients useful more or less are 205. On the female side 231 are employed, including 83 who assist in housework.

The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 81 men and 76 women. A large number are epileptics taking bromide.

The wet beds last night were 1 in the male division and 33 on the female side, 15 of whom were idiot children.

There have been 4 cases of erysipelas since last visit, and among the children 4 doubtful cases of chicken-pox.

With reference to outdoor exercise of the patients, we learn that 150 women walk daily beyond the courts, and 290 men and 264 women go weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds.

The recreation room attracts 305 patients ; the entertainments there are once a week and varied ; the sexes go in about equal numbers.

The chaplain reads morning prayers daily in that hall, and the congregation on Sunday in the chapel includes 305 patients.

We find the case books very well kept up.

There were only 2 bedsores reported in the post-mortem notes, but those notes are rather scanty. Photography has not yet been taken up in this Asylum.

Enquiry into the boring for water referred to in the Commissioners' last



last entry here enables us to report that the work has gone far enough to assure the Committee that there will be a more than sufficient addition thereby to the water supply of the institution. Appendix C.  
Northamptonshire Asylum.

We observe that the new engine house for the fire engine has been finished, and the male attendants' room for evening recreation is all but ready for occupation.

## NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

17 July 1894.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and have seen the patients, and given them full opportunity of conversing with us. We find improvement of the older wards in progress by painting walls heretofore papered on the rough brick work, and other decoration. All will, we understand, be thus treated; and the wards in the wings erected a few years since are also to be papered and decorated, No. 7 female, being already complete in this respect. Sanitary blocks, with cross ventilation, for wards in No. 7 on each side are in course of erection, and similar blocks for other wards are projected. This is a most necessary and important work. Among other additions is a house for the head male attendant nearly finished, and a new mortuary, with rooms for pathological work, also approaching completion. There are, we learn, at the present time two matters of importance under discussion, one being the question of electric as against gas lighting of the Asylum, and the other that of extending and improving the present laundry, or building a new one. Northumberland Asylum.  
State of wards.  
Improvements.

We have read the several reports on these subjects which have been submitted to the County Council, and as regards the laundry have considered the plans for alteration after a careful inspection of the building itself.

As regards the question of lighting, it is admitted that the present gas works are worn out, as well as quite inadequate, and that practically they must be entirely renewed on a large scale. This being so, and the difference in the estimate of cost of an installation of the electric light over the cost of renewing the gas works being no more than about 2,000*l.*, we think the undoubted advantages of the former mode of lighting are well worth the increased cost, and have no difficulty in recommending the adoption of the electrical system. We do this the more readily, as we are given to understand that the use of gas for cooking can be dispensed with, so that its manufacture can be entirely given up. Lighting.

The present laundry is quite inadequate as to space, and extremely ill-arranged. The plans for its improvement, which we have seen, indicate in fact an entire reconstruction of it, and, if carried out, would not, in our opinion, result in a very convenient building, which also would prejudicially encroach on the space adjoining No. 4 female ward. If this mode of dealing with the subject were adopted, the whole of the present building would at once be absorbed, and it does not appear how it is proposed that the work of the Asylum should be carried on. The provision of a temporary laundry would be necessary at an expense which must be considerable. Another objection is that a new drying-ground would have to be provided, and this could only be on the other side of the road leading to the north front, which would be most inconvenient. Laundry.

We, therefore, are strongly of opinion that the better plan, even though



Appendix C.  
 ———  
 Northumber-  
 land Asylum.

though more costly at first, will be to build an entirely new laundry on the opposite side of the road, which may be diverted, if a sub-way is thought objectionable, or too expensive. The present wash-house would, as suggested, serve as engine and dynamo-house if electric lighting is determined on.

Statistics.

There are now on the Asylum books 593 patients, and 20 more, all males, are boarded at the East Riding Asylum. The 593 are divided into 309 males and 284 females; five are of the private class. Since our Colleagues were here on 20th October 1893, 117 patients have been admitted, 78 discharged, of whom 44 had recovered, and 44 have died. There are 20 women received here from the Durham Asylum. There are said to be vacancies for 8 female patients, but the total patients are 9 in excess of the estimated accommodation. Some wards are evidently overcrowded, and in the circumstances we do not see how immediate extension, at least on the male side, can be avoided.

The 44 deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 27 instances only. Dr. M'Dowall informs us that in many cases autopsy was forbidden by friends. In 8 cases bedsores were found to exist. Of the patients at present confined to bed only 1 is thus afflicted.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit. We found 17 men and 16 women in bed, and 28 men and 19 women are under medical treatment.

Restraint and  
 seclusion.

It appears that since the last visit 1 male on 19 occasions and for 431 hours, and 2 females on 99 occasions and for 2,104 hours, were restrained by locked gloves for surgical reasons; and that 6 males on 128 occasions, and for 1,267 hours, and 5 females on nine occasions and for 36 hours, have been secluded. We found to-day 2 men in seclusion, 1 of them having been so treated for a considerable time owing to his violence. We think this man should, with a sufficient strength of attendants, be taken out daily for exercise. We have found the patients in both divisions orderly, and free from undue excitement. We are pleased with the state of their clothing and their personal neatness. None complained of illusage.

Condition of  
 patients.

Extended exercise for the patients continues to be the rule here, and only a few weakly or violent persons are confined to the airing-courts. The returns relative to other subjects of treatment do not present any novel feature. It has not been found practicable to arrange for a Sunday Service for the Roman Catholics, but religious books, approved by the Priest, are read to them by attendants of their faith on that day. The small size of the chapel limits the attendance at the Church of England Service. It can hold few over 200.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be adequate. For day duty it affords an attendant to 10 patients nearly in each division. For night duty there are three on each side. We think that each Infirmary should have a stationary night attendant. At present the attendant who goes round the general dormitories sits there when not on the rounds. The duration of service of the present members is satisfactory.

Medical staff.

We find that the medical staff is strengthened by a medical clinical clerk, who comes for six months, and is then succeeded by another. Dr. M'Dowall lectures here to students of the Durham University, and he has established lectures on nursing to his attendants.

The case books are well kept, and illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients taken by Dr. M'Dowall.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

1 May 1894.

THERE are now on the books of this Asylum 172 male and 168 female patients ; of these 2 are criminal cases, and 1 man and 2 women are of the private class. The clergyman referred to at the Commissioners' last visit, which was on the 8th November, could not be received at the Coppice gratuitously and he has no means ; he is now on trial ; a male pauper is also away on leave. All the patients in residence we have seen. A boy is in the female division.

We cannot report much progress in the selection of a site for a new asylum, though several sites have been brought under consideration of the Committee. We have seen the County Surveyor for whom we sent to ascertain what progress had been made in the matter. Delay on this subject is very regrettable, and we should neglect our duty if we did not reiterate our opinion that the structural defects of this Asylum, the limited area of the land upon which it stands, and its position in a large town call loudly for the speedy removal of the patients elsewhere. Our Board will, we know, gladly accept an invitation from the Committee to view and express an opinion upon any site which may be considered eligible by the Committee. In the present circumstances we refrain from urging outlay on this antiquated and inconvenient building beyond repainting many wards which need it badly. It is clear that the Secretary of State supports our recommendation that the Asylum accommodation of Nottinghamshire lunatics is a pressing matter.

Since last visit of our Colleagues there has been an outbreak of small-pox in the Asylum ; the erection of a temporary hospital in the kitchen garden was found to be necessary ; 8 patients and 2 others (a laundry maid and a male attendant) were attacked : the 4 first cases were sent to a Fever Hospital in the neighbourhood ; the others were refused to be taken in there. The outbreak led to a vaccination of all the inmates of the Asylum. There has been no other epidemic or zymotic disease ; the general health is at present good. One woman was the only patient to-day in bed ; 20 men and 17 women are now registered as being under medical treatment ; these are all paupers. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The admissions have been 29, all of paupers ; also 24 discharges, all of that class, of which discharges 17 were upon recovery. The deaths have been 18 ; the post-mortem examinations 8 only. We should also mention the sad death of Mr. Lofthouse, the assistant medical officer, from chill after influenza ; a successor is in office who has hitherto given satisfaction to the medical superintendent.

Among the patients there are 29 from London Unions. The only casualty which deserves mention is an accidental fracture of an ankle by a male patient through a fall.

The epileptics are 27 males and 14 females ; the general paralytics are returned to us as 6, and Mr. Aplin does not regard any patient as at present actively suicidal.

The day staff of attendants and nurses is about 1 to 15½ on the male side ; 1 to 14 in the female division ; if the patients should include at any time troublesome men or women the staff would, we believe, be insufficient in numbers ; at present its strength is below that usual in asylums.

About 32 men work on the land, 17 in the shops, and 51 are only ward helpers ; of the women, 30 are employed in the laundry, 30 sew, 3 help in the kitchen, 40 work in the wards only.



Appendix C.  
 —  
 Nottingham-  
 shire Asylum.

The chapel gallery must keep down any desire of the female patients to attend services there, and the laundry recreation arrangements are not such as are likely to attract many to that room, than which for entertainments we have seen no room in an asylum worse; we might, with truth, say so bad; nor can we expect proper out-door exercise of patients in an asylum situate where this is.

Although the wards are not such as we are accustomed to inspect, we must give great credit to the medical superintendent for their excellent order. Those on the female side are especially clean and bright. The bedding everywhere is sufficient, clean, and in a proper condition.

We are glad to hear there is a charity fund at this Asylum which enables the Committee to give away, in small sums, 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year in gifts to patients discharged upon recovery.

### OXFORD ASYLUM.

20 September 1894.

Oxford  
 Asylum.  
 Statistics.

UPON the books of this Asylum the patients have risen in numbers from 521 to 532 since the Commissioners' visit in October 1893.

This is the result of 105 admissions, 55 discharges, and 42 deaths; 25 of the 532 are chargeable to Windsor, of the discharged 37 are recorded as recovered. Five cases are now out on trial, of these 2 have money allowances during their probation.

We cannot regard the Asylum as otherwise than full, many beds being placed where no beds were originally intended to be. Beds have been taken from the male side and added to the night space for women. The male patients are now 222, the females under care and treatment are 310. There is no private patient.

The pauper maintenance charge is 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

Attendants.

For personal charge employment and out-door exercise of the patients, the staff is much below what is considered to be requisite in other Asylums; in the wards, the proportion being a nurse to every 17 females and a male attendant to every 12 patients in the male division.

For oversight in the laundry, we do not forget the five laundresses, or in the shops, the presence of artisans, or on the land, the employment of men to superintend patients' work out of doors.

The duration of service on the part of the attendants is commendable.

Condition of  
 patients.

We saw all the patients in residence and gave them opportunity of complaint. We have nothing to report on this head, except an appeal by laundry patients for more out-door exercise. During our visit to the wards we found too many female patients in bed for excitement, which we are inclined to attribute to the paucity of nurses. One of each sex had bedsores. The bathing weekly should be supervised invariably by the head attendant of the division or by a deputy. This is a great security against improper usage of patients. The hot-water tap keys, should also be kept by the attendants. We noticed the absence of this precaution. The bath-rooms are open to much improvement and should be kept cleaner; bath rules are hung too high and some are illegible.

State of wards,  
 &c.

The bedding is generally in good order, but some mattress covers need renewal.

The w.c.'s have obsolete and faulty fittings, the flushing is far from good



good and the quantity of woodwork should be reduced to obviate urine smells from saturation. The day-rooms and dormitories generally are kept in good order, renewal of paint is needed in many places, and the former might be made more cheerful and would be capable of better ventilation if the windows of half-moon shape were lowered and enlarged, this work might, to save too great present outlay, be gradually carried out; several have been lately much improved by painting and stencilling the walls, their comfort might be increased at no great expense by the introduction of more furniture of a suitable kind. From No. 7 dormitory we recommend the removal of lavatory basins, which we are told are never used, and while they remain may act as inlets for sewer gas.

We saw the dinners of the day, meat and vegetables sufficient in quantity and taken in an orderly way. Some table knives appeared, however, to us to be much worn and therefore dangerous.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded. The only serious casualties appear to have been the accidental fracture of a patient's jaw, and the fracture of a patient's rib, through a blow by another patient.

A woman was also in bed suffering from self-inflicted bites of her arms, which were placed in India rubber splints to obviate further self injury.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease. The specially affected are 83 epileptics and 10 general paralytics. The actively suicidal are 15. The written instructions issued for their safety should, we think, be signed not only by the charge attendants, but by every attendant successively responsible for them.

Only three wet beds were reported last night and these on the female side; 22 patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

The deaths were all with a single exception attributed to natural causes. In the excepted case, violence not traced accelerated the death, which was the subject of inquiry.

In every case but one post-mortem examination was made, which is highly creditable to the medical staff, and in two instances only did bed-sores exist.

The patients at chapel last Sunday were 266, and 68 others attend religious services elsewhere. We met the Chaplain in the Asylum, and strongly urged that greater facility of access to the books which he circulates in the wards should be given to the patients, telling him that the attendants should be held responsible for excessive destruction by the patients of all books, as of other furniture in the wards. The returns inform us that the weekly associated entertainments attract about 130 patients.

The daily out-door exercise beyond the airing-courts is, we are sorry to hear, still restricted to 10 men (not including those employed on the land), but 60 women go out. Weekly the numbers walking beyond the Asylum are stated to be 130 men and 130 women.

The percentage of men employed seems to be 54; that of women, 50; of the former, however, 43 per cent. work in the wards only; 36 per cent. of the latter.

We have examined the medical case books and pathological notes, and find them to be in fair order, but the former should contain fuller details of the previous history of cases, and each record should be complete in itself.



## Appendix C.

## SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

19 April 1894.

Salop and  
Montgomery  
Asylum.  
Necessary  
improvements.

YESTERDAY we inspected all parts of this Asylum, and saw all the patients in residence. Of the condition of most departments and wards we can report favourably, but there are a few matters to which we desire to call attention. First and foremost are No. 3 Male and Female Wards, so often adversely criticised. With regard to these, we are sorry to learn that the Shropshire County Council will not at present vote the necessary funds to carry out plans for their improvement which have been prepared. These plans we have seen, and, although not altogether free from objection, they appear to afford, perhaps, the readiest and most economical mode of dealing with the undoubted difficulty of removing the present more objectionable features, while they will give some additional accommodation. But the plans must, of course, be submitted to our Board for consideration. In one respect they are manifestly deficient, and that is not suggesting any improvement of the dark and ill-ventilated parts of the corridors of these wards; and if they are adopted, it should be on condition that more light and air are admitted to the corridors by sacrificing some of the existing single rooms.

We noticed that the outer walls of the single rooms in No. 5 Female were very damp, and some remedy for this, by means of a dry area or otherwise, should be found. We observe that alteration of the w.c.'s by the introduction of better apparatus has been begun, and trust that it will be speedily carried out where necessary. It is unfortunate that in many of the closets built at the time of the extension of the Asylum the seats are much too high, and if they can be lowered it would be an advantage. We have suggested to Dr. Strange that in the male wards, where the open pedestal pans with lids are in use, these might be used as urinals as well, and so the present evil-smelling urinals might be disused. This plan has been adopted in other asylums. In several closets we found the flush of water deficient. Some of the stone stairs are much worn and need repair, and we think the external down rain-water pipes, drain gullies, and ventilators in some places require being looked to and cleansed. Some of the courts, too, might be tidier than they are.

We recommend that the floors of dormitories and dayrooms be as far as possible cleaned by dryrubbing instead of washing, which we think is not so wholesome. The plan of having handles to open single room doors from outside without using the key is being largely adopted in asylums, and we recommend it here. We thought there were too many patients sleeping on the floor without bedsteads, and in many instances the pillows on the beds generally are insufficiently filled. The only structural works carried out since the last visit and requiring our notice here are the alterations of closets already mentioned, the warming of Wards 6 and 7 by steam pipes, and the placing a fan in the wash-house to clear it of steam. This, however, seems hardly powerful enough to effect this object in both washhouses; the men's washhouse was yesterday full of steam.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 779, 359 being males and 420 females. Twenty-two, 13 males and 9 females, are received here from the Denbigh Asylum, and 29 are of the private class. There are vacancies for



for one male and 20 female patients, the estimated accommodation of the Asylum being for 360 males and 440 females. Appendix C.

Since 17th February 1893, the date of the last visit by members of our Board, 216 patients have been admitted; 113 discharged, 71 on recovery; and 96 have died. Salop and Montgomery Asylum.  
Statistics.

Post-mortem examination was made in 50 cases. The deaths included 1 suicide (in which case an inquest was held), 1 from erysipelas, 1 from scarlet fever, the only case of that disease, and imported; and 2 from influenza. Fourteen patients died from phthisis.

In 1893 the percentage of deaths on the average number of patients resident was 9; the recoveries were 32 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers. Of the bodies examined post-mortem, two were found to have bed sores, and there is now a woman in bed suffering in that way. In connection with this subject, we may refer to the system of instructing attendants in nursing and their other duties, now adopted in so many asylums, and recommend its introduction here.

The influenza appears to have been rife, 75 patients and 32 of the staff having been attacked by it. It has now ceased, and the general health is good. We found 9 men and 19 women in bed, and 29 of both sexes are at present under medical treatment.

A list of six casualties resulting in fractures of bones has been laid before us, and there is now a man in bed who had, apparently with suicidal intent, inflicted a wound on his abdomen with a dinner knife which he secreted from the table. The patient was treated as suicidal, and the usual directions as to supervision had been given; and we cannot but express the opinion that great want of care had been shown by the attendants in charge. Here we would observe that the caution cards should be signed in token of receipt by the attendants to whom they are issued, or who have direct charge of the patients to whom they refer, and that the cases should be frequently considered with the view of removing the caution when no longer necessary, so as to avoid a merely perfunctory discharge of the duty of supervision by the attendants. Casualties.

The records of mechanical restraint since the last visit show that it was applied to 2 male patients on 16 occasions and for 289½ hours, and to 1 female on 4 occasions and for 72½ hours, to prevent self-injury; and seclusion was employed with 5 males on 10 occasions and for 40½ hours, and 7 females on 17 occasions and for 102 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

Excepting in wards numbered 3, the patients were very orderly and free from excitement. In those wards there were some noisy. The excited class there lodged require more space and better accommodation. We were satisfied with the clothing. No complaints of anything but detention were made to us. Condition of patients.

We could wish that the numbers usefully employed were larger. Of the males only 42 per cent., according to the return made, are so employed. It is better on the female side, for 63 per cent. of the women do some useful work. Of the other matters of treatment there is not anything special to remark. Employment.

We learn that the present staff of attendants comprises for day duty 30 men and 33 women, and for night work 4 of each sex. This is exclusive of the head attendants. There are six laundrymaids who assist in the charge of 58 women, and, excluding these patients, there is a nurse to 11 patients in the female, and an attendant to 12 in the male, division. There have not been very many changes recently in the staff. Attendants.



Appendix C. We find that the present weekly charge for maintenance is 7s. 9d.,  
Salop and the charge for the out-county patients being 14s. and for the private  
Montgomery cases 15s.  
Asylum.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

30 April 1894.

Somerset and RATHER more than 14 months have elapsed since our Colleagues  
Bath Asylum. were last here ; since that time the following changes have occurred :—  
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	131	135	266
Discharged - - - - -	143	139	282
"    " Recovered " - - - - -	54	64	118
Died - - - - -	39	51	90

There are now on the books of the Asylum, and are all in residence, 847 patients, of whom 346 are males and 501 females ; 3 of the former and 7 of the latter belong to the private class, and there is 1 patient chargeable to Paddington ; but besides the 836 patients who are under treatment here, and have of right accommodation found for them in this Asylum, there are no less than 145 patients boarded out in other Asylums who ought to be in an Asylum belonging to the County of Somerset and the City of Bath. Fifty are at Gloucester Asylum, 40 at Exeter City Asylum, 25 at Plymouth Borough Asylum, and 30 at Bristol City Asylum. In addition, though there is estimated accommodation here for 847 patients (the exact number in residence), there is only sleeping accommodation for 325 men, whereas 346 are provided with beds ; in other wards there is room for 21 women, but 21 men are in excess of the proper complement. Whilst on the subject, we must again refer to the attics, which are dangerous in case of fire, hot in summer, cold in winter, and quite unfit for use as dormitories, besides being ill-ventilated. The attics on the female side, when visited the day before yesterday, had a strong urinous odour.

Precautions With regard to escape in case of fire, plans for staircases with w.c.  
against fire. blocks attached to Wards 5 and 6, female side, have long received the Secretary of State's sanction, but the work has not been commenced ; as have also been the plans for new shoemakers' and tailors' shops, but no commencement has been made. At the workshops the hose should be kept attached to the hydrants, and the hose there should be tried at more frequent intervals. We also shall be pleased when we can report that all the single-room doors can be opened by the handle from the outside.

Condition of During our inspection we have seen every patient, and no complaints  
patients. were made to us calling for notice. The behaviour of the majority was quiet, but No. 3 on the female side was very noisy, and there were a large number of turbulent excited patients. Dr. Wade tells us that other Asylums refuse to take epileptic, destructive, or dirty patients from this Asylum to board. Before the new Asylum is ready for occupation Asylum accommodation will have to be found for many more



more patients ; it will be impossible to carry on the Asylum work if all the best class are removed and only the worst detained. Some place must be found where some of the violent patients can be placed, or the staff largely increased to control and efficiently supervise in the large wards here patients dangerous to themselves or others.

We saw several male idiot children in the wards associating with patients of very degraded habits. We think that a small ward might be provided for these under the care of female attendants. We saw the dinner on both days of our visit, which was of good quality and well liked. The dress of the patients was good, and Dr. Wade is introducing many wise changes in their garb both for summer and winter wear.

The day-rooms were, without exception, bright and cheerful ; there were desks for newspapers in some wards which we were told had been of much use. A fair supply of books is furnished, and we hope the Committee will continue to make a liberal annual grant to keep up the library. A bookbinder attendant would, we think, prove useful. The dormitories were in good order, and (except, as before noticed, in the attic) well ventilated, but the dining hall and kitchen both need largely increased means of ventilation. Though this day is not hot or muggy, both places were stuffy and unpleasant.

We saw in bed 13 men and 7 women ; one of the men seemed almost in a dying state. H. J. H. was received on Friday, chargeable to the Bedminster Union, and was driven here from Clevedon, a distance of 25 miles. He had to be removed on a stretcher from the cab to his bed. We learn he is rather better to-day, but we are of the same opinion with Dr. Wade, that (unless the patient got suddenly worse during the journey) he was not in a fit state to travel that long distance, and ought not to have been sent. Post-mortem examination was made in 67 out of the 90 deaths, and bedsores existed in 3 cases, all women. The nursing on the male side must be commended. The coroner held 2 inquests on women, the verdict in the one case being "passive pulmonary hemorrhage" ; in the other "fatal syncope due to diseased heart." No epidemic or zymotic disease has arisen in the Asylum since our Colleagues' visit in Feb. 1893. The most frequent cause of death has been "phthisis," from which disease 17 patients died. When we see this large proportion we cannot but think that overcrowding may in a large measure be answerable for this. No other death calls for notice, and no suicide or exceptional cause of death occurred. For the year last past the death-rate in both divisions, calculated upon the average number resident, has been 8.49, whilst the percentage of recoveries upon admissions for the same period has been 52.55. There are here 145 epileptics and 3 actively suicidal patients, but many more patients, who were on admission or afterwards became suicidally disposed, sleep under continuous supervision by night, so that the whole number constantly watched during the night is 184. Twenty-three patients suffer from general paralysis.

The attendants on night duty are 5 men and 6 women, whilst 41 men and 43 women are on duty by day. There are also 5 laundresses who assist the nurse in looking after the patients who do the Asylum washing. Thirty-six of the attendants have lived here over 5 years and 27 more over two years, whilst 32 have not yet seen much Asylum service here.

Over 300 patients attend each service on Sundays at the chapel. The stone flooring at the entrance door is so much worn that it will soon need renewal.



Appendix C.	About a like number attend the entertainments, and last Saturday we
Somerset and Bath Asylum.	saw a large body of patients watching a cricket match on the Asylum ground ; 572 are returned to us as walking beyond the Asylum grounds, and 188 as going daily beyond the airing courts.
Amusements and exercise.	We saw nobody in seclusion or restraint. The former mode of treatment was employed in the case of 3 men only 5 times and for 16 hours, and one woman was restrained for 121½ hours by gloves to prevent her removal of surgical dressings.
Seclusion and restraint.	
Employment.	The patients who are employed are 608 in all ; 62 men work on the land, 11 help the carpenter, 5 the tailor, 7 the shoemaker, 7 the painter, 8 in the stores and 8 in the laundry ; 46 work in the wards, and the rest about the building, hairpicking, &c. ; 35 women work in the laundry, 14 in the kitchen ; 101 help in the wards, and 155 knit and sew. Renovation and papering, &c., are in progress in the wards, and much has been done with respect to alterations to the water mains and at the high-pressure reservoir, and commencement has been made at the sewage works. No change has taken place amongst the medical officers, but since the last visit Mr. Duke, the clerk and steward and Clerk to the Visitors, has died. Now the offices have been divided, the steward has been done away with, and a storekeeper performs part of the steward's duties, and a clerk to the Asylum, who is also clerk to the Visitors, is appointed to do the rest of the work. Dr. Wade informs us that the new arrangement at present has proved both economical and successful.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

12 November 1894.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)	APART from the fact that we still find the Asylum somewhat overcrowded, notwithstanding that there are 34 fewer patients than at the visit of the Commissioners on 22nd June 1893, we are able to report very favourably of its present condition. The wards are in excellent order, and great neatness and cleanliness everywhere prevail.
Condition of Wards.	
Improvements.	Several improvements have been carried out since the visit referred to. The enlargement of the laundry, with additional machinery, and the application of a fan to drive heated air through the drying closets, has been completed, and makes this department fully adequate to the demands upon it. We think that the driving bands should be further protected, and that the flushing cisterns and apparatus in the w.c.'s should be cased in, as in the wards. We observe, also, that the new visiting rooms have been finished, and so arranged as to be capable of being thrown together, forming a large room, which, among other purposes, will be used for the Roman Catholic Service, an enclosed altar being supplied. Some new external buildings in the nature of stores have been erected ; a third steam boiler has been provided ; new roofs have replaced the defective roofs of the attendants' mess rooms ; the warming apparatus in several directions has been added to ; and considerable painting, re-decoration, and minor works have been carried out.
Proposed additions.	We are informed that tenders for the erection of the female infirmary ward, the plans for which were recently sanctioned, have been received, and will be considered at a Committee meeting to-morrow. This ward will, of course, greatly relieve the female division, while affording a class of accommodation which, in all asylums, becomes yearly more required, and



and we hope that similar provision may in time be made in the male division. Appendix C.

As already mentioned, we have found the wards in good order. They are well supplied, too, with books and games for the amusement of the patients, and with various objects of interest. The beneficial influence of these things was manifested in the remarkably quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients in both divisions, and their freedom from complaints. The behaviour, too, of the patients at dinner in the hall, which was well filled, was very good. We are satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of the patients of each sex, and with the absence of exceptionally strong dresses. Staffordshire Asylums.  
(Burntwood.)

The patients on the Asylum register to-day are 609 ; 298 being males and 311 females ; none are of the private class ; 2 are out-county. The total is about 30 in excess of the number for which proper accommodation exists, according to our Board's rule as to space. Since the last visit, 258 patients have been admitted here ; 126 discharged or removed, of whom 107 had recovered, and 166 have died. This number of deaths represents a very high rate of mortality, being fully 20 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. For the year 1893 the rate was 21·74 per cent. Statistics.

In the case of 117 of the 166 deaths post-mortem examination was made, being 70 per cent. All the deaths were due to natural causes, but 19 per cent. of them were attributed to phthisis and 18 per cent. to other diseases of the respiratory organs, either alone or in association with other diseases. The prevalence of these diseases was, we think, due, in a large degree, to overcrowding. That the nursing of the sick was not in fault may be inferred from the fact that of the 117 bodies subjected to autopsy only 1 presented a bed-sore. While the death-rate was high in 1893, so also was the recovery rate, being 42·18 per cent. of the number of admissions.

No zymotic or infectious disease, except one case of scarlet fever, at once isolated, has appeared here since the last visit. The serious, but non-fatal, casualties appear to have been four ; two were self-inflicted injuries, one an accidental sprain of the ankle, and the fourth, wounds on heads and arms caused by jumping through a window. Casualties.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since last visit. The patients at present under medical treatment are 39, and to-day we found 6 males and 11 women confined to bed.

Our enquiries elicit that nearly 80 per cent. of the male and 73 per cent. of the female patients engage in some useful employment ; that there is a fair attendance at Divine Service ; and that all patients not physically incapable are regularly and frequently exercised outside the airing courts, and many beyond the Asylum estate. Employment, &c.

The epileptics at present in the Asylum are 128 in number, being nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of patients ; the actively suicidal under special and continuous watch are 14, and these and the bulk of the epileptics are under continuous supervision at night.

As regards the staff, we learn that, exclusive of head attendants, there are for day duty 28 men and 26 women, and for night duty four attendants of each sex. There is a female nurse in the male infirmary. The attendants in the male division are one to 10 patients, and in the female division one to 12½ about. Eighteen of the total staff of 62 have not yet completed a year's service. Changes are, as is usual, most frequent among the female attendants. Attendants.

We are pleased to find that lectures in nursing and kindred duties are given by the Medical Officers. Medical records.



Appendix C.  
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 Staffordshire  
 Asylums.  
 (Burntwood.)

The case books are kept with care, and the cases illustrated by photographic portraits of the patients, and pathological research continues to be steadily pursued.

## STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. STAFFORD.

10 November 1894.

Staffordshire  
 Asylums.  
 (Stafford.)  
 Condition of  
 wards.

YESTERDAY we made a full and careful inspection of this Asylum, and can report that it is maintained in excellent order. The wards are remarkably clean and neat, and the furniture and bedding good and well attended to. The provision of a better supply of plants, some cages of birds, and other objects calculated to engage the attention and excite the interest of the patients would, however, improve the aspect of the day-rooms, especially those of the lower galleries, in which are placed the more excited and noisy patients, and would exercise a beneficial influence on the inmates. We would recommend the erection of an additional greenhouse if the present provision in this respect is inadequate.

Improvements.

We find considerable works in progress, chiefly in connection with the erection of the closet blocks or spurs, the plans for which were recently sanctioned. These blocks will soon be complete. In the w.c.'s the small flushing cisterns and apparatus should be well cased in for protection. The male attendants' mess and recreation room has been finished and comfortably furnished. Four new padded rooms have been fitted up, but we regret to observe that no means of warming them in cold weather has been provided; this should be supplied, as the patients whom it may be necessary to place in them are usually prone to denude themselves of clothing. Further progress in altering single room doors has been made to allow them to open outwards; and we notice that considerable painting, re-papering, and decoration has been effected in several wards since the last visit of members of our Board. We are glad to observe, too, that another escape staircase has been fixed at the detached block, and that a bath-room and two other outside staircases are also being erected in connection with it, so that it will soon be fully provided with alternative exits from each floor.

Sewage.

We are informed that the Asylum drainage is now discharged into the Stafford Corporation sewer, which runs through the Asylum grounds, the meadows being thereby relieved of the excess of sewage which formerly was poured upon them; and an improved sewerage system for the town is now in course of construction.

Additional accommodation.

As regards additional asylum accommodation for the county, we learn that tenders have been invited for the erection of the new Asylum at Cheddleton, to be sent in during the present month. Plans for a new female infirmary at Burntwood, to accommodate some 80 patients, have also, as we are aware, been recently sanctioned. Relief of the present pressure will thus in time be afforded. In the meantime, however, the pressure is very great, and will be intensified.

Statistics.

There are now on the books of this Asylum 884 patients, being an increase of 49 over the number at the visit of our colleagues on 21st July 1893; and 200 Staffordshire patients are boarded out in other institutions. The estimated total accommodation here is for 865 patients, which must be quite the extreme number. The 884 patients are divided into 471 males and 412 females. A male is absent on trial. Only two patients are of the private class, one being a criminal. Since the visit mentioned above, 465 patients have been admitted,



243 discharged or removed, of whom 136 had recovered, and 173 have died. The post-mortem examinations made were 126, or in 72 per cent. of the deaths. Only one of these was other than natural, the patient having died from suffocation due to impaction of food in the gullet. In this, and in another case in which the cause of death was natural, the Coroner held an inquest. We observe the continued prevalence of phthisis here, upwards of 28 per cent. of the above-mentioned deaths having been due to that disease, alone, or in association with other diseases. It is creditable to the nursing that the autopsies did not disclose the existence of any bed-sores, and no patient at present is suffering from one. The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 12.54 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; the recoveries 24.62 per cent. of the number of admissions.

Appendix C.  
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Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Stafford.)

During our inspection the patients generally were very orderly, the only exception being in the Female Ward No. 1, where several women were noisy. With regard to this and the similar male ward, we have already made a suggestion. If at some time more light could be admitted into these wards by the sacrifice of some single rooms, it would be a manifest improvement. We were quite satisfied with the dress of both sexes, which was good and clean. The men are supplied with two changes weekly of under-linen. While referring to this subject we would recommend the application to the drying closets in the laundry of fans to drive or draw through them heated air, which would greatly facilitate the drying of the clothes or other articles. The laundry generally requires white-washing and cleaning.

Condition of  
patients.

We found only 8 men and 6 women confined to bed, but 86 of both sexes are taking medicine. No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit; 22 males on 44 occasions and for 181 hours, and 5 females on 32 occasions and for 175 hours have been secluded.

Seclusion.

The patients usefully employed are 70 per cent. of the men, and 73 per cent. of the women.

Employment,  
&c.

The attendance on Divine Service, Church of England and Roman Catholic, is satisfactory, as is that at the associated entertainments, but this is probably somewhat limited by the size of the hall; and we find that the exercising of the patients is duly attended to, only some 61 being wholly confined to airing courts.

The epileptics are a very large class here, there being now 90 males and 112 females so afflicted. They chiefly sleep in the large dormitories of the blocks erected a few years since, each dormitory having two night attendants. We think it worth considering whether these dormitories should not be divided transversely, so that each attendant should have charge of a separate room. The same observation applies to the large dormitories over the former, which are also watch dormitories.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, and the duration of service is satisfactory. Additional leave has recently been granted. For day duty there are, as we are informed, 49 men and 37 women, and for night duty 9 men and 8 women.

Attendants.

The medical staff is as heretofore. As regards the case books, we think that it would be well that the previous history of the cases were given somewhat more fully: otherwise they are well and carefully kept, and we are glad to observe that all recent cases are illustrated by photographs.

Medical staff.

We hope the medical staff may be encouraged to engage in the finer branches of pathological research by the provision of the necessary room and requisite and proper appliances.



## Appendix C.

## SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

23 October 1894.

Suffolk  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

OUR Colleagues last visited here on March 16th, 1893. Upon the books are now the names of 542 patients, all paupers. On the male side of the Asylum are 236, in the female division 306, one of the 306 being a boy. Boarded out are 17 females in the Norfolk Asylum; 30 males at the Norwich, Ipswich, and Leicester Borough Asylums, 10 in each of those Institutions. The 17 women will be brought here next month, and it is hoped that the 30 men will be called in about January 1895.

The new female infirmary, a satisfactory addition to this Asylum, is occupied by 16 patients placed in the ground-floor ward; the new male infirmary is almost ready for occupation. These infirmaries at last provide proper provision here for sick patients. In the wooden structure, used as a hospital so long, are still 26 of both sexes, of whom 18 are in bed. It should no longer be used for sick persons after the completion of the new infirmaries for such cases.

The admissions since the Commissioners' last visit have been 302; the discharges have been 136, the deaths 102. Recovery is claimed of 115 patients who have been discharged. One patient is away on trial.

We saw all the patients in residence; they are kept clean, and appear to be well treated by those in personal charge of them, and there are now in the female division 28 day and in the male division 25 day attendants. The night attendants at present are 3 men and 4 women. The epileptics under care are 34 men and 24 women. The suicidally disposed are 5 males and 9 females, being under special supervision. There are a few general paralytics. The patients in bed when we inspected were 15 men and 18 women; of the latter only 9 permanently, these in the new female infirmary, first occupied only yesterday. No patient in bed had a bedsore.

Drainage and  
water supply.  
Deaths from  
causes pointing  
to insanitary  
conditions.

We regret to learn that since the Commissioners' last visit the Asylum has been visited more or less constantly by dysentery, diarrhœa, and typhoid fever, which have been prevalent here for so many years. There have been in fact during the last 12 or 13 years at least 1,200 cases of these complaints, and 127 have been recorded within the last 19 months. Of the 127 there have been 17 deaths from diarrhœal causes. There has also been an outbreak of diphtheria attacking 11 persons, of whom 5 died. The Committee has called to its assistance Dr. Turner from Guy's Hospital, who has furnished an exhaustive report, covering the whole period from 1881 to the date of his report. His examination of the subject included a careful overhauling of the drainage, sewerage, and water supply, and he distinctly attributes the outbreaks to contamination of the present and former water supplies. We are informed that this report will be considered at a meeting of the Committee shortly to be held. It is evident from Dr. Turner's experiments that one of the bores at any rate allows leakage from the adjacent soil, and the problem how to prevent it seems one to be solved by an engineer. It is equally clear that the Asylum drainage is not at fault. It must be a source of great concern and disappointment to the Committee that their large expenditure to procure a pure supply of water to the Asylum should have ended so disastrously. We can only hope that a remedy may be speedily devised.

All the deaths except those above referred to have been from ordinary and natural causes, except in two instances, one of which was



was a suicide; both were the subjects of inquests, and of correspondence with our Board.

Appendix C.

Post-mortems were held in 70 cases of the 102 deaths, and in none was a bed sore detected. There has also been no serious casualty.

Suffolk  
Asylum.

According to the returns made to us 55 male and 124 female patients are taken for walks daily beyond the Asylum grounds; 233 of both sexes attend the associated entertainments, and 163 men and 198 women are usefully employed in various ways; all the last-mentioned men and women walk beyond the grounds on Sundays.

Exercise, &c.

We can report favourably of the general state of the wards, much has been done of late years to make them bright and cheerful. The bedding which we examined was sufficient in quantity, clean, and good. We are glad that horsehair is being gradually substituted for flock.

State of wards.

Renovation by painting of the interior of the Asylum is wherever necessary carried out. We have suggested to Dr. Eager the introduction of almanacs into the wards, that the patients may have some idea of the days and months as they pass, and we would recommend a better supply of local newspapers, and the provision of desks (to which they could be attached) to insure a wider perusal of the papers. A great blot in the female accommodation is the existence of No. 6 Dormitory, which seems to have provoked condemnation by Guardians who a few days ago visited the Asylum, and nearly as bad is the cottage dormitory for women, which abuts the garden wall. Both are incapable of improvement; they should be pulled down as soon as possible.

Another matter, to which we trust the Committee will give their attention, is the appointment of a deputy to assist the head attendants at weekly bathing times. It is very important that a superior attendant should be present at those times; the invariable presence of such an attendant not only facilitates the detection of ill-treatment but tends to prevent it, and where there are no general bath rooms the head attendants cannot invariably be present at the weekly bathings.

As regards mechanical restraint, we have to note that such treatment has been found necessary on 204 occasions in the aggregate, for 10 women for 2,005 hours in all, and for 4 men on 78 occasions for a total period of 423 hours, most of the men for surgical reasons.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 15 women on 54 occasions for 572 hours, and with 16 men on 37 occasions for a total of 280 hours.

The dietary appears to be sufficient; for dinner to-day there was a good soup. Beer is given to such of the patients as the Medical Superintendent thinks proper. Beer and tobacco are the inducements to work.

## SURREY ASYLUM.

18 May 1894.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum number 1,055, 4 being absent on trial; 237 are chargeable to the County of London, 3 to other foreign unions, and the remainder, 815, to Surrey unions and parishes, or the county rate.

Statistics.

Since our colleagues' visit on 13th May, 1893, 288 patients have been admitted; 154 discharged, of whom 90 had recovered, and 128 have died.



Appendix C.	The mortality in 1893 was unusually high, reaching 14·83 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recovery rate was 31·93 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.
Surrey Asylum. Statistics.	One of the deaths mentioned above was a suicide, the particulars of which were reported to our office at the time of its occurrence. In this case and two others inquests were held. Nothing in the causes of the remaining deaths calls for our special notice. Post-mortem examination was made in 102 instances. None of these disclosed the existence of bed sores on the bodies examined.
Casualties.	There was an outbreak of diphtheria, which attacked 9 male patients, 1 boy dying of it ; and there have been 6 cases of erysipelas, none fatal. Except influenza, no other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. Only 3 casualties resulting in fracture of bones have been reported to us as having occurred since the last visit. No mechanical restraint has been employed since then, and seclusion only in the case of two women, each once for 12 hours.
Condition of patients.	We have seen all the patients in residence in the main Asylum and in the dependencies. These latter are the Brookwood Farm, the farm bailiff's house, and the gardener's house, in each of which are lodged 12 male patients ; and the Cottage Hospital, intended for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, where are 12 women. The first three may properly be reckoned as permanent accommodation, but the last should not be so counted, as it may at any moment be necessary to remove the occupants for a single case of illness. Taking account of the three male dependencies, but not of the Hospital, there would seem to be vacancies for 34 male and 2 female patients. In our inspection we found the women in several wards unusually noisy, but the men everywhere were remarkably quiet. We were satisfied with the personal condition and dress of the patients in both divisions. Except appeals for discharge, we had no manifestation of discontent.
Employment, &c.	We are pleased to find that the returns relative to the useful employment of the patients continue to be very satisfactory, the respective proportions of men and women so employed being 77 and 86 per cent. of the totals. The returns also of attendances at Divine worship and at the associated entertainments are very fair, and we note that the exercise on an extended scale of the patients is attended to properly, only 80 being wholly confined to their airing courts, while the number walking daily beyond these, but in the Asylum grounds, is 276 ; and of those who go weekly or oftener beyond the grounds the number is some 550.
Attendants.	We found only 3 men and 11 women in bed ; under medical treatment at present are 16 men and 67 women. The epileptics are 130, the general paralytics 16, and the actively suicidal 18. There are others suspected of suicidal tendencies, who are under a less strict supervision than the first, and the lists of each class are frequently revised. The staff of attendants is adequate, but we regret to observe that changes in the personnel are still frequent, as many as 52 out of 127 attendants not having yet completed a year's service. In connection with this matter, we would suggest that a liberal provision of cottages for married male attendants would probably be an inducement to longer service, and would be desirable from an economical point of view. A mess-room for the nurses has been fitted up, which will doubtless add to



to their comfort, and we trust one for the male attendants will also be provided, so that cooking in the wards may be altogether abolished. We should mention that an additional night nurse for the female division has been appointed, making the number 9; but for the male division the number remains at five.

Appendix C.

Surrey  
Asylum.

Attendants.

As regards the Asylum, we are able to report that it is maintained in most excellent order, and we must especially commend the state of the male wards, which for general neatness compare very favourably with those of the female division.

State of wards.

We find the addition to the female infirmary finished and in use, though not yet decorated; and among other improvements we may notice new w.c.'s in the Cottage Hospital, and new drainage to it; new w.c.'s in Female No. 10 and No. 7 and the Recreation Hall, and plastering and redecorating of F 1 and F 9. Alterations of the w.c.'s in Male 9 and 10 is in progress. We trust that apparatus of the pedestal type, with the flushing actuated by a properly secured "pull down" and not by seat action, may be adopted in this and all similar alterations. We note, too, that a new "Lyons" disinfecter has been fixed at the laundry.

Additions and  
improvements.

We should mention with approbation that the idiot children of each sex have been separated from the adults and placed together in small wards by themselves. There are 10 males and 6 females so placed.

There are always points in which improvement is desirable, and some we desire to bring to the notice of the Committee without unduly pressing them.

Necessary  
improvements.

We think that regard to the safety of the patients should induce the provision of simple outside stairs at the bailiff's house and gardener's cottage, where the height of the windows from the ground is considerable.

The efficiency of the laundry would be increased by the application of a fan to the drying closets, driving hot air through them; at present we understand that three separate furnaces are required for them, which seems an extravagant system. We would again recommend the alteration of single room door locks so as to open outside by handles. It seems to us that the present locks might readily be altered to do so. The bread-making apparatus is not very satisfactory, and we should be glad to see a better mode of making the patients' tea.

That male artizans and other workmen should, as here, have in their custody keys admitting to the female wards always appears to us most objectionable; and we think that, although there may be some difficulty in the way, the practice should be abolished.

We have expressed to Dr. Barton the strong opinion of our Board that one of the superior officers, or a duly appointed substitute, should always be present at the general bathing of the patients, as well to see that it is properly done as to detect injuries, if any such exist.

The strengthening of the medical staff here, and the provision of means for pursuing the finer pathological investigations which are now undertaken more generally in Asylums, have more than once been urged on the Committee, and we cannot refrain on the present occasion from repeating the recommendation.

Medical staff.

We find the case-books to be properly entered up, but the statements of death do not contain all the particulars required by Rule 24 of the rules issued by our Board. The pathological records are meagre, and practically useless for reference or comparison. They should be kept in a book with printed headings, and enter more fully into detail.



## Appendix C.

## SUSSEX ASYLUM.

12 May 1894.

Sussex  
Asylum.

State of wards.

YESTERDAY'S careful inspection of this Asylum has enabled us to record a very favourable opinion of its present condition. We found the wards generally very bright and comfortable, but we must except 5 B, in the male division, which is cheerless. It is a day dormitory, occupied by a few very demented old men certainly, but it might easily be made pleasanter of aspect.

Suggested  
improvements.

There are a few details to which we desire to call attention. The ceiling of the top floor dormitory on the female side is cracked, and looks dangerous. Most of the w.c. doors have handles which are useless, but which afford points to which suicidal patients might attach cords. We would recommend a gradual alteration of the locks of single room doors so that the doors may be opened from the outside by handles without the key; the bedsteads in the epileptic dormitories are dangerously high; they might without much difficulty have the legs cut down to a safe height; hot-water taps in lavatories should have moveable handles in charge of the attendants to prevent risk of scalding; it would be advisable to remove the wooden boxing which surrounds the baths, and which only supplies receptacles for dirt; we found the bedding very clean, but many mattresses are thin and hollow, and need re-making; in the laundry we noticed some driving bands which should be better protected, and the drying closets would be rendered far more efficient by the provision of a fan or fans to drive through them a current of heated air. Messrs. Bradford have devised a good arrangement for this purpose.

To our great regret Dr. Saunders is confined to his bed by illness, and we have not had the advantage of seeing him. He informs us, however, that the Committee have under consideration the provision of accommodation for recent and acute cases in the form of a separate Hospital, and also some special accommodation for idiot children. Both projects will, we are sure, be favourably viewed by our Board. We may here suggest that possibly the present detached Hospital, which is not very satisfactorily designed for its purpose, might be appropriated to the latter class, and a new Hospital for infectious cases, better planned and of more moderate size, be erected in its place. In any case, such a building as we have here indicated is almost a necessity, whatever be the appropriation of the present Hospital.

We would also recommend the provision of means for pathological research, the prosecution of which is now being encouraged in very many Asylums.

We do not find that many structural works have been undertaken since the visit of our colleagues last year, but the dairy has been improved; the female general bath-room also, and some single rooms, have been plastered, and some of the ground floor rooms, especially Female 8, redecorated. Plastering of the rough brick walls is most desirable, not only for the sake of appearance, but also on sanitary grounds.

Statistics

We find on the register of patients 857 persons, 377 being males, and 480 females. Of the total, 80 are West Sussex patients maintained here under contract at charges of 17s. per week, or 14s. for the less troublesome. The rest of the West Sussex cases have been removed to Fisherton House. One patient only is out on trial. There are only 3 vacancies for males, but 20 for females.

Since



Since our Colleagues' visit on 19th May, 1893, 379 patients have been admitted, 310 discharged or removed, of whom 70 had recovered, and 87 have died. Only 35 of these were followed by autopsy, a small proportion. Appendix C.  
Sussex  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

One was a suicide by hanging, and in this and one other case an inquest was held. Lung disease was the cause of about 28 per cent. of the deaths. The causes, except as above, were of the character ordinary in Asylums.

The patient who committed suicide was an epileptic not described as suicidal, but subject to frequent fits. He appears, from the case-book entries, to have been employed in the blacksmith's shop, and on 8th February was locked in there alone by the bricklayer at 9.50, and at 10 o'clock was found hanging by a rope attached to a ladder. There seems to us to have been great want of care in leaving such a patient alone, quite apart from the question of suicide. Suicide of a patient.

Bed-sores were found on the bodies of four women who died, and of the women seen by us in bed two suffered in this way. This would indicate some want of care in the nursing of the bed-ridden cases on the female side.

We learn that about 76 per cent. of the female patients, but only 54 per cent. of the males, are usefully employed. The latter proportion is low. As regards exercise, the returns inform us that about 108 patients walk daily beyond the airing courts, and some 220 weekly outside the Asylum grounds. A large number must, therefore, be confined for their exercise to the airing courts. Employment, &c.

There is a good attendance at chapel, but that at the associated entertainments, only some 250, is meagre. The recreation room could hold many more than this number.

As regards the patients, we found the majority very quiet and orderly ; but the inmates of No. 6 Female Ward were noisy, and generally untidy in dress. In this ward are 57 women of the more excited class ; some distribution of them, if possible, would be desirable. On the whole, the dress of the patients is not open to unfavourable comment, except that we regretted to see several strong dresses in use. Condition of patients.

No mechanical restraint, and but one case of seclusion, is recorded since the last visit. Eight serious, but not fatal, casualties are reported. There was one case of scarlet fever ; none of any other zymotic disease.

The staff of attendants continues, in our opinion, to be insufficient in proportion to the patients. That on duty yesterday, including laundry-maids, gives only an attendant to 14 male, and one to 15 female patients ; and No. 2 Female Ward, with 67 patients, 49 of them epileptic and 6 suicidal, has but 3 nurses, or one to 22 patients ; while in the male division, the corresponding ward, with 65 patients, of whom 52 are epileptic, there are but 4 attendants. We do not think an Asylum can be satisfactorily worked with such a staff, and agree with the remarks of our colleagues last year on the impossibility of the directions with regard to suicidal cases, of whom there appear to be 44 in each division, being properly observed. Attendants.

The medical staff is as at the last visit, and we find the medical records well kept. Dr. Walker, in Dr. Saunders' absence, has afforded us all necessary information.



## Appendix C.

## WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

13, 14 April 1894.

Warwickshire  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

THE patients at present resident in the Asylum are 772, as against 728 so resident at the date (10th February 1893) of the last visit of Commissioners, being an increase of 44. The total number on the books is 793, namely, 319 males, and 474 females, but 21 patients are absent on trial. Eight of the patients are of the private class. Since the above-mentioned visit, 258 have been admitted. One hundred and twenty-seven have been discharged or removed, 96 having recovered, and 86 have died. Of these deaths, the causes of which were ascertained or verified by autopsy in 60 instances, 31 per cent. were due to phthisis and pneumonia, a large proportion, due very probably in no small degree to the overcrowding which unfortunately exists.

## Overcrowding.

This overcrowding will be removed, we are aware, by the erection of the proposed additional blocks, but it will be a considerable time before these are available, and we would suggest that some effort should in the meanwhile be made to reduce the numbers, either by boarding out in other institutions, or by inducing Boards of Guardians to receive into the workhouses cases suitable for care and treatment in them. In other counties the expedient of hiring an unoccupied country mansion for the reception, for a time, of quiet cases has been adopted.

The percentage of deaths to the average number of patients resident was, in 1893, 9·2; and that of recoveries to admissions, excluding transfers, 40·2.

At present diarrhoea is somewhat prevalent, and we have seen 10 female patients in bed, owing to attacks of this complaint, the occurrence of which may perhaps also be due to overcrowding. No other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared, except two cases of enteric fever and one of dysentery.

The serious, but not fatal, casualties which are reported to have happened since the last visit comprise four broken arms, and one case of fractured ribs, which injury is supposed to have been sustained prior to admission.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Mechanical restraint, in the same interval, has been employed with 2 female patients on 16 occasions and for 62½ hours, for surgical or medical reasons; and seclusion in the case of 10 women on 22 occasions and for 46 hours.

Condition of  
patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and have found them, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and free from complaints, except on the ground of their obviously necessary detention. The dress of the women is good, and also that of most of the men, some of whom, however, were "wearing out" clothing which seemed to have already done full service. We were pleased to find only one patient, an idiot man, wearing an exceptionally strong dress, and we hope that means may be found to dispense with the use even of this.

The women in Wards 2 and 3, more particularly the latter, were rather noisy and excited; and when opportunity offers, it would be well to separate this class of patients somewhat. The detached hospital is occupied by 45 women, for whom it affords very pleasant and comfortable accommodation, but whose presence practically withdraws it from its special purpose, for which, indeed, it is unnecessarily large.

Employment,  
&c.

We are glad to note some increase in the proportion of the male patients usefully employed. It is now 58 per cent., as against 55 at the date of the last visit. But the proportion of the females is somewhat lower,



lower, being now only 51 per cent., as against 53. Both proportions are low compared with those we find in many asylums. Appendix C.

The exercise of the patients is very well attended to, and the number confined to airing courts is not excessive. Warwickshire Asylum.

Only about one-third of the patients attended chapel last Sunday, and the number usually at the entertainments is about 310. It is proposed to enlarge both the chapel and recreation room, when, no doubt, there will be larger attendances. We learn with satisfaction that a priest gives to the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are not many, a service every Sunday. He is liberally paid for this duty. Employment, &c.

We find the Asylum in good order, the wards very clean and bright. We hope, however, that the present rough unplastered walls will by degrees be plastered. In some of the male wards more objects of ornament would be desirable. Condition of wards.

Of the works projected, the new boiler house has been built and supplied with a large new boiler. The Farm buildings have been enlarged, and the Farm drainage completed. In Male Ward 1 some single rooms have been plastered, and the floors relaid with oak blocks, and the buildings generally have been externally repainted. Improvements.

The staff of day attendants gives one to about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  patients in the male division, and one to about 12 in the female. For night work there are four men and five women. The return of wetted beds last night, stated to have been 11 in the male and 14 in the female division, suggests that greater attention should be devoted by the night staff to the prevention of these. The nursing of the sick, as tested by the presence or absence of bed-sores, appears to be good. Changes among the attendants are not unduly numerous; out of 79 there are only 16 with less than a year's service. Lectures on first aid and nursing continue to be given by the medical staff, which is of the same strength as at the last visit. Attendants.

The case books and record of post-mortem examinations are carefully kept, but no fine pathological research is yet undertaken or provision made for it. We hope the example of many other asylums will be followed in this matter.

## WILTS ASYLUM.

27 April 1894.

WE can give, on the whole, a favourable report of the state in which we found the Asylum, and the condition of the patients who were seen by us yesterday and to-day. There are on the books of the Asylum 707 patients, and there is estimated accommodation for 325 males, whilst only 314 are on the books; but in the female division there is accommodation provided for 390 women, and there are 393 on the books. The detached hospital is now occupied by 12 women, but this means of accommodating the surplus female population cannot be depended upon, and at any moment the whole might have to be cleared out for one case of infectious disorder. We can here only repeat the remarks made in previous entries, that the Asylum is full, and no delay should be allowed to take place in determining how and where the additional accommodation for the insane poor of the County of Wilts is to be found. The day space in several of the wards is inadequate, and the conversion of some of the dormitories into day rooms would prove of great advantage could adequate sleeping room be found. Wilts Asylum. Statistics.



Appendix C. tary alterations under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers Field are practically completed. The supply of drinking water from the Wilts Asylum. Devizes Waterworks is the only drinking water available for the Water supply, patients' use except at the laundry, and the only means of preventing &c. the patients using the well water for drinking purposes there is by supervision, and we do not see how this can be altered.

The only epidemic diseases which have occurred since our Colleagues' visit in July last have been 10 cases of erysipelas and 77 of influenza, which latter disease also attacked 22 of the staff, and 13 patients died of broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis following influenza.

State of wards. The beds in the corridors in close proximity to the single rooms cannot but prejudicially affect the health of the patients, who must be constantly inhaling vitiated air. The day space struck us as being remarkably insufficient in Wards 3 and 7 in both divisions. In the more turbulent wards this want of elbow room showed itself in a marked degree by noisy excitement, and some few patients displayed an inclination to be aggressive. The behaviour of the rest of the patients was most orderly, and the wards were very bright and cheerful. The dormitories were for the most part in good order, and the beds and bedding well looked after. Fifteen men and 21 women were seen by us in bed, and there were 29 wet beds reported last night. Care and attention on the night attendants' part will, we hope, reduce this number. We met the chaplain yesterday during his visit. He reads prayers every day, and holds two services on Sundays; the evening service is with a sermon. The congregation is limited by the size of the chapel, and nothing has yet been decided as to what is to be done in this matter. The alternative exits seem to us to be adequately provided, but the water is cut off from the Asylum at Devizes from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. This points to the necessity of having telephonic communication with Devizes, as the Asylum would have to depend entirely upon the well supply pumped by an engine for extinction of fire during the night. In relation to this matter we desire to call attention to the fact that none of the single-room doors open by a handle from the outside. Speedy release in case of fire and quiet rest at night being assured by this method of opening the doors, we hope the Committee will have the work done as soon as possible. Screens should be placed between the baths in the bathroom. Some canvas or carpet chairs would be found most useful for epileptic patients, of whom there are 84, whilst the actively suicidal are 44. All of these 128 patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Fire precautions.

A dinner of tinned meat and potatoes was served in hall yesterday. It was of good quality and ample, but in some wards the meat might have been better cut; and we could wish that the stunted steel forks, which appear to us to be dangerous weapons, were altogether done away with. We visited the laundry, and think that the foul laundry requires some adequate means for letting the water run off the floor, and the patients employed there should have gratings to stand on instead of mats, which quickly get sodden. In many places painting, papering and whitewashing is required; the kitchen especially wants to be whitewashed and generally made neater, and the chopping-block scraped and cleaned.

Statistics.

Since last visit 28 men and 64 women have been admitted, 17 men and 33 women were discharged, 14 and 23 respectively had recovered. There are here 8 private and 1 out-county patient. The maintenance rate for the last-named patient is 13s. 4d. weekly, for the private patients 10s. to 15s., and the rest 9s. 4d. Eleven patients are absent

on



on leave, none we regret to say having an allowance. We know so well how a small sum weekly on first leaving the Asylum enables a convalescing patient to earn his livelihood (without unduly taxing his strength), and to keep ever afterwards out of an asylum, that we appeal to the Committee on economical grounds alone to make free and liberal use of their powers in this respect.

Appendix C.  
Wiltshire Asylum.  
Statistics.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions (excluding transfers) has been for 1893—38·2 ; and the death rate for the same period, calculated upon the average number resident, has been very low, 6·7 per cent. Of the 49 deaths the assigned cause was verified by autopsy in 38 instances, and in 6 of these bed-sores existed.

The Coroner held no inquest ; and the only noticeable cause of death not already mentioned is, that rather more than  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the deaths were due to general paralysis. There are 16 persons, 11 being men, who are suffering now from this malady.

Mechanical restraint has been applied by means of wet pack in the case of 2 males and 3 females on two and four occasions, and for 14 and 32 hours in all, whilst seclusion has been employed in the case of one man once for three hours, and 8 women 16 times and for 43½ hours.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No serious casualty has occurred deserving notice.

The duration of service of the attendants is satisfactory, six only have not been here a year, and only one change has taken place amongst the charge attendants, and that has been of a nurse who has retired pensioned.

Attendants.

The attendance at Divine worship last Sunday was 229 ; rather fewer join the associated entertainments ; 264 walk weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 330 daily beyond the airing-courts ; 207 men and 253 women are usefully employed ; 100 men and 70 women are ward cleaners only ; 124 women knit and sew ; 50 work in the laundry ; and 8 help the cook ; 70 men are employed on the farm ; 2 play in the band ; 3 are engaged in the stores and offices ; 18 work with the tradesmen, and 10 pick hair.

Divine Service.

The only change which has taken place amongst the officers is that Dr. Farmer has left owing to ill-health, and Mr. Beresford has been appointed in his place. We are glad to report that Mr. Bowes' valuable services have been substantially recognized by the Committee.

Change in  
medical staff.

No important addition not already mentioned has been effected since the last visit, except the purchase of seven acres of woodland, which will prove of value as a means of giving extended exercise to the patients.

The case books continue to be well kept.

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## WORCESTER ASYLUM.

1 March 1894.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum yesterday. Nearly 12 months have elapsed since two members of our Board paid their visit to this institution, during which interval the following changes have occurred :—

Worcester  
Asylum.  
Statistics.



## Appendix C.

Worcester  
Asylum.

## Statistics.

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	- - - - -	137	111	248
Discharged	- - - - -	26	38	64
" recovered	- - - - -	22	36	58
Died	- - - - -	33	34	67

The patients on the books are 1,010, of whom 448 are men and 562 are women. These figures show an increase of 117 upon the numbers here at the last visit.

In September last, the new building intended for the reception of 140 men was completed, but at present arrangements have been made internally whereby increased accommodation is given to the women, and only half is used by the men. Twenty-five male patients who were boarded-out at Abergavenny have now been brought back, and 30 patients of each sex have been received here from the Stafford Asylum. Forty-one of the patients here belong to the private class. The rate for these patients is 15s. per week, and for the 60 Stafford patients 13s., while the charge for maintenance of the rest is 1s. 2d. It is calculated that there is accommodation for 600 women and for 460 men, so that the Asylum can receive 14 more men and 41 more women. There are 5 patients out on trial, and 3 patients are at the farm cottage convalescing from scarlet fever. The occurrence of epidemic or zymotic disease has been confined to one non-fatal case of typhoid in a male patient in August last (the cause of which could not be traced), a few cases of influenza and German measles. In the cases of scarlet fever above-mentioned, a male attendant contracted this disease, and this was followed by its development in a patient in the same ward, and in two other male patients in different wards. All were promptly removed to the farm cottage, and three weeks have elapsed and no fresh case has occurred. As this cottage has accommodation for six patients of one sex only, if patients of the other sex were attacked simultaneously, no isolation other than in the wards would be possible. In these circumstances, we again urge upon the Committee the pressing importance of providing a small detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease for both sexes. We saw in bed 11 men and 25 women, chiefly for old age and debility. We notice with satisfaction that no one is now continuously confined to bed for long periods to guard against dangerous or destructive tendencies, or as a means of treating noisy excitement.

The percentage of deaths upon the average number resident for 1883 has been low—viz., 7.53 for both sexes.

## Inquests.

The Coroner held three inquests—(1) a woman died from heart disease shortly after admission, (2) a male whose death from brain disease was accelerated by the fracture of a rib, and (3) a woman fractured her leg and died from the effects, associated with brain and heart disease. Verdicts in accordance with the medical evidence were returned in each case, and no blame was imputed to any Asylum official.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

All the remaining deaths, 64, were due to natural causes, such as are natural in Asylums. In 62 instances, or 92 per cent. of the deaths, the causes were verified by post-mortem examinations.

Additions and  
improvements.

We may here mention that a small but convenient room has been fitted up as a pathological laboratory and museum, and the Committee have authorised the purchase of an excellent microscope. Both attendants



attendants and nurses are regularly instructed in first aid and nursing by lectures given by Dr. Cooke and his assistants. Appendix C.

We are glad to find that the head or deputy head attendants are always present at the general bathing of the patients, and examine them to see they are free from marks or bruises, and we are told that no difficulty is experienced even in an Asylum of this size in carrying out this important practice. Worcester  
Asylum.  
Additions and  
improvements.

Amongst other matters we have to mention, we desire to notice with satisfaction the glazed bricks used in the w.c.'s and passage at No. 8 Female Infirmary, and we hope this improvement may be carried out in similar offices through the whole building. The single room doors will soon, we hope, be opened by a handle from the outside, quiet rest at night and speedy release in the event of fire being thereby insured, whilst the expense is small. We are glad to see that fire buckets are now placed on the ground, available at a moment's notice, and we hear external staircases are to be erected from the epileptic dormitory on either side. Fourteen persons, however, sleep in F. 6, with only one staircase leading to it, and no other possible means of exit. The rest of the sleeping rooms seem to us to be properly provided with double exits.

We are much astonished to find in this well-ordered Asylum that no less a number than eight males (exclusive of the Medical Officers) have keys admitting them to the female wards. Such disastrous results have arisen from this cause, even in the case of old and so-called trustworthy artizans and attendants quite recently, that we trust no male will be allowed in the female wards without being admitted by a nurse, who should be with the workmen during their progress through or stay in the ward.

General mess-rooms for both sexes are required ; as the rules are at present, it is easy for attendants to be within the wards and yet not on duty with the patients.

We endeavoured to speak with the patients in residence, and all had opportunity of speaking with us. We learn that the Committee take care to see every patient in residence at their statutory visits every two months, but on our telling the patients who complained of undue detention to appeal to the Committee, some of them said to us that they came round so seldom. We venture to suggest whether it might not be possible to arrange that all patients making request to see the Committee could do so at their general meetings. Condition of  
patients.

We can give unstinted praise of the condition in which we found the wards and dormitories. Great commendation is due to all the nurses for the very bright, effective ornamentation of their wards, and though, as it is to be expected, the male side was not so bright, cleanliness was remarkable throughout. If a door were made from the outside into Male 8 Boot Room the patients (working men) could change their boots before entering the ward, and then some linoleum or other covering could be laid upon the floor. The bed linen was very clean, the behaviour of the majority of the patients orderly, and we think that much is done to alleviate the monotony of the patients' lives by providing them with adequate means of amusement within the wards in the shape of books, papers, games, birds, &c., whilst the associated entertainments are numerous (on an average three a fortnight) and varied. We should here remark that the hall is much in need of re-flooring.

We saw an excellent dinner served yesterday, which was substantial and liked. In the kitchen to-day we inspected the fare provided ; it appeared good in quality and ample in quantity. Dietary.



Appendix C.	One woman, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, has been restrained on 28 occasions for 353 hours, and 29 patients have been secluded 89 times for a total of 450½ hours.
Worcester Asylum.	Exclusive of the head attendants there are 78 on day and 11 on night duty; 24 of these have not been here a year, but 10 are entirely new appointments owing to the opening of fresh wards. Five nurses (three of them being charge nurses) left to get married, but we were well satisfied with the appearance of the attendants, and no charge of harsh usage at their hands was brought to our notice, whilst some of the more troublesome patients gave strong assurance of their kind treatment.
Restraint and seclusion.	
Attendants.	
Medical staff.	Dr. Cooke, who has been ill, is now on duty and quite restored to health. The only change in the Medical Staff since the last visit has been the appointment of Dr. Bubb. Mr. Tanner, who was in charge of the annexe, retired through ill-health, and we regret to add has since died. Our report shows how well we are satisfied with the management of the Asylum, which is very creditable to Dr. Cooke, who seems to be ably aided by all his staff.
Divine Service.	At church last Sunday 648 patients were present at the two services. Divine Service is also held each Sunday in the hospital wards on both sides, the average congregation consisting of 58 males and 56 females; 33 patients attend the ministrations of a Roman Catholic Priest each Sunday, and daily prayers by the Chaplain are said in the hall except on Wednesdays, when there is Divine Service in the chapel.
Amusements, exercise, &c.	From 430 to 610 are able to join the associated entertainments, and from 410 to 654 are taken three times a week beyond the Asylum grounds. 242 men out of 446, and 406 women out of 559 are returned to us as usefully employed; 76 of the former and 96 of the latter are ward cleaners, 186 men work on the land, and 200 women knit or sew. We have no special additions or alterations not already mentioned to report.

### YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

13 March 1894.

Yorkshire  
(East Riding)  
Asylum.  
Condition of  
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, in which we find much improvement to have been recently effected. The most important are the extensions on both sides of the infirmary wards, with observation dormitories on the upper floor, that on the male side having been completed since the last visit of Commissioners, and being now in occupation. Extension of the laundry is now in progress, and will shortly be finished. This includes two drying rooms, with fixed horses through which heated air is drawn or driven by means of a fan. The air is heated by passing through a chamber in which are steam coils, but these are not sufficient to raise the air to an adequate temperature, and some more should be fixed. The system, however, is an excellent one. A new engine and boiler house have, with a taller chimney shaft, been built, and a new boiler supplied; and we were glad to notice that more of the rough brick walls of the wards had been plastered. This is an improvement, the speedy carrying out of which we would strongly urge, especially in No. 2 Female Ward, which, when it is done, should be made more cheerful and brighter, that it may, as it would, exercise a tranquilising effect on the rather excited and turbulent inmates.

We should notice, too, that in Male Wards 2, 3 and 4, urinals have been



been abolished, the w.c.'s being fitted with pedestal pans with covers that lift up; this we much approve of and hope it may be further extended. But the floors of the w.c's., where boarded, should instead be cemented or tiled.

Appendix C.  
Yorkshire  
(East Riding)  
Asylum.  
Sewage.

We learn that the alumino-ferrie treatment of the sewage continues to give satisfactory results, and that no complaint is made of the effluent water.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 335 patients, 159 being males and 176 females; but 1 male and 6 females are out on trial. None of these latter have allowances, but we are told that the Committee readily grant them in cases which seem to need them. Twelve of the patients are of the private class, and 20, all males, are boarded here from the Morpeth Asylum at 14s. per week. The charge for ordinary patients is 8s. 5½d. per week, and for the private cases from 13s. to 30s. per week. There are vacancies for 31 male and 7 female patients.

Statistics.

Since the visit of Commissioners on 20th April 1893, 77 patients have been admitted; 37 have been discharged or removed, 25 on recovery; and 27 have died, all from ordinary causes. In all but one case post-mortem examination was made, and in 5 bedsores of a trifling character were observed. There has been no inquest, and no exceptional disease, except the influenza, has appeared in the Asylum since the above date. With this many patients and four of the staff were attacked, but no case ended fatally.

We find that the mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 8·57 per cent. of the average number resident, for both sexes, and that the recoveries were 39·13 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.

Two casualties, not fatal, but resulting in fracture of bones, are recorded, and an epileptic woman scalded her hand by falling in a fit with the hand immersed in a vessel of hot water which she was using to scrub the floor. Careful supervision of epileptic patients when employed should be exercised to avoid such accidents.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but seclusion has been employed in the case of 3 men on five occasions, and for 38½ hours; and of 14 women on 44 occasions, and for a total of 174 hours.

Seclusion.

The health of the patients at present seems to be good, and we find only 2 males and 8 females in bed, and chiefly owing to debility, while the number under medical treatment is 22. The epileptics number 33, the actively suicidal 4, and the general paralytics 5.

Condition of patients.

We saw all the patients in residence in their wards or in the dining hall. The women in No. 2 Female Ward were noisy and excited. More outdoor exercise and employment, and improvement of the aspect of the ward, as already suggested, would doubtless have a good effect on this, the more excited, class. In the other female wards, and in all the male wards, the patients were tranquil and orderly. The men's dress is very good, and so also that of most of the women, but some were untidy, and we recommend a greater variety of material for their gowns.

As regards exercise, we regret to learn that as many as 51 males and 62 females do not have the benefit of exercise beyond the airing-courts. These numbers should be greatly reduced. The patients usefully employed are returned to us as 91 men and 94 women, and they do not include an undue proportion who are ward cleaners only. But the proportions of the total numbers of the sexes are only 57 of the male and 55 of the female.

Employment,  
&c.



Appendix C.	The number at chapel last Sunday was 138, and that of patients usually attending the associated entertainments, 137.
Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. Attendants.	The proportion of attendants to patients is lower here than we usually find in the present day. In the male division it is an attendant to 11·3 patients, and for the female, 1 to 14 patients. With due allowance for leave and sickness we must consider these proportions too low ; and it is probable that with a stronger staff more would be done for exercise and useful employment.
	Changes appear to have been rather numerous among the male attendants, but only 1 nurse has less than a year's service. We were sorry to find a nurse confined to her bed by a broken leg, caused by a kick from a male patient in the dining hall at dinner time.
Medical staff.	There has been a change in the post of assistant medical officer. It is now filled by Dr. John Maclaren. The medical records are well kept, and the notes of post-mortems are full and intelligent. We should notice that the "caution cards" issued in the case of suicidal patients, and to which reference was made last year by our Colleagues, have been made much fuller and more definite, in accordance with their suggestion.

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### YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

10 July 1894.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum. Statistics.	WE find on the books of this Asylum the names of 740 patients, being 22 more than at the date (18th April 1893) of the last visit paid by the Members of our Board. Nine of the patients are absent on trial, and one escaped criminal is still borne on the books, leaving 730 in the Asylum and its dependencies ; and with this number the wards are certainly overcrowded. As it must be a considerable time before the proposed Middlesbrough Asylum is built and ready for occupation, we fear that the annual increase of the number of the pauper insane in the Riding will severely tax the resources of the Asylum, and it will be prudent to consider betimes how the pressure can be met.
	Of the 740 patients, 340 are males, and 400 females. Sixty-three are private cases ; 137 are chargeable to Middlesbrough, and now maintained here under contract, and four others are also out-county patients.
	Since the last visit 229 patients have been admitted here ; 119 discharged or removed, 101 of whom had recovered ; and 87 died. In 71 instances post-mortem examination was made, which is a satisfactory advance on the proportion noticed at the last visit.
Inquests.	We observe that in three instances there were Coroners' inquests : (1) On a patient who died from suffocation whilst in a fit ; (2) on a patient who died from dislocation of the neck whilst attempting to hang himself ; and (3) on a patient who fractured her skull by a fall on some stone steps.
	The causes of the remaining deaths were natural and ordinary. In only two instances were bed sores found on post-mortem examination, and we are assured that no patient at present is suffering from one.
	The only zymotic disease which has appeared here since the last visit was erysipelas, which attacked four patients. This may have been, and probably was, due to overcrowding.
Casualties.	There have been some non-fatal casualties resulting in broken limbs ; and we have found a man in bed who had thrust a needle into his chest ; and



and an epileptic boy suffering from burns on the face and a broken leg. Appendix C.  
The patients seen in bed during our inspection were 7 males and 11 females, some of them placed there to allay excitement, and only 9, Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum, according to the latest entry, are under medical treatment.

There is a large proportion here, as in most Asylums, of weak and worn-out patients, but little active disease at present.

The epileptics number 74; the general paralytics, 8; and the actively suicidal, 17. Eighty-one of the first and last of these classes sleep under constant supervision. We are glad to observe that only six wetted beds were reported for last night.

The patients have, under inspection, been quiet and free from noisy excitement. We have found the clothing in very fair order, and the patients generally neat in person. We were pleased with a dress material used with women prone to be destructive, which is strong but not obtrusively distinctive, and which is given also to patients not destructive. No complaints of illtreatment were made to us; but, as usual, many appeals for discharge, not warranted by the obvious mental condition of the appellants.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit; but 4 male patients on 52 occasions and for 296 hours, and 11 females on 36 occasions and for 155 hours, have since then been placed in seclusion.

With regard to the several matters connected with treatment, we note that according to the returns supplied, 70 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, but 45 men and 99 women are ward cleaners only. At last Sunday's Chapel Service 320 patients were present, and about 360 attend the entertainments. The numbers who walk daily beyond the airing courts, not including, we understand, men working on the land, are stated to be 25 men and 98 women; and those going weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds are returned as 110 men and 48 women. We think it should be possible to give to larger numbers the advantage of daily extended exercise.

The staff of attendants is of good proportionate strength, and seems to be respectably composed; and the duration of service is fairly satisfactory. We learn that the rates of wages have recently been raised. There are for day duty, exclusive of head attendants, 40 men and 34 women; and for the night, 3 men and 4 women. We think that more night supervision of the patients would be desirable.

We have visited all parts of the Asylum and also the Rawcliffe Farm, where 32 working male patients are lodged, and which supplies very comfortable accommodation for them. The wards generally are in good, and some in excellent, order, but the Male Wards 2, 3, and 4, should be rendered more cheerful by some additional decoration, and the introduction of plants, &c.

The sanitary blocks are the weakest point in the Asylum; and we would call especial attention to the w.c.'s in the infirmaries. For the female infirmary there is but one seat for the two; but in each case the position of the w.c.'s, which open almost directly into the day-rooms, is very objectionable. We suggest that here proper cross ventilated spurs should be constructed, sacrificing in each ward a single room to afford access to them, and the condition of the sanitary department generally should be considered.

The nurses' mess-room should be made more cheerful and better adapted as a sitting-room for the evening. A general bath-room for each division would be a great advantage.

Among structural works carried out recently, we may notice the conversion of the old laundry buildings into dormitories, the plastering of



Appendix C.	of internal walls, which work we trust will be continued, and some minor additions.
Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.	We are pleased to learn that the erection of a new and a better mortuary, and in connection with it, a pathological department, is under consideration, and will, we trust, be carried out.
Structural works.	We are informed that there are vacancies for 27 male and 19 female patients ; but we think that, with a due regard to adequate space, these numbers are in excess.
	The present maintenance rate is 9s. 7½d. per week. For private patients the charge varies from 10s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. ; and for out-county patients it is 14s. and 15s. 2d.
	The case books are very creditable, but more detail is necessary in the description of the mental manifestations and physical peculiarities in the original case-taking on admission.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

9 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Menston.	A CAREFUL inspection of this Asylum, to which we devoted yesterday, enables us to express a most favourable opinion of its condition and management. We found every ward in excellent order, most of them further brightened by additional pictures, ornaments, and plants, and all, so far as we could judge, in good sanitary state.
Condition of patients.	The patients, with very few exceptions, were very calm and orderly, and generally contented ; and we have no fault to find with their dress or personal condition. The only suggestion we would make as regards dress is that some more variety in the material of the women's gowns might with advantage be introduced. There is already some, we are aware, but there is room for more.
Structural additions, &c.	We observe that good progress has been made with the new chronic blocks and other buildings now in course of erection. The block on the female side is roofed, in and that for males partially so, and the recreation room for male attendants is nearly complete. The blocks, however, will not be ready for occupation, we learn, until next year.
	Among other structural works taken in hand since our Colleagues' visit last year we may mention the painting of the administrative department and, with re-papering, of wards 17, 18, 19, and 20. Additional cooking apparatus, including tea infusers, has been placed in the kitchen ; a wall has been built round the cemetery, and the warming of the corridors is being proceeded with. The old farm buildings in front of the Asylum have been demolished, and the site is being cleared. We were pleased to see in the new greenhouses a good supply of plants suitable for ward decoration, all looking healthy and well-grown.
Statistics.	There are on the books of the Asylum 924 patients, 401 being males and 523 females. Fifty-five are of the private class, and there is but one out-county patient. Seven male and 13 female patients are at present out on trial, two only having money allowances. There are estimated to be vacancies at present for 1 male and 20 females. The present weekly charge for maintenance is here, in common with the other West Riding Asylums, 9s. 9d. Private patients pay from 10s. 6d. to 20s. per week.
	Since our Colleagues' visit on 1st May 1893, 298 patients have been admitted here ; 166 discharged or removed ; 102 having recovered ; and 112 have died. The mortality in 1893 was at the high rate of



14.41 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, nearly as high as that of the preceding year. The recoveries were at the rate of 37.75 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

Among the causes of the above 112 deaths, after 96 of which autopsy was made, we observe that general paralysis was that of 37, namely, 23 of men and 14 of women; that 1 patient, a man, died of suffocation from the impaction of soft bread in the wind-pipe and lung; and that another man died of acute enteritis, of which disease eight cases have occurred since the last visit. There have also been among the patients 33, and among the staff 14, cases of influenza.

Inquests were held in the case of the death from suffocation, and of the death of a woman from "melancholia and stricture of the pylorus, the latter the effect of ammonia taken by her while of unsound mind." On inquiry we learn that this patient, who had been melancholic but had apparently recovered, was, while awaiting discharge, employed in the medical superintendent's house, where seeing the ammonia she suddenly swallowed some. Dr. McDowall has not detected any definite cause for the occurrence of enteritis, but thinks it may result from germs left from the severe outbreak of the disease two or three years ago, which followed upon its introduction by a patient admitted from a neighbouring workhouse. We strongly recommend the immediate isolation in the new detached hospital of any fresh cases, and the adoption of every possible mode of disinfection.

The casualty list is small, the serious ones being limited to the dislocation of a shoulder and the fracture of a rib by accidental falls. No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but seclusion has been employed with 2 males, twice, and for 10 hours, and 6 females on 27 occasions and during 173 hours.

The patients under medical treatment are about 72; we found in bed 9 men and 20 women. The present number of epileptics is 140, of general paralytics 39, and of the actively suicidal 48. The night supervision of the first and last of these classes seems to be sufficient and satisfactory, and the absence, in all but very few cases, of bedsores speaks well for the nursing of the bedridden.

We are glad to learn that instruction in nursing continues to be given to the attendants by the assistant medical officers.

The returns furnished to us inform us that 268 men and 234 women are usefully employed, being 68 per cent. of the total number of males, but only 40 per cent. of the females. Efforts should be made largely to increase the latter proportion. The patients engaged in ward work only are 127 men and 92 women. There seems to be a fair amount of extended exercise afforded to the patients. The average number usually attending the associated entertainments in the recreation hall is 414 of both sexes, and 409 were present last Sunday at Divine Service in the same hall. And here we cannot help again referring to the absence of a chapel or building specially appropriated to Divine Service. We cannot think the authorities will desire to preserve for the Asylum the unenviable distinction of being the only one of similar importance which is not so provided. We quite concur in our colleagues' remarks in a former entry upon the incongruity of theatrical performances and religious services in the same room. We regret to learn that the regular services for the Roman Catholic patients have been discontinued, in consequence of the stoppage of the very moderate stipend of the Priest.

The staff of attendants, which for day duty comprises 40 men and 51 women, and for night duty six men and seven women, appears to us

Appendix C.  
Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylums.  
Menston.  
Statistics.

Inquests.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Employment,  
&c.

Divine Service.

Attendants.



Appendix C. to be adequate, though there are included in the above numbers respectively two tailors, the shoemaker, and the butcher, all of whom assist in the wards, and five laundry-maids. Nearly a third of the total number of attendants have not yet completed a year's service.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Menston. Medical staff. The medical staff remains as at our last visit. On the completion of the extensions it will, of course, have to be largely strengthened, but in the meantime it seems to us that some assistance is needed for the full recording of the medical notes in the case books, and if the pathological work in which Dr. Whitwell so zealously engages is to be kept up. The engagement of a clinical clerk might suffice.

With regard to the work of pathological research, we are of opinion that full and permanent records, to remain the property of the Asylum, should be made of the results obtained from microscopic investigation and other observations.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

3 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wadsley. Condition of patients. OUR annual inspection of this Asylum occupied us during the two preceding days, and it enables us to report that the general condition of the Asylum is very good. We have found the wards in excellent order, admirably clean and bright, and their inmates contented and evidently well cared for. Except for too great monotony, we have been satisfied with the patients' dress and its conditions. We are strongly of opinion that greater variety in the materials used for the women's dresses would be more pleasing to them, and not without some value as an element of treatment, while it need not add to expense; and we think that even for the male patients' clothing, some variety of material would be desirable.

Additions, &c. As regards the fabric of the Asylum, we notice that the nurses' residence is finished, and is now being furnished for occupation. It will afford very comfortable accommodation for 35 nurses, and two superior female officers. The new stage in the recreation and dining hall is also finished, and has been used. Some additional means of escape from the dressing rooms below, should a fire occur on the stage, should be provided. Some additional greenhouses have been built, which will be useful in supplying plants and flowers for the decoration of the wards, and several minor improvements have been effected since the last inspection by members of our Board. Other improvements are in progress; for example, the erection of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. This building is roofed in, and should soon be finished. Also new baking ovens, steam boiler, and various additions to machinery, and two cow byres.

Escape stair-cases. We are informed that the provision of escape staircases for the top floors of the main Asylum is a subject engaging the attention of the Committee. We think that these are urgently needed, and if any other part is not fully supplied with alternative means of escape from fire, the defect should at the same time be remedied. The kitchen department of the female detached block is rather limited, and we are told that it is usually much incommoded by steam when cooking is going on. It might not be difficult to provide a fan, to be worked by a small gas engine, to remove this; but an enlargement of the kitchen would also be desirable.

Some of the wards are rather scantily supplied with w.c's., No. 8 male, for



for example, has only two seats for 52 patients. Here it might be possible to convert an adjoining urinal into closets, fitted with pedestal pans with turn-up seats, which would serve the double purpose.

The patients on the books to-day are 1,563 in number, 718 being males and 845 females. Eight of each sex are absent on trial, and we are pleased to observe that allowances while on trial continue to be made. The private patients are 65 in number, and there are 35 women received here on boarding terms from the Lincolnshire Asylum. There are said to be vacancies for 10 males and 28 females, but in estimating these no allowance is made for the patients on trial. Since April 28th, 1893, the date of the last visit, 317 patients have been admitted here; 207 have been discharged or removed, 127 on recovery, and 142 have died. The recoveries were, in 1893, 40·6 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers, and the death rate was 11·8 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

With three exceptions the deaths since the last visit were due to natural causes. In the three cases excepted inquests were held. One was a suicide by hanging; in another the patient, a male, had escaped, and was killed by an engine on the railway; and in the third the jury found that the death resulted from "exhaustion from melancholia, aggravated by swallowing needles." Autopsy followed 127 of the above 142 deaths. We are informed that on the post-mortem examination of these bodies bedsores were observed on only eight, and none serious; while we were assured, upon inquiry, that none of the patients whom we found in bed, namely, 31 males and 21 females, suffered from these painful affections. These facts testify to the satisfactory character of the nursing in both divisions, especially having regard to the large number of general paralytics received here. At the present time there are 35, and a like number of the deaths mentioned above were due to that disease. A case of typhoid fever, and one of scarlet fever, are the only instances of epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit. Accidents resulting in fracture of bones occurred to two men and three women, and two men sustained fracture of a rib in struggles with attendants. One of these cases happened two or three days ago, and we have enquired into it. The injury happened in taking the patient, who had soiled himself, from a single room to the bath room, in the course of which he, and one or more attendants, fell. It is probable that the rib was broken in this fall, one of the attendants telling us that he fell on the patient. It seems to us that there was no intentional violence used, but that the patient was unskilfully managed. He was too demented to give us any information.

We observe that mechanical restraint has, since the last visit, been employed with 5 male and 16 female patients; with the first, on 82 occasions and a total of 1,305 hours; and with the latter, on 25 occasions and for 2,892 hours, chiefly for surgical reasons. Three male patients, on five occasions and for 27 hours, and nine females, on 11 occasions and for eight hours, have been placed in seclusion.

The patients usefully employed are 62 per cent. of the males, and 57 per cent. of the females. The exercise of the patients is well provided for, and fair proportions attend chapel and are present at the associated entertainments.

The epileptics at present number 329. These, and suicidal and other patients, to the number in all of 548, sleep under supervision stated to be constant; but with regard to the male detached block, we agree with the opinion expressed by our colleagues last year, that an addition to the watching staff is needed. Each of the end dormitories on the

Appendix C.  
Yorkshire  
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Injuries to  
patients.

Restraint  
and seclusion.

Employment  
and exercise.

Epileptic and  
suicidal  
patients



Appendix C.	top floor should have an attendant constantly in them, besides the attendant who moves about.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wadsley.	The staff of attendants remain at about the same proportionate strength as last year, and seems generally sufficient. It appears to be composed of respectable and suitable persons, and the record of service is satisfactory.
Attendants.	
Medical staff.	The medical staff is the same as at the last visit. Our colleagues' recommendation of an addition to it seems not unreasonable, and should be favourably considered, especially in regard to pathological work ; and with respect to this, as far as it is already engaged in, we would urge that the results should be more fully and permanently recorded than at present. The entries in the case books, especially those relating to the female division, should be fuller.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WAKEFIELD.

7 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wakefield.	WE have to-day completed our inspection of this Asylum, on the books of which are at present the names of 1,373 patients, 677 being of the male, and 696 of the female sex.
Statistics.	

A short interval only having elapsed since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board—viz., on 12 October ultimo, the numerical changes among the patients have been comparatively few. The admissions have been 170, the discharges 116, 88 having taken place on recovery, and the deaths 64. Of the latter, 52 were followed by post-mortem examinations, and the causes of the deaths were natural. An inquest was held in one case, in which death was due to exhaustion from general paralysis and to operation for a strangulated inguinal hernia. It is satisfactory to note that no bedsores were observed on examination in the foregoing cases ; and that at present, as we are informed, only one patient, a woman, suffers with that affliction.

Of epidemic or zymotic disease, the cases which have occurred since the last visit have been 1 of enteric fever, 1 of typhoid (ending fatally), 1 of small-pox, 1 of diphtheria, and 2 of erysipelas. The Asylum appears to have been free from the severe form of diarrhœa which was found at the last visit to have prevailed. Serious casualties have not been numerous : a list of 5 is supplied to us, 2 of these resulting in fracture of bones.

The patients under medical treatment are, according to the latest entry in the journal, 99 males and 146 females, 245 in all. We found 35 men and 53 women in bed, the majority for sickness or debility, a few owing to excitement.

Restraint and seclusion.	Since the last visit mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of a man on 5 occasions, and for 84 hours ; and of 4 women on 45 occasions and for 865 hours ; in the case of the man, to prevent self-injury, and of the women, for surgical reasons. No male has been secluded, but 4 women have been so treated on 10 occasions, and for 37 hours.
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Condition of patients.	We have, as usual, seen all the patients in residence, and are on the whole satisfied with their condition. They have been very quiet and orderly during inspection, and no complaint of any importance has been made to us.
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In the various matters relating to the treatment and mode of life of the patients, there is little variation from the information given in our Colleagues' entry of last October. The usefully employed are 528 males



males and 411 females, 939 in all, or 77 and 60 per cent. respectively of the sexes. 672 patients attended the Church of England, and 70 the Roman Catholic service last Sunday; about 540 usually attend the associated entertainments; 360 walk weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum grounds, and 420 daily beyond the airing-courts. These figures, however, must leave a considerable number whose exercise is confined to the airing-courts.

Appendix C.  
Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylums.  
Wakefield.

The present number of epileptics is 219, and of the actively suicidal 21, and there are 61 general paralytics. Constant supervision at night is exercised over 246 persons, and the night staff includes 8 attendants in the male and 11 in the female division. We are rather surprised to find that there were reported from last night 74 wet beds in the male and 36 in the female division, and cannot help thinking that by closer attention on the part of the night attendants these numbers might be greatly reduced.

The present staff for day duty, exclusive of head attendants and superior officers, and of artizans and laundry-maids taking charge of patients, is stated to comprise 56 men and 63 women, and the duration of their service here is satisfactory. These numbers give an attendant to 12 males, and one to 11 female patients; but the proportion is really greater if allowance be made, as it should, for the assistance given by artizan-attendants and laundry-maids.

Attendants.

As regards the fabric of the Asylum, we find several improvements since the last visit, and more are contemplated. Three w.c.'s have been erected in the airing-courts of 32 and 21 Wards on the female side; a padded-room has been fitted up in No. 19 Gallery; a new stone staircase has been built from Wards 18 to 16. Internal hydrants have been fixed, with requisite appliances, in both divisions, but, unfortunately, owing to some opposition by the municipal authorities, water for them is not yet available. A new fire-engine house has been built, and the old one converted into a farm tool-house. Electric bells have been fixed in some wards, and a new boiler has been supplied. In progress, we note the conversion of nurses' rooms, set free by the new nurses' block, into single rooms for patients; the enlargement of the Pathological Room, the fitting up of the new Fire Station, the preparation of scenes and apparatus for the new stage, and the fixing of communication wires and stations for an electric clock about to be obtained.

Structural  
improvements

We are glad to learn from Dr. Lewis that the Committee propose at once to undertake extensively the plastering of the rough brick walls throughout the old building, and the provision of alternative exits by means of external iron staircases or otherwise, where these are now wanted. We regard both these works of the greatest importance. Until the former is accomplished the old building can never be made to look decent, and at present many of the wards present a most dilapidated appearance. The provision of better arranged (from a sanitary point of view), and more ample, w.c. accommodation in the old building is also a subject which should engage attention. We are informed that most, if not all, of the cases of diarrhoea have appeared in Male Ward 35, and examining this, there appears to be a ventilator to a drain which, in fact, acts as an outlet, and may be a source of danger. It should be looked to, and if the soil under the floor is not covered with concrete this should be done.

There are said to be vacancies in the Asylum for 24 male patients; but the present number of females is 6 in excess of the proper number. We understand that the General Asylums Committee contemplate the erection at each Asylum, beginning with this, of an Acute Hospital.

Asylum accom-  
modation.



Appendix C.  
 Yorkshire  
 (West Riding)  
 Asylum.  
 Wakefield.  
 Asylum accom-  
 modation.

In view of this, we have looked at the possible sites here for such a building. Dr. Lewis has shown us a field adjoining the Asylum Estate on the north, which would be very suitable, but the acquisition of which appears doubtful. We are strongly of opinion that a suggested site behind the farm buildings would be quite unsuitable. The garden by the new nurses' block is in a better position, but would be of insufficient extent. There is a field belonging to the Asylum outside the boundary wall, and which is part freehold and part leasehold, which would afford a very good site, if the leasehold portion can be purchased; and either here or in the field first-mentioned, the hospital, if erected, should, we think, be placed. The whole subject, however, is one requiring very careful consideration.

There is not, we are glad to find, any falling-off in the scientific work here, and we must give a well-deserved word of praise to the manner in which the case books and other medical records are kept, and we should not omit to refer to the opportunity afforded here to the medical officers of other Asylums to obtain instruction in pathological research and the best methods to be followed. Many gentlemen have been received here for a month at a time with this object.

### BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

3 November 1894.

Birmingham  
 Asylums.  
 (Rubery Hill.)  
 Statistics.

IN this, the Chronic Asylum for Birmingham, are at present 661 patients, all of them, except 9 private patients, transferred from the Acute Asylum at Winson Green. Since the visit, in July 1893, of members of our Board, 91 patients have been admitted; 6 discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 50 have died, all from ordinary causes, except in one instance in which the patient died from suffocation in bed during an epileptic fit, and in this case, the only one, the Coroner held an inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 38 cases, or 76 per cent. of the total deaths. On this examination bed-sores were observed on two bodies only. No patient at present is suffering from this trouble.

There has been since the last visit a heavy epidemic of influenza, 127 patients and 45 of the staff having been attacked. No other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared. Five casualties, resulting in dislocations, but none resulting in fracture of bones, have been reported to us as having occurred in the interval under review.

The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 5.48 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used since the last visit; 19 patients are now under medical treatment, and we find to-day 7 male and 4 female patients only confined to bed. The general bodily health, except for the large amount of epilepsy, appears to be very fair. Of epileptics there are 122 of the male and 79 of the female sex, or 201 in all.

The 661 patients now here would seem to be in excess of the number who can properly be accommodated, which is 625; but the new blocks now in erection—that on the male side being practically complete—will remove the overcrowding. In the meantime, the building erected as a male attendants' messroom is used as a patients' dormitory.

Structural  
 alterations  
 and additions.

The recent structural work here has been the building of the blocks referred to and the alteration and enlargement of the dining hall. We regret



regret that the walls of the sleeping rooms in the new blocks have not been plastered. The cost would probably not have been greater than that of the pressed bricks which have been used, while the advantage would have been great.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and given them full opportunity of speech with us. They appear to be generally contented; indeed, the majority are too demented to form any wishes, or give expression to them. We were satisfied with the dress of each sex, and the personal neatness of the patients. We also were present at the dinner in the hall, which was well filled with patients. The meal was a good one, and well served.

We have found the day-rooms and dormitories in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean and well attended to. The w.c.'s and lavatories also are in proper condition, but we would suggest that hot-water taps in the latter, accessible to patients, should have moveable keys to guard against patients' interference with them, and that in dark places the gas brackets should be of a sort that would not allow of their being used as a means of hanging by a suicidally-disposed patient.

The usefully employed of the patients are 208 men and 219 women, being respectively 60 and 64 per cent. of the total of the sexes, proportions which are satisfactory, having regard to the general mental capacity of the patients. There seems to be due attention paid to the exercise of the patients, and a fair number attend the associated entertainments and religious worship.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, comprises 23 men and 22 women for day, and three of each sex for night, duty, and for the class of patients here seems to be adequate. The duration of service of the present members of the staff is satisfactory.

When the new blocks are occupied the services of a second assistant medical officer will be necessary, and we would hope that with the increase of strength of the medical staff some of the more minute and scientific pathological research now encouraged in asylums may be undertaken here, the means and appliances for pursuing it being provided. At present the records of post-mortem examination are properly kept, and the case books fairly so.

## BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

2 November 1894.

THE condition of this Asylum, which we have to-day inspected, is on the whole very satisfactory. Some wards, however, need re-decoration, and we trust that in connection with work of this description which may be undertaken will be the plastering of rough brick walls, where this has not already been done. The resulting advantage to health, as well as to the appearance of the wards, is undoubted. We noticed in many places an escape of gas, which indicated that the fittings were defective and need attention. The w.c.'s in Male Wards Nos. 1 and 2 have not yet been improved and the urinals abolished, as has been done with such marked advantage in other wards, and we hope they will soon be taken in hand. The bedside carpets in many rooms are much worn, and should be renewed. Subject to these remarks, we can report that we have found the wards in good order, bright, cheerful, and well supplied with pictures, books, and objects of varied interest.



- Appendix C. We saw about 470 patients at dinner in the hall, men and women being seated at the same, but on opposite sides of, the table. With this number the hall was very crowded. We should regret to see the number taking meals in association reduced, and it will be worth consideration whether the hall cannot be enlarged. The female observation dormitory at one end of the hall would make a good addition to it if a similar dormitory could be provided elsewhere.
- Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)
- Dietary. The dinner to-day consisted of stewed rabbits and bacon, with potatoes and haricot beans, and formed an agreeable change from the ordinary Asylum diet. Dr. Whitcombe informs us that he can often arrange to afford such variety of diet, and that he does not adhere to a regular dietary for each day in the week, but varies also the ordinary meals. This we cannot but consider an advantage.
- State of wards. In passing through the laundry, it struck us that some additional machinery of improved sorts is required ; and we desire also to suggest the application to the drying closets of the plan of driving through them heated air by means of a fan. The drying of the clothes is thereby greatly hastened, and they are rendered sweeter by the constant change of the air.
- We should mention that the walls have been plastered in Wards No. 5 on each side since the last visit, and that in these wards also larger windows have been introduced, to the great improvement of the rooms in which this has been done. We trust that this improvement, as well as that of plastering walls, will be continued throughout. No other structural work, beyond ordinary repairs, has been carried out since the last visit.
- In connection with the subject of repairs, we learn that the artizans of the Asylum have keys admitting them to the female wards. This our Board strongly disapprove of, as likely to lead, as the practice has done, to unfortunate results ; and we strongly urge that the practice should be discontinued here, as has been done in other and larger asylums.
- Statistics. The patients to-day on the Asylum register are 629 in number, 322 being males and 307 females. The private cases are 18, and there is one out-city patient. Four are at present absent on trial.
- Since the visit of our colleagues, on 17th July 1893, 514 patients have been admitted here ; 389 have been discharged, of whom 247 had recovered ; and 127 have died. One hundred and nine post-mortems were made, and all but two of the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes. On post-mortem examination 14 cases of bed-sore were observed ; some very slight, but some large, and it appears that 37 of the deaths were due to general paralysis. In the two excepted cases the Coroner held inquests, and, the verdicts were that the deaths were accidental.
- Last year the deaths were 16·6 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recoveries were 45·2 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.
- At present the patients in the Asylum, 626, are two in excess of the number for whom there is estimated to be proper accommodation.
- Condition of patients. We have seen the patients in their respective wards. They have been very quiet in demeanour, and free from complaint, except on the ground of their detention. The only specific complaint of rough usage was by a woman, to restrain whose violence some force was necessary, and we do not think any undue amount was employed. We are satisfied with the clothing and personal condition of both sexes.
- The patients seen by us in bed to-day were 10 in the male, and 15 in



in the female, division ; under medical treatment, according to the latest record, were 42 males and 41 females. No epidemic or zymotic disease, except influenza, has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit ; and only two casualties, non-fatal, but resulting in fractures of bones, have occurred.

Appendix C.  
Birmingham Asylums.  
(Winson Green.)

No seclusion has been employed, and the only restraint was the use of the wet-pack in the case of a woman on 12 occasions for a total of 46 hours, for purely medical reasons.

We learn that among the present patients are 94 epileptics ; 52 general paralytics, and 17 who are actively suicidal, all of whom, and the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision. With regard to the suicidal, we think that the caution papers issued should be signed by the attendants receiving them, as evidence of the receipt.

About 70 per cent. of the male, and 59 per cent. of the female, patients are usefully employed ; the attendance at Divine Service is satisfactory ; as is also that at the associated entertainments, a liberal programme of which for the coming season has been prepared.

Employment, &c.

The position of the Asylum unfortunately confines the patients almost entirely to the grounds for exercise, only very occasional parties of women going beyond them.

The present staff of attendants is of good strength, giving one to 10 in the male, and one to 9½ patients in the female, divisions, for day duty ; for night duty there are four in the former, and five in the latter, division. The duration of service appears to be satisfactory.

Attendants.

We are glad to mention that good provision is made for the finer pathological work, which is undertaken by the assistant medical officer, by whom also the case books and other medical records are fully and carefully kept.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

15 October 1894.

SINCE our Colleagues paid their last visit here, over 18 months ago, there have been

Bristol Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	164	132	296
Discharges "Recovered"	44	70	114
" " "Relieved"	16	6	22
Died	53	60	113

Statistics.

No one is away on trial, so we have seen, and given opportunity of speaking with us, to every patient, 642 in number ; 310 males and 332 females. Since April 1892, the numbers have risen from 556, so we are glad to find that some additional 23 acres of land have been purchased, which will doubtless be useful in giving employment to the men, who contribute by far the greater proportion of the increased population in this Asylum. The out-patients number 61, all in the male division, 30 of these belong to the Wells and 30 to the Denbigh Asylum. If judiciously selected, the Somerset patients might be nearer their relatives here than at Wells, but it was quite distressing to hear the complaints of the Denbigh patients.



Appendix C. <hr/> Bristol Asylum. Statistics.	<p>We think more might be done to ameliorate their condition during the period of enforced expatriation, and that Welsh newspapers in the vernacular, other light amusing works, and Welsh Bibles should be furnished with a liberal hand. The wards and dormitories were very clean and in good order, but in Wards 3, 11, and Working Men's, more objects of interest are needed, and books throughout the Asylum seem to be too sparingly provided. There are 17 private patients, 29 vacant beds, of which 14 are on the female side. The Church Services were attended by 353 patients yesterday morning, and 344 in the evening. About 500 attend daily prayers. There are 28 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith and no means of celebrating mass or any place for holding Service is provided for these patients, and there is no priest appointed. We find that 62 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. The health of the patients is remarkably good, not one being in bed in either division. The dress of both sexes was satisfactory, and their behaviour in general orderly. A good dinner was served in the hall, but the meat would be better if it were carved on hot-water dishes instead of wooden slabs. No complaint not already mentioned was made to us, which seemed not to be founded on delusion alone. No seclusion is recorded. Restraint has been employed in the case of one woman for 60 hours by wristlets and sheet for surgical reasons.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>The Infirmary accommodation will soon be improved, but as yet no small hospital is available for contagious disorders.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>One patient of each sex has been attacked by typhoid fever, and 3 men and 1 woman by erysipelas.</p> <p>The deaths have been due to ordinary causes, calling for no comment except that the Coroner held two inquests; 98 or 86 per cent. autopsies were made, bedsores (some of which were present on admission) were found in 15 instances, and the most fruitful cause of death was general paralysis. Forty-nine patients of each sex suffer from epilepsy, and 6 men and 5 women are actively suicidal. All these patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.</p>
Fire precautions.	<p>New recording stations both for the peripatetic and stationary night attendants are to be soon set up. Hydrants with hose attached or in position have been placed both externally and internally, whilst a fire brigade has been instituted, and we hear that a man experienced in fire drill is to be engaged on night duty. Telegraphic communication, both to give alarm of fire and to summon the Medical Officers, is, we hear, in contemplation. It will prove of great advantage. We are glad to find that the laundry can provide two shirts weekly for the patients. Bathing, which takes place in bath-rooms having more than one bath, should be always supervised by the head attendant or the deputy in each division, and screens should be provided between the baths. The taps have been covered in at the baths, and water not suitable for drinking purposes cannot now be obtained by the patients.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants is not too strong and the duration of service not satisfactory, but of the 29 male attendants more than half, and of the 32 female attendants exactly half, have not been yet here a year. Only one man has lived here over five years, three men and one woman were dismissed last year, and we observe in this book that the deputy chairman investigated a charge of illtreating a patient last month.</p> <p>The charge was not proved, but suspicion is strongly indicated by the remarks, and we do not feel satisfied that all is right with regard</p>



regard to the attendants, especially on the male side. In justice to all, we must say that no charge of illtreatment was brought to our notice.

Appendix C.  
Bristol  
Asylum.  
Employment.

One hundred and eighty-five men and 197 women are usefully employed ; 99 of the men and 73 of the women are ward cleaners. The proportion of the males employed has increased, but that of the women decreased since the last visit.

Dr. Benham shows so much energy in his management of the Asylum that we feel sure he will endeavour to find employment for and induce to work as many of the able-bodied as possible. Slight indulgences and extras are great incentives, but the women (not working in the laundry or kitchen) have no additional food or privileges granted them. Many alterations and improvements have been provided, amongst others mess-rooms for the attendants, for whose benefit we may mention "lectures on first aid and nursing" are being given.

Several wards have been repainted, decorated, and re-furnished. State of No. 2 Male Ward has been furnished with hospital appliances, and is in wards. use as the infirmary, and No. 10 female will shortly be similarly converted. Some padded rooms have been fitted up, and some green-houses are in contemplation.

Keys still open nearly all the single room doors, outside handles are nearly universal in Asylums to open the single room doors quickly in case of fire, and quietly to avoid disturbing the patients. The safety of the patients in case of fire seems to be secured everywhere by alternative exits, except at the working block, where still only one staircase is available.

The case and post-mortem books are for the most part well kept, and photographs continue to illustrate the cases. In some of the older cases entries are somewhat in arrears.

We are glad to learn that good pathological work is engaging the attention of the medical staff, at whose disposal the Committee have placed a commodious, well-equipped laboratory.

## DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

5 April 1894.

WE are enabled by our to-day's inspection of this Asylum to again record a very favourable opinion of the condition in which it is maintained. We find all the wards very clean and bright, with the exception, perhaps, of No. 2 Female Ward, which might be better provided with curtains and various objects to give it a more cheerful aspect, and probably thus produce a beneficial effect on the somewhat excited inmates.

Derby Borough  
Asylum.  
Condition of  
wards.

The general aspect of the wards, and, indeed, their healthiness, would be improved by plastering the walls, and we would suggest that this might be gradually done as a ward requires re-colouring. More especially would we recommend this work for dormitories and single rooms, for there is no doubt that rough unplastered brickwork affords lodgment for dust and possibly noxious germs.

We have not been able to-day to judge of the warming of the wards, the day being warm ; but we learn that additional means of warming in the form of steam cylinders are to be provided, and a sum of 350*l.* has been voted to make a beginning. A further substitute of Teale's fire



<p>Appendix C. Derby Borough Asylum. Condition of wards.</p>	<p>grates for those originally used is also to be made. A good deal of painting has been done since the last visit, and at present fresh colouring of corridors is in progress. In some of the lavatories white tiles have been fixed in the walls over the washing basins, and from some baths the wooden casings have been removed. This should be done to all, and we recommend that some seats be placed in the lavatories, which serve as dressing-rooms to the bath-rooms.</p>
<p>Disuse of urinals.</p>	<p>We note that in the male division urinals have been disused, the pedestal w.c. pans being used instead, and without any evil results ; while the unpleasant smells almost inseparable from the former are entirely avoided. Outside further progress has been made in levelling and laying out the airing courts, and in sowing them with grass seeds.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>The patients number 311, 147 being males and 164 females. Twelve are private cases, 93 out-county, chargeable, 61 to Stafford, 22 to Denbigh, 9 to the Bolton Union, and 1 to Camberwell.</p>
	<p>There are vacancies for 8 male patients only.</p> <p>Since the visit of 22nd February 1893, 109 patients have been admitted, 62 discharged or removed, of whom 53 had recovered, and 39 had died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions, excluding transfers, in 1893, was 57.1 ; that of deaths to average number of patients in residence was 11. The former percentage is very satisfactory, and the death-rate was considerably lower than that in any of the previous years in which the Asylum has been open. The causes of the 39 deaths, in every one of which a post-mortem was made, were ordinary and natural, except in one instance, in which an inquest was held, and in which the death was found to have occurred from an epileptic fit, and to have been accelerated by a fractured rib ; how caused there was not sufficient evidence to show.</p>
<p>Health.</p>	<p>No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, except some slight influenza. At present, with the exception of grave brain disease, there is not much acute illness. We found in bed 11 men and 10 women, several of them general paralytics, but none with bed-sores, and the post-mortem examinations disclosed the existence of but one of these. This is creditable to the nursing and care bestowed on the bedridden. Forty-seven patients are at present under medical treatment, and we learn that the medical staff are pursuing researches into the therapeutic influence of thyroid extract upon diseased conditions other than myxœdema, which already seem to promise useful results.</p>
<p>Seclusion.</p>	<p>No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the cases of a man once for six hours, and a woman once for eight hours.</p>
<p>Employment, &amp;c.</p>	<p>The proportion of patients usefully employed, which is 62 per cent. of the males and 66 per cent. of the females, continues to be satisfactory.</p> <p>About two-thirds of the patients attended service in the chapel last Sunday, and about a like proportion joins in the associated entertainments.</p>
	<p>We regret to find that there is no religious service for the Roman Catholic patients, who are about 30 in number. We think that, as suggested at a previous visit, arrangements should be made for the occasional attendance of a priest, who would certainly be entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his services.</p>
	<p>We would urge strongly the adoption of the practice of taking regularly and frequently parties of patients of each sex for walking exercise beyond the Asylum bounds. At present such walking parties are</p>



are very infrequent in the case of the male patients, and though the women are taken out oftener, only 20 appear to have the privilege.

The staff of attendants remains at the same proportionate strength ; one to 10 patients in the male, and one to 11 in the female, division. This for day duty ; for night watching there are two on each side Ten of the present total of 34 attendants have not yet completed a year's service.

The medical officers continue to devote attention to the training of the attendants and nurses, to whom lectures are regularly given, and a large proportion of whom have obtained certificates of proficiency in nursing from the Medico-Psychological Society.

The pathological records and case-books are carefully written up. Dr. Macphail continues to be assisted by Dr. Bruce.

Appendix C.  
Derby Borough  
Asylum.  
Attendants.  
Medical staff.

EXETER ASYLUM.

16 April 1894.

THE number of patients have risen from 338 at our Colleagues' visit, exactly 14 months ago to 356, which is the number to-day. At the date of the last visit there were said to be seven vacant beds in the male and one in the female division. There is now supposed to be accommodation for 21 men and 19 women. The way this extra accom- modation has been obtained has been by converting the two dining halls into observation dormitories on either side, and making use of the recreation room as a dining hall for both sexes, whilst 19 working men are warded in what was intended for the carpenters' and plumbers' shops. The carpenters' shop is now under the recreation room, and the plumbers have been relegated to the smiths' shop. This means of increasing the sleeping accommodation and the population of the Asylum generally beyond what was intended when the plans received the sanction of the Secretary of State does not appear to us to be satisfactory, and that an Asylum which was built to accommodate 328 patients should now be rendered capable of holding 396 patients, without any increase in the size of the building, seems to point to this : that the examination of plans by Commissioners, and the sanction of the Home Secretary to them, is practically useless if it cannot prevent the increase of patients beyond the number for which the Asylum was designed, and on which basis sanction was given. Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:—

Exeter Asylum.  
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	48	49	97
Discharged - - - - -	16	34	50
„ on recovery - - - - -	5	21	26

One male and 1 female patient showed no signs of insanity after admission, and were therefore discharged as "Not insane." One hundred and thirty-six of the patients are chargeable to Exeter, 27 to Tiverton, 80 to London, 40 to Somerset, 14 to Barnstaple, 7 to St. Pancras, and 1 each to Holsworthy, St. Austell, and Fulham. There were 18 post-mortem examinations made out of the 28 deaths which occurred. We hope a higher



Appendix C.	higher average may be attained ; but we ought to say that the pathological records are excellently kept, well arranged, and affording most valuable information. A book is kept here, Index Pathologicus, by Dr. Howden, published by Churchill, 1894, which is a mode of indexing lesions, and so renders it easy to obtain information from the post-mortem book. No patient was to-day absent on leave. We are pleased to learn that every patient going on leave is allowed 10s. a week until his discharge or return to the Asylum. The weekly maintenance rate is, for city patients 12s. 10d., for private patients 20s., and for out-county patients 14s.
Exeter Asylum. Statistics.	
Necessary improvements, &c.	Amongst matters which seem to us to call for attention are the walls of day rooms and dormitories, which should be cemented to present a smooth surface, and avoid the rough walls which now harbour dirt and dust to a large extent. Curtains between the baths, or screens, are required for the sake of decency. More books and illustrated papers are needed in the wards, and a billiard table for the working patients and attendants after the day's duty is done would be appreciated.
Attendants.	Considering the class of patients here from Banstead, we do not think the staff sufficiently strong in either division. The proportion is one for 11½ in the male, and one for nearly 11 in the female division ; and whilst the very rough element remains here we think two additional attendants are required on each side. The increased strength of the staff would prevent the patients sitting crouched up in corners hiding their heads, and their habits would be improved, even if their ultimate recovery were too sanguine an expectation. There are 49 private patients, 20 of whom are males. The accommodation is good, but there is no means at present of separating them according to their mental state, and not as to their social status. So all the patients of the private class who are not ill are collected together in one ward ; those who are ill being placed in the Infirmary. In the female Infirmary we find 6 in bed, and in the male 4 ; but 3 more women were in bed in the admission ward. One of them was a private patient, who was safely delivered of a boy last Saturday. In the present state this ward has too few attendants. There are 34 patients, a baby who engages the full attention of one nurse, and three more nurses who have to look after the 34 patients, 7 being epileptic and 4 actively suicidal, who are to be followed to the w.c. and never lost sight of.
Condition of patients.	We gave to all patients opportunity of speaking with us, and had many complaints of undue detention or the hardship of being sent so far from their homes, but on no subject had we any grievance brought to our notice which it was in our power to remedy. The wards were bright and well supplied with plants, the dormitories clean and furnished with good beds and bedding. Greater neatness might be looked for in the patients' dress, but the weak staff may be in part responsible for this. We saw the dinner in hall to-day ; it consisted of meat and potato-pie. It appeared to be generally liked, except by the private patients, many of whom complained about it, and especially those who had been at other Institutions. One woman was in seclusion when we visited the wards ; and since the last visit 6 men and 3 women have been secluded on 30 and 34 occasions, and for a total of 113 and 248 hours respectively. The patients were for the most part quiet and well-behaved ; but in the most noisy wards a good deal of excitement prevailed owing to the collecting together of 39 in the male and 40 in the female division—turbulent cases. No mechanical restraint however has been needed, and there have been no serious casualties. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. There have been no cases



cases of influenza since the spring of last year, and they were confined to the assistant medical officer and two nurses. There are on the books 30 epileptics and 10 actively suicidal patients, who all sleep in the observation dormitories. Appendix C.  
Exeter Asylum.

One hundred and thirteen patients were at church yesterday; about the same number join in the associated entertainments. Seventy-six men and 100 women are usefully employed, 27 of the former and 42 of the latter being ward cleaners. Thirty-two men work on the farm, and the remaining 15 at various trades. Seventeen women work in the laundry and 7 help the cook, whilst 34 knit and sew. Even making allowance for the bad material drafted here from other Asylums, we think the number employed is very low, and hope it may be found possible to largely increase the proportion. All the superior officers remain who were here at the last visit. The case books are well noted up and carefully kept. Divine Service, &c.

### HULL ASYLUM.

14 March 1894.

HAVING thoroughly inspected this Asylum, we can report that it is maintained in excellent order. The wards are extremely clean, and well decorated and cheerful, and only lack some more pictures, plants, and other things calculated to interest the patients, to make them very complete. Hull Asylum.  
State of wards.

The Asylum, however, is something more than full, there being to-day in it 369 patients, whereas the normal accommodation was designed for 360. Asylum  
accommodation.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that the Committee have taken up the question of extension seriously, and Dr. Merson has shown us some preliminary plans which, if carried out, would raise the accommodation to 510 beds, with corresponding day space. To the general design, and without expressing any opinion on details, we can give our approval.

We have considered the administrative departments as they now are, and we think they will be sufficient for the Asylum when enlarged to the extent contemplated. Possibly the laundry may require some enlargement, but there is space for this; and in any case we think the power of the existing drying closets should be increased by applying to them the system of propelling heated air through them by means of a fan. The cold air should pass through a chamber heated by steam coils. In this way the drying power of the closets may be doubled. We would here repeat a former recommendation that a fan should be fixed to exhaust from the wash-house the steam which so incommodes it. We should mention that the plans which have been shown us include an Attendants' and a Nurses' Block. These will be indispensable in connection with the proposed extensions, to afford accommodation for the additional attendants who will be required.

The very good pathological work which is now prosecuted deserves better space and appliances, and we trust the Committee will provide some additional rooms in connection with that which is now used as a workroom, and supply such additional appliances as may reasonably be desired.

A good greenhouse, with propagating house attached, is much needed to keep up a good supply of plants, which form a cheap and effective decoration.



- Appendix C. decoration for the wards, and are pleasing to the patients. This is universally an adjunct to modern asylums.
- Hull Asylum. There is no doubt that a Turkish bath may be very useful in the treatment of certain forms of insanity ; and possibly the Committee may be disposed to include one here among the additions to be made. We have no hesitation in recommending it to their favourable notice.
- Statistics. The patients on the books are 371, but 1 of each sex is absent on trial, leaving 369 in the house. Since 19th April 1893, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, 110 patients have been admitted, 56 discharged or removed, 19 have recovered, and 41 have died.
- The private patients are 22 in number, chiefly females ; and they are received at weekly charges varying from 15s. to 25s., while the maintenance rate for the Borough patients is 11s. 1d. per week.
- The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 9·69 per cent. of the average number of patients resident ; and the recovery rate was 29·82 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers. Three of the 41 deaths mentioned above were followed by inquests. In one case the death was caused by asphyxia during an epileptic fit ; in a second, by valvular disease of the heart ; and the third was due to pneumonia. The causes of the remaining deaths were ordinary, 20 being due to general paralysis. In every case of death autopsy was made. The only exceptional disorder appearing since the last visit was erysipelas, which attacked only one patient. One serious casualty only is recorded, a general paralytic having broken a rib by falling in a single room. That severe form of brain disease is very rife, as will be seen from the above-mentioned large proportion, nearly 50 per cent., of the deaths, which were due to it, and from the fact that there are now 19 men and 9 women suffering from it.
- Epilepsy also is common, there being now 41 epileptics in the wards, and 14 men and 9 women are considered to be suicidal. We think with our Colleagues, visiting last year, that the caution cards or papers should be more definite as to the amount and nature of the supervision. We found 11 male and 14 female patients in bed, and were pleased to learn that none had bedsores ; 33 patients are at present under medical treatment.
- The Asylum is free from zymotic disease. No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and seclusion only with 2 males for 10 hours and a woman for 15 minutes.
- Divine Service. The service in chapel was attended by 212 patients. A man expressed to us the wish, which he said was shared by other patients, that some religious service should be given oftener than once a week.
- Amusements and exercise. The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 200 of both sexes ; 165 patients walk beyond the Asylum grounds weekly, we are told ; and some 60 women daily in the grounds outside of the airing courts, to which about 30 of each sex are wholly confined.
- We should wish that the number so confined should be kept as low as possible.
- Employment. The number of the patients induced to work, viz., 135 men and 136 women, are satisfactory, being 71 and 75 per cent. respectively of the two sexes ; but the numbers include patients who are ward-helpers only, and who are 54 men and 47 women.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants seems to be sufficient, and the duration of their service fairly good.
- We find the case books and other medical records extremely well kept.
- Dietary. Before concluding we would mention that more than one patient complained



complained of insufficient food, but, on examining the diet table, we do not think it illiberal. The dinner to-day was of fish, which is the fare for every Wednesday, and is not more popular here than in other Asylums. We would suggest that this dinner be given once a fortnight only, meat being given on the days on which it is discontinued.

Appendix C.  
Hull Asylum.

### IPSWICH ASYLUM.

24 October 1894.

STRUCTURAL and other improvements are in progress at this Asylum, Ipswich though we regret that the extension proposed of the female infirmary Asylum. has been for the present deferred. Workmen are engaged upon the Structural enlargement of the laundry, which will be about doubled in size. The improvements. wash-house will be much larger by taking in the old ironing room, and the steam will be carried off by a fan ; several drying closets are to be added ; there will be a new ironing room for the patients' clothes, another for the staff, and new delivery-of-linen rooms for both sexes. The rain water formerly wasted is now utilised for the laundry. Throughout the Asylum internal hydrants are being introduced ; the rooms forming the old observation dormitory have been thrown together in the female division, safe gas brackets have been substituted for others less safe, and the projected w.c. blocks for the infirmary on the women's side of the Asylum have been finished.

We report these improvements with much satisfaction, and not doubting that the Committee will proceed in the path of improvement of the Asylum, would call its attention to matters which should in due course receive attention. We refer to the scanty provision for stores, the large number of box beds not yet abolished, the darkness of male day room No. 1, where light might be got by glazing a verandah ; the need for a boot room on the male side, the want of proper handles to the doors of single rooms, facilitating escape in the event of an outbreak of fire, and obviating disturbance of sleeping patients by the night patrol.

At some not far distant day we hope to see here a suitable chapel detached from the main building, and the conversion of the present room into a recreation hall ; also the extension of electric communication in the Asylum.

The patients are now 265, consisting of 123 males and 143 females ; Statistics. of the total number 20 belong to the private class. There is 1 criminal and there are 109 out-county cases, of which 10, chargeable to Suffolk, are to return shortly to Milton. The other county cases included in the 109 are—10 London, 53 Great Yarmouth, and 35 Bury St. Edmund's paupers. Three of each sex are absent on leave.

We must support our Colleagues' protest in 1893 against overcrowding the Ipswich patients by the introduction of too many out-county patients. The Borough patients suffer thereby in comfort if not in health, and their welfare should be the paramount consideration of the Committee. This overcrowding should not be continued; no profit can justify the practice.

The changes effected since our Colleagues' visit of inspection on the 17th March last year have taken place through 125 admissions, 101 discharges, and 36 deaths ; 45 instances of mental recovery are recorded.



Appendix C.  
Ipswich  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

The percentage of deaths on average number of patients resident in 1893 was 10·9 for both sexes. In 35 of the 36 deaths autopsy followed, a very creditable fact. As many as six inquests were held by the Coroner, but the juries found verdicts of natural death in every case but one, where the finding was asphyxia from accidental choking.

Only a single case of bed-sore among the deceased is reported. There are 39 epileptics here and 10 general paralytics ; but 1 actively suicidal person.

Condition of  
patients.

The dress of the patients is in good condition, no one wore to-day a strong dress ; 2 women only were in bed, these for excitement chiefly, though one was also unwell.

All the men were up ; both sexes were seen by us in the wards ; the women at dinner in their hall where the dinner fare was Suffolk dumpling ; the general beverage at that meal is coffee ; beer is given to such as the Superintendent thinks need it.

For the special supervision of the actively suicidal here, a card is issued to the charge attendant, and a badge is passed on to those successively responsible for the safety of the patient.

There has been no seclusion, and but one instance of the use of mechanical restraint ; the subject was a woman wet-packed for three hours to allay excitement.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the chief in each division, consists of 10 men and 13 women for day duty, and 2 men and 2 women are on night duty. One nurse is away on holiday. These figures give on duty to-day about 1 attendant to 12 patients, by no means a proper proportion, if employment and exercise are to be taken into consideration with occasional holidays and sicknesses.

We are very anxious that a head attendant shall be universally present at the weekly bathing times, and unless some arrangement can be made to assist the head male attendant in this direction the male lunatics must remain under less protection against bodily injuries than is generally afforded them in Asylums. The duration of service among the attendants is better than it was last year.

The only serious casualty among the patients has been the dislocation of a patient's shoulder through an accidental fall. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease. There have been 10 deaths from phthisis, but several of the deceased patients come in suffering from that malady.

Divine Service.

The chapel congregation of patients last Sunday was 186 men and women. About the same number attend the associated entertainments weekly in the winter ; picnics and country excursions are frequent in summer.

Exercise.

There is no daily exercise beyond the grounds of any patients, or in the grounds except of such as are employed on the land, but twice a week and on Sundays women have extended walks, and men once a week also on Sundays, total numbers being about 110.

According to the returns made to us 67 men and 125 women are employed, but of these 18 male and 58 female patients do work chiefly in the wards as helpers in domestic matters.

The average cost weekly of maintenance, &c., of the patients appears to be somewhat over 9s. The weekly charge for the Ipswich paupers seems to be 11s. 3d., for other boroughs 14s., and that for private patients varies from 14s. to 21s.

The Medical Records are well kept.



LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

10 April 1894.

WE find this Asylum, upon the whole, in very good order. The male upper-floor dormitories have been painted and repapered throughout; additional water-closets on the male side have had new pedestal fittings placed in them, and this improvement will, we hope, be applied universally; the soil drainage of the Asylum has been connected with the town system, and the rain-water drains are now being taken up and properly relaid, serious defects having been discovered in them; and, with other minor matters, additional internal hydrants have been fixed, to be supplied from the tanks in the towers. This was necessary, as the supply from the town mains is cut off at night, and there would be delay in obtaining it again.

Leicester  
Borough  
Asylum.  
State of wards.

We learn that a fire recently occurred in one of the top floor female dormitories from a joist improperly carried into the chimney breast becoming ignited. It was found that a proper trimmer was not used. It is probable that the same defect exists as to other fireplaces, and we would recommend that all these should be examined and made safe. The fire, happily, was discovered in the morning; had it occurred or broken out at night the results might have been disastrous.

The female dormitories on the top floor should soon be treated as those on the male side, and some of the male day rooms and galleries will also need some re-decoration.

Suggested  
improvements.

The improvement of the laundry, plans of which have been approved, has not yet been taken in hand, but we understand that tenders are to be invited at once.

Enlargement of the kitchen, with additional cooking apparatus, such as a gas roaster, would be advantageous, as at present there seems to be scarcely sufficient room; and the inadequate size of the recreation room has already been referred to in the remarks of visiting Commissioners.

We think it would be prudent to alter the hot-water taps in lavatories so that they cannot be used without the intervention of an attendant.

We do not think that hot water need, in Asylums, be laid on to lavatories at all. The new pipes in w.c.'s should be boxed in, for at present they might be used by suicidal patients as points to which to attach lines.

Generally the wards and dormitories are cheerful and pleasant. Some more light literature in the female wards is desirable. We do not approve of so many patients sleeping on the floor in single rooms. Low bedsteads should be provided, which, in any very special cases, might readily be removed from the rooms. Soiled and wetted beds and bedding removed from rooms in the morning should at once be replaced by fresh, instead of this being left to the afternoon.

We find here 515 patients, 223 being males and 292 females. Eleven are classed as private cases, and 59 are out-borough patients, 20 being chargeable to the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum, 28 to the Lincoln Asylum, 10 to Suffolk, and 1 to Market Harborough. There are vacancies for 21 males and 15 females.

Statistics.

Since the visit of 8th February 1893, 128 patients have been admitted, 74 discharged or removed, of whom 62 had recovered and 37 have died. Of the last, 33 were the subjects of post-mortem examination. The causes of the deaths were ordinary and natural, and no inquest



Appendix C. Leicester Borough Asylum. Statistics.	<p>was held. On only one body was a bed-sore found, and of the 30 patients whom we saw to-day in bed only one suffered from a bed sore, and that a very slight one. This is creditable to the nursing of the sick.</p> <p>We note that in 1893 the ratio of recoveries to admissions, excluding transfers, was 48·5 per cent., and that the mortality was 6·1 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence. These figures are very satisfactory.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The patients during our inspection have been very orderly, and they seem to be contented with their treatment. No complaint of any harshness was made to us. We have no fault to find with their dress, or personal neatness.</p>
Employment. &c.	<p>The proportion of patients usefully employed continues to be low ; of the males 51 per cent., and of the females 47 per cent. An increase must be possible, and should be aimed at. The numbers attending divine service, and usually present at the entertainments, are also low, being about 170 at the former, and 112 at the latter. The small size of chapel and recreation room, no doubt, to some extent accounts for this.</p> <p>Although few patients go beyond the Asylum grounds, exercise in these outside of the airing courts is afforded daily to a large number ; still a good many must be confined for exercise to the airing courts, but the number so confined should be as limited as possible.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The present staff of attendants gives a proportion of 1 to about 11 patients in the male, and 1 to about 13 in the female, division. For night duty there are three men and four women. The night attendants should, we think, pay more attention to the patients of faulty habits, so as to reduce the number of wetted beds, which last night were, in the male division 16, and in the female 21.</p> <p>Except influenza, which attacked 40 patients, and seven of the staff, the Asylum has been free from infectious disease since the last visit, and its sanitary condition is at present good.</p> <p>No mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded as having been used since then.</p> <p>The case books and records of post-mortems are well and carefully noted, but there is neither a room nor needful appliances for the finer pathological work which is now undertaken in many Asylums. For this, some strengthening of the medical staff here would be necessary.</p>

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#### CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

15 May 1894.

City of London Asylum. State of wards.	<p>WE have inspected this Asylum in all its departments and have seen all the patients. We find the wards generally in good order, but in No. 1 and No. 4 Male, alterations are in progress which cause some temporary disorder. It is intended that the whole of No. 1, which is on the ground-floor, shall be day rooms, and No. 4, which is over, sleeping accommodation. The walls are now being repainted, and we regret that advantage was not taken of the opportunity to plaster them first. We strongly recommend the plastering of the rough brick walls, which afford so many resting places for dust and germs of disease.</p> <p>The Asylum has of late been much improved in several particulars, but there remain several directions in which further improvement is desirable, and indeed necessary.</p>
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First



First among these we may mention the w.c. accommodation in the majority of the wards. The deficiency of this is most glaring in Male No. 3, the Infirmary, where there is but one w.c. seat for 34 patients and attendants, and this in a small room which serves also as lavatory and scullery. We find also for Female No. 2 Ward, with 57 patients, only two seats; No. 3 has three seats for 65 patients; and generally the accommodation is scanty, and in some the alteration of flushing apparatus is not yet carried out. Again, the Infirmary accommodation is inadequate, the proportion of old and infirm cases being here, as in all other Asylums, greater now than it formerly was. On the female side we found 9 women in bed in a room which only gave about 650 cubic feet per bed.

Appendix C.  
City of London  
Asylum.  
Suggested  
improvements.

The laundry also is very insufficient, both as regards room and apparatus. There is no steam-washing machinery, and there are neither proper receiving nor sorting and distribution rooms. The drying closets, though added to not long since, are still scarcely sufficient; their drying power could be increased by the application of a fan to drive, or draw, air through them, were there an engine to drive it.

We notice that the sculleries, and broom and bucket closets generally, are very small. Some better provision of these should be made.

A general bath-room for each division would be of advantage. Our Colleagues alluded last year to the need of a permanent stage in the hall, built out from it. This is certainly wanted, as the temporary stage must occupy a good deal of the floor space, not too large without it.

We learn that since our Colleagues' visit in November last, the principal structural works undertaken have been the completion of the drainage works; the further introduction of Doulton's "Simplicitas" w.c. apparatus; the alteration of the lavatory in No. 4 Male Ward; the alteration of No. 1 and No. 4 Male Wards already referred to; and the erection of a recreation room for the nurses in connection with their present mess room. This is now in progress.

We found the dormitories and bedding in very good order, but we think that in the single rooms occupied by dirty patients the bedding for use at night should be placed *in situ* in the daytime, so that it may be open to inspection by the superior officers.

The patients on the books are 454 in number, and the estimated vacancies are 7 for males and 5 for females. Fifty-three are private patients; 19 are chargeable to Unions and Parishes in the County of London, 1 to a Shropshire Union, and the remainder to the City of London.

Since 18th November, the date of the last visit, 54 patients have been admitted, 35 discharged, of whom 20 had recovered and 14 have died; 12 post-mortems were made. The recovery rate for 1893 was 53.16 per cent. of the number of admissions; the death rate 5.86 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The causes of the above 14 deaths were natural and ordinary.

Some women in Nos. 2 and 3 were noisy during our inspection, otherwise the patients were very orderly. One man complained of an assault by an attendant who is out for the day, so that we have been unable to investigate it. Dr. White has promised to do so.

We were pleased to notice a great reduction in the number of exceptionally strong dresses in use; the clothing of many of the male patients is worn and untidy, but we understand they have better suits for Sundays.



Appendix C.  
City of London  
Asylum.  
Employment,  
&c.

The returns relative to useful employment show that 160 men and 119 women are so employed, being proportions of 74 and 49 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes. The latter proportion ought to be increased. It appears that about 190 patients of both sexes are exercised weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. We hope that the number habitually confined for exercise to the airing grounds will always be confined to the lowest limits. As regards Divine Service, we learn that last Sunday's morning Service was attended by 188 patients. For the Roman Catholics the Priest (who is paid a salary) holds a Monthly Mass and a weekly Service of Prayer.

The general health of the Asylum inmates is good ; 49 patients are under medical treatment, and to-day 16 in all were confined to bed. Except influenza, no infectious disease has appeared since the last visit. No seclusion has been applied, but a female patient was once mechanically restrained for four hours owing to violence.

Attendants.

There has been some slight addition to the strength of the staff of attendants, there being now, for day duty, 18 in the male and 17 in the female division. In the latter, however, 33 patients are in charge of the four laundry maids and sempstress nurse. Still the proportionate strength might well be increased. For night duty there are three attendants for each side. In justice to the nursing we should mention that no bed sore has existed on the female side for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, and the nurses seem alive to the credit of preventing these occurrences. We are glad to find that lectures to the attendants on nursing and their ordinary duties continue to be given. None of the finer pathological work, however, which is now being pursued in Asylums is yet undertaken here ; nor, indeed, do the means of undertaking it exist. We observe, however, that the medical records and post-mortem notes are very carefully kept and made.

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#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ASYLUM.

16 July 1894.

Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

THE patients to-day on the books of this Asylum are 466 in number, 218 being males and 248 females. The total is 20 more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 13th October 1893, and although according to an estimate, which does not, we think, allow full minimum of space, there are vacancies for 2 more males, the women are 9 in excess.

Since the date of the last visit, 79 patients have been admitted, 31 discharged, of whom 22 had recovered, and 28 have died. The private patients at present here are 3 males and 9 females. No patients properly receivable here are boarded-out elsewhere, and all on the books are chargeable to Newcastle. One patient, a woman, is out on trial.

Twenty-four of the 28 deaths were followed by autopsy ; 13 or nearly 50 per cent. were due to general paralysis ; 1 was the subject of inquest, and the cause was declared to be "failure of the heart's action during an epileptic fit ;" the remaining deaths were from ordinary and natural causes. Eight of the bodies examined post-mortem had bed-sores. None of the patients seen to-day in bed, 6 males and 12 females, suffer at present, we are assured, from this cause.

The mortality in 1893 was high, being 13.5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The recoveries were 33.6 per cent. of the number of admissions in the year.

The



The serious but non-fatal casualties have not been many since the last visit, only one resulting in fracture, two in dislocations, and one in a sprained wrist.

No mechanical restraint has since then been recorded, and seclusion only in the case of a man on five occasions, and for 44 hours in all.

The only zymotic or infectious disease since the last visit has been facial erysipelas, which attacked 2 female patients. The latest list of patients under medical treatment includes the names of 19 males and 11 females, but the health of the Asylum is on the whole good.

The present number of epileptics is 47, and of general paralytics 35, but there is no patient deemed to be actively suicidal, for whom special supervision is requisite. Dr. Callcott employs a special notice and form of instruction to the attendant in such cases.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and many at the dinner in the dining-hall, which was well filled. Their demeanour has been very good, all being extremely quiet and well-behaved, and the only complaints were of detention.

We are well satisfied with the dress of both sexes, and with the personal neatness of the patients, and in neither division did we find a patient wearing an exceptional dress.

The usefully employed of the patients represent proportions of 60 per cent. of the males, and 71 per cent. of the females, but one-half of the numbers in each case are assistants in the wards only.

We are informed that all the patients who are able, have daily walking exercise outside the airing-courts, and about 60 men go weekly beyond the Asylum estate.

The attendance at entertainments includes about 200 patients, and a like number attend the Church of England service, and some 40 that of the Roman Catholic Church, both of which are celebrated in a temporary iron chapel, which has been provided in lieu of the old chapel, converted into dormitories.

We can report very favourably of the condition of the wards, which we find very clean and comfortable. The new wards numbered five in each division, and for which the divisions of the old chapel mainly serve as dormitories, are very pleasant. We should like to see a better supply of plants in the day-rooms, especially in the male division; and we recommend the provision of some low bedsteads for single rooms, so as to avoid having mattresses on the floor.

We understand that the question of providing means of communication between the infirmaries and epileptic dormitories, and the medical officers' quarters, is under consideration. We do not hesitate to recommend telephones in preference to mere electric bells.

In view of the present overcrowding and deficiency of accommodation for additional cases, it is satisfactory to find that the foundations of the extensions for 361 male patients are being laid, and we hope the work will be rapidly proceeded with. We understand that it is proposed temporarily to occupy some existing accommodation at the farm buildings for 30 or so male patients. The accommodation seems quite suitable, and its use would free the new Male Ward, No. 5, and chapel dormitory for female patients. There seems therefore to be no objection to this course. We are glad to find that alternative staircases for the two north dormitories are being built.

The staff of attendants is maintained at about the same strength as at the last visit. There are 20 of each sex for day duty, which gives one to 11 patients in the male, and one to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in the female division;



Appendix C. and there are three men and three women for night duty. Ten out of the total number have not yet completed a year's service.  
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum. The medical staff is as before. The case-books and medical records generally are well kept.

### NORWICH ASYLUM.

9 May 1894.

Norwich Asylum.

THIS Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues in March 1893. Since that date the admissions have been 105, the discharges 70, the deaths 40.

Statistics.

On the books are now 301, consisting of 142 males, 159 females. Of these 1 only, a woman, is a private patient.

The vacant beds are 3 for males, 13 for females.

The out-county cases are 28 from Suffolk, 37 from King's Lynn, 1 from Bury St. Edmund's, 1 from Sussex.

No patient is out on trial.

The recoveries have been 41 since 13th March of last year.

There has been no inquest; no death except from a natural cause; 23 post-mortem examinations. Five deaths have been ascribed to general paralysis. Bedsores have been prevented.

There is but one recorded instance of restraint, and but one of seclusion.

Condition of patients.

There does not appear to have been any serious casualty, and no epidemic has invaded the Asylum.

The escape hitherto from fever and small-pox has been fortunate, since there is still no detached hospital for the isolation of patients suffering from either disorder.

Only 1 patient, a male, was to-day in bed developing phthisis after pneumonia.

State of wards.

During our inspection the patients were orderly and very many of them grateful for their treatment, none complaining except of detention, and these without good grounds for complaint.

We saw all the patients in their wards or airing courts, and nearly all of them in the dining hall, where the fare was to-day soup and Norfolk dumplings for the midday meal. In this hall the patients happened to be for recreative objects last October during a heavy thunderstorm, when lightning struck part of the Asylum electric apparatus and extinguished the hall lights. The Medical Superintendent quelled the panic incident to the occurrence by causing the organ to play a piece of music while the gas was lighted. The electric wire struck is now being laid underground.

We found the whole of the Asylum interior in the highest order; the wards very well decorated, and the dormitories and single rooms, as well as the day rooms and corridors and offices, scrupulously clean and thoroughly well ventilated. The alternative exit stairs from the laundry block is nearly finished.

The dormitory used in each division for epileptic and suicidal patients has 19 beds, and is barely sufficient for 12. As the dormitory is so essential for the safety of patients we strongly recommend that it should be extended so as to properly accommodate 30 beds with 3 single rooms at its extremity in lieu of the 2 now existing, and these to be thrown into the large room where patients are now associated.

associated. This could be carried out at a comparatively trifling expense. Appendix C.

A fact worth mentioning is that in every dormitory here there is an electric push communicating from the room with the headquarters of the night patrol. It has never been used improperly, though the arrangement has existed for many years. Norwich Asylum.  
State of wards.

A work contemplated is the conversion of a building originally constructed for a mortuary, but never so used, into an upholsterer's shop for female patients. The new workshop block for men is occupied.

In the shops all the shoemaking and repairing of shoes and the attendants' uniforms and male patients' clothing are undertaken. The female patients also do much work for the Asylum. In various ways 84 men and 86 women patients are usefully employed, a satisfactory record. Employment.

For the better supply of plants and flowers to the wards an excellent green-house has been recently built by patients' labour. Amusements, &c.

Much is done for the patients' amusement indoors, and in this work the medical superintendent's son and daughter have kindly rendered assistance. A better organ is a desideratum.

Out-of doors exercise is freely given to the patients within and beyond the Asylum grounds, and the female patients are specially favoured by a well-planned enclosure with swings, &c., while the men have a good cricket ground.

The staff, according to the medical superintendent's report to us, is well conducted, and the return of no wet bed last night and the absence of bedsores, and the creditable appearance of the patients and the excellent cleanliness of bedding in every dormitory and single room show that certainly in those directions they well perform their duties. They are sufficient in number for day and night duty. Besides those on duty at night inside the Asylum, a patrol with a tell-tale clock is throughout the night going round the building, who also keeps steam up for the fire engine. We noticed that, *inter alia*, to facilitate the escape of patients from single rooms in the event of an outbreak of fire, outside handles have been supplied to the doors in one division, and we are told that these will be soon supplied in the other division. Staff of attendants.

There are still no alternative exits from dormitories in No. 3 on each side.

The case books are well entered up, but they ought to be more fully noted on the admission of patients.

For pathological investigation the Committee will, we trust, provide without any delay a good microscope, as the medical staff is very properly interested in pursuing that scientific inquiry which is now considered to be essential in Asylums.

## NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

30 April 1894.

ALMOST six months have elapsed since Commissioners in Lunacy visited this Asylum. Nottingham Borough Asylum.

The history of the Institution during the interval has been uneventful and satisfactory. No change has occurred in the medical staff.

On the books are 564 patients, so the Asylum is nearly full. Five are away on trial, all women; none with a statutory allowance. In the  
0.28. I I male



Appendix C,  
 —  
 Nottingham  
 Borough  
 Asylum.

male division are 263, on the women's side 301 in residence ; 19 patients belong to the private class ; 62 are out-county paupers, of whom 59 are chargeable to London Unions.

The weekly maintenance charge for Nottingham Borough paupers is 10s. According to the records the admissions since our Colleagues were here have been 69, the discharges 30, of whom 27 had recovered ; and the deaths appear to have been 31, all due to natural causes ; 10 were due, it seems, to general paralysis. The bodies of the deceased were, with two exceptions only, the subject of post-mortem examination. There has been no inquest. Six bodies exhibited bedsores.

The patients were as a rule orderly ; remarkably so for urban patients, and their appearance as regards clothing, cleanliness, and tidiness was throughout the Asylum creditable. Among them the epileptics are rather numerous, 69 ; there are also no fewer than 32 general paralytics, and 12 patients are believed to be so suicidal as to be placed by day, as well as at night, under continuous supervision ; 15 patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

At the time of our visit 6 men and 11 women were in bed, some very seriously ill. We saw large numbers of each sex at dinner ; the meat was cold, the beverage milk. With the meat the men had potatoes, the women had potatoes and parsnips.

The wards are kept in high order and have an air of much comfort ; the temperature in the wards left nothing to desire in that respect, and nowhere could we detect any offensive smells. The wards are well lighted by windows, and the supply of gas-light for the evenings is good. Means of in-door amusement are not lacking, and many of the women were engaged in needlework as we passed through their division.

In the observation dormitories 130 patients sleep under constant supervision. Everywhere the bedding is scrupulously clean, sufficient, and in excellent condition. No seclusion or restraint has been resorted to since last visit.

The bathing is distributed over two days of the week. We suggest that a superior officer should be invariably present at the weekly bathing of every patient, to note and report any bruise or injury on the person of any.

We report the following particulars :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients usually employed - -	158	150	308
Attended chapel last Sunday morning	105	134	239
At entertainment in Asylum - -	106	110	216
Walking out daily beyond Courts -	50	250	300
Walking out weekly beyond Asylum Grounds - - - - -	—	—	158

The only serious accident has been, we learn, the fracture of her humerus by a woman through an accidental fall. And the only individual who has suffered from fever or zymotic malady has been a female patient who was out on leave and then caught typhoid fever.

The staff of attendants consists, exclusive of head, for day duty, of 24 men and 23 women ; for night, three of each sex. The duration of service is good : 25 count over two years, 15 over five years. Several have



have passed the psychological examination, and such, *cæteris paribus*, will be promoted, Dr. Powell tells us, as opportunity offers. We were much pleased with the appearance and manners of the staff, which has evidently been well selected, and well performs its duties in the infirmaries and other wards. Appendix C.  
Nottingham  
Borough  
Asylum.

The structural work in progress is the extension of the infirmary of the women's division, and the building of a day room above that extension. An organ chamber has been added to the chapel, and an organ is building for that chamber.

### PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

14 April 1894.

WE have this day visited this Asylum, and can give on the whole a good report of the state in which we found the Asylum, and the condition of the patients. The damp is still coming through the walls in various places, and we fear some expense must be incurred before an effectual remedy be applied. The cement floors and stairs do not seem to be wearing well, and the same may be said of the woodwork in various parts of the building. The laundry walls want to be made smooth by Parian cement or some similar hard surface; at present in their rough state they collect dust and dirt. We wish that the woodwork enclosing the w.c. pans was as far as possible removed. Baths of Stourbridge make would be far better than the baths now in use; curtains should divide off the baths, and the taps should be marked "Hot" and "Cold" respectively. There are on the books this day the names of 225 patients, 99 males and 126 females, being an increase of 27 upon the numbers here at the last visit paid by two members of our Board about 14 months ago. One patient of each sex is absent on trial, but all the rest we have seen; 69 of the patients do not belong to the Borough of Plymouth, 4 men are private patients, 15 men are chargeable to Dorset, 16 to Cornwall, and 3 to other unions, whilst 6 women are private patients, and 25 belong to Somerset.

Since the last visit, 49 men and 33 women have been admitted; 16 and 8 discharged, of whom 14 and 5 respectively had recovered; 8 men and 8 women died, senile decay and general paralysis accounting for 3 deaths each.

Only 10 post-mortem examinations were made, and in 4 cases bed-sores existed. Nothing in the causes of death calls for mention, and the Coroner held no inquest.

The rate of mortality for 1893 was 6.34 per cent. calculated upon the average number resident, and the percentage of recoveries was 54.71 for the same period. The charge per head for the Borough patients is 13s. weekly, for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 18s. to 22s. 6d.

The behaviour of the patients was very orderly; hardly any patient was noisy, and no one was aggressive; but we saw 2 or 3 patients sitting crouched in corners of the wards who might, we think, with a little tact and perseverance on the part of the nurses, be induced to sit on chairs. No complaints, except of undue detention, were brought to our notice. The dress was, as a rule, neat, the dinner served in the hall good and seemed liked. The bedding was, in most instances, in proper order, and the wards bright and cheerful.



Appendix C.  
 ———  
 Plymouth  
 Asylum.

The staff of attendants was 21 for day and four for night duty; seven of them have under a year's service and seven more under two years' service, but no alteration has been made among the charge attendants during the past year. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been employed in 13 instances and for a total of 115 hours.

The epileptics number 18, 10 men and 8 women; these all sleep under continuous observation at night; no patient in either division is considered to be actively suicidal; 6 men and 3 women suffer from general paralysis. Thirty-three men and 39 women were at Church last Sunday, and about 60 patients attend the week-day service in the wards. A priest celebrates mass here once a month, and the Wesleyan patients are allowed to go to a Chapel close by. Nearly 100 patients attend the entertainments, which are given once a week and are varied in character.

The return of employment furnished us shows that 61 patients of each sex are usefully employed: 31 men as ward cleaners, 18 on the farm, 3 in the offices; the engineer, tailor, shoemaker, and painter each employ 2 patients, and the baker 1. Amongst the women, 16 help in the wards, 10 in the kitchen, 19 in the laundry, and 15 knit or sew. We must not close our report without giving a word of praise for the admirable way in which the case books are kept.

### PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

16 March 1894.

Portsmouth  
 Asylum.  
 Statistics.

THIS Asylum occupied our attention to-day. In it are 563 patients, being 260 males, 303 females; one woman is away on trial. We are told that the question of allowance on trial is left to the guardians, and she has none. In many cases such an allowance is desirable, and under the Lunacy Acts discretion is given to the Committee, and it is wrong on their part to delegate that discretion to any other person.

The out-county pauper patients are 81 men and 85 women, including cases chargeable to Southampton, Chichester, and London. There should be no excess in number of patients over proper accommodation, as that would be unjust to the Portsmouth patients. It should be met by removal of out-county cases not here under any contract. There are now only 7 vacant beds on the male side, according to the figures given to us. Besides the paupers, there are 30 private patients. There have been since our Colleagues' visit on the 29th May 1893: Admissions, 133; discharges and removals, 97; deaths, 51. Of the 97 discharges and removals, 55 were on recovery. The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1893 was 48·11. The percentage of deaths on average numbers of patients in residence was 5·96, a very low rate. The coroner of the district held 2 inquests on deceased patients. The verdict in one case was "accidental death," in the other "natural causes." The post-mortem examinations have been only 51 per cent., a small proportion for an Asylum.

Going through the wards we saw 6 men and 10 women in bed. At the patients' dinners in wards we were present; as regards food on table there was no ground for complaint; but we shall not be satisfied until the hall is utilised for meals, as we believe that was one purpose for which it was planned, and that use of it is most beneficial to patients. If the floor were waxed and rubbed, it would be an improvement. In  
 some



some dormitories and day-rooms there is overcrowding. The beds are in several dormitories so close to each other as to be unhealthy, and to risk interference by patients with each others' comfort; freedom from disturbance in sleep is endangered. Nowhere is the bed linen properly mangled. We should be glad to see the gradual substitution of hair for the straw mattresses now in use. The patients in Female Ward No. 4 were noisy and excited; here especially is overcrowding of the day-room, and of a class who should not be brought together to so large a number as 57, and in an insufficient space for even quiet cases.

Appendix C.  
Portsmouth  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

On the women's side in several wards we could not but notice that many were crouching in corners and on the floors, and the tidiness of dress was far from general, not a few women wearing their clothes in an insane fashion. The day-rooms, especially those on the male side, require to be made more cheerful by the introduction of colour in draperies. Pictures and objects of interest, and newspaper desks in the men's wards, would be found useful as elsewhere in Asylums, to prevent the monopoly of the papers by a few. Books are far too few in both divisions; they are to be bought at very low figures, and if the attendants are vigilant, wanton destruction of the books can, to a great extent, be prevented. To revert to the bedding, it was clean, but in the laundry there are but 4 paid laundrymaids and 14 patients, some of them only occasionally employed. A new and larger calender is needed for the laundry. We are glad to hear that an experienced head laundress is being advertised for. In some single rooms, where the bedding was to-day gone to the wash, relays of bedding should be supplied for use and inspection.

State of wards.

The sanitary state of the Asylum cannot be described as good. Since last visit by our colleagues, there have been upwards of 40 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, some of them of a serious type, and 5 resulting in deaths, 3 cases of erysipelas, and 10 deaths from phthisis. There has been no other zymotic disease. A male patient suffering from erysipelas was, to-day, seen by us in the Isolation Hospital, of which he is the only occupant, and which we were glad to find had not been filled with ordinary cases. As bearing materially upon the unsatisfactory sanitation of this Asylum, as evidenced by these records, we desire to make the following recommendations, viz.:—

Sanitary  
state of  
Asylum.

That the plastering of the rough brick walls be undertaken at an early date. That the improvement of the w.c.'s be accelerated. That the wood casings of the baths be removed. That the wooden floors, which are now scrubbed, be stained and dry-rubbed. That urinals which open directly into wards, and are offensive, be abolished. That the overcrowding which is so obvious in many parts of the Asylum, be relieved by the discharge, as soon as possible, of London cases.

Looking to the character of the patients as mentally affected, there are reported to be as many as 91 epileptics and 10 general paralytics, but only one case reported to be actively suicidal.

Statistics.

Two hundred and thirteen patients sleep under observation at night. Wherever there is a night stationary attendant, there should be two pushes of the electric apparatus, one at each end of the dormitory. Twenty-two wet beds were reported last night.

With reference to out-door exercise we report that 285 patients are returned to us as walking daily beyond the airing courts, 128 weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds.

Exercise.

Ninety-two patients are described to us as ward cleaners; 232 is the total number of patients employed usefully; of these 52 are females

Employment.



- Appendix C. assisting in needlework, and the same number of males work on land, in the shops, and offices.
- Portsmouth Asylum. At chapel last Sunday the patients were 194. There are 33 Roman Catholics, for whom a priest performs divine service in the Asylum once a fortnight.
- Divine Service.
- Seclusion. There is no entry of any mechanical restraint in the register kept for that purpose, but 3 patients have been secluded on the male side, and 8 in the female division, the men each once, the women on 14 occasions in the aggregate; the former a total period of 23, the latter for a total period of 65 hours.
- There have been no serious casualties in the shape of fractures of limbs.
- To prevent suicidal attempts we advise that towel rollers should be covered in, and stiff gas brackets and uncased pipes in lobbies be removed or protected. The loose keys should be carefully removed after use from the hot-water taps in lavatories and places to which patients have access.
- The pathological records are fairly well kept, but the particulars of autopsies should be fuller and more comprehensive.
- Medical staff. The case books are, we regret to find, greatly in arrear—a circumstance which Dr. Brunton, who appears to be active and generally efficient in the discharge of his duties, attributes to his own full engagement in the administration of the Asylum during Dr. Bland's illness and absence from home, of which we are very sorry to hear. There is no pathological laboratory or museum, and nothing is being done, either in pathological research, for which so much material exists in this Asylum, and which is now an important feature of so many Asylums, or in the instruction of the nurses and attendants in first aid and nursing. On all these grounds we again urge upon the committee the need for an appointment of a second assistant medical officer.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants and nurses is in the same proportion to patients as at the Commissioners' last visit; but we regret to find that the changes are frequent, over 50 per cent. having served less than two years. Some of the nurses, although of a respectable class, struck us as young for such responsible duties as they have to discharge. The head attendants are not present at the bathing in their respective divisions, as we think they, or properly appointed deputies, should be.
-

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1894, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000*l*.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Approval.
		£. s. d.	1894 :
Carmarthen - -	Alterations in old chapel - -	489 - -	24 May.
Durham - - -	Conversion of stores into Steward's office; new bread stores and officers' dining room.	200 - -	14 Dec.
" - - -	W.C. blocks for two female wards	350 - -	14 Dec.
Lancaster (Whittingham).	Meat store - - - -	550 - -	26 Sept.
Northumberland -	Extension of committee room and Superintendent's house.	442 - -	30 Jan.
" - - -	Scheme for deodorizing sewage -	*726 - -	7 June.
Somerset and Bath -	New steam boiler and chimney stack.	700 - -	19 Nov.
Suffolk - - -	Heating single rooms in old wards.	679 - -	3 Apr.
Sussex, East - -	Coal storage building - -	400 - -	4 May.
" " - - -	Diversion of rain water from sewage.	550 - -	4 Oct.
" West - - -	Sinking well on Grayling's Farm Estate.	524 - -	20 Mar.
" " - - -	Supplemental for storage well -	590 - -	18 Dec.
Leicester Borough -	Wash-house enlargement - -	60 - -	21 Feb.
" " - - -	Alterations in drying stores in laundry.	248 5 -	21 Feb.
Newcastle - - -	Fire-escape stairs to No. 2 male and female wards.	240 - -	16 Feb.
Nottingham Borough	Enlargement of female infirmary	875 - -	19 Jan.

\* The subsequent contract price was 1,282*l*. 0*s*. 2*d*.



Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1894.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	2 April 1860	25,661 11 2	2,974 8 7	- - -	257,936 9 11	15,775 8 8	2 -½	- 8	2 1¾	1 1	- 1¼	- -¾
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - -	30 Sept. 1870	11,610 3 1	2,329 4 5	- - -	132,813 12 11	8,317 11 9	2 8⅞	- 6¾	2 4½	- 11¼	- 1⅞	- -¼
Bucks - - - - -	17 Jan. 1853	11,625 19 -	1,529 - -	- - -	97,556 - -	7,244 - -	3 7½	- 7½	2 6	- 11¾	- -¾	- 1
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - -	2 Nov. 1858	12,126 18 8	4,090 6 3	- - -	136,566 10 3	4,841 19 10	3 5	- 3¾	2 6⅞	1 3½	- -⅞	- -⅞
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	26 Sept. 1865	12,260 3 10	648 16 3	- - -	84,748 2 5	3,835 4 -	3 4⅞	- 7½	2 3½	- 8¼	- -½	- -⅞
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	27 Aug. 1829	10,556 5 9	1,014 4 5	- - -	121,487 - -	24,627 - -	2 1½	- 5⅞	2 4¾	- 6¾	- -¼	- -¾
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	8 May 1871	16,961 15 3	1,987 7 7	4,151 11 3	184,847 7 0	19,389 7 11	3 -⅞	- 7½	2 8⅞	1 1¼	- -⅞	- -⅞
Cornwall - - - - -	1820	21,904 3 1	2,240 8 10	- - -	86,268 19 5	4,780 - -(b)	4 2¾	- 11¼	2 7	- 11	- 1½	- 1
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - -	2 Jan. 1862	14,438 4 7	2,309 7 6	- - -	124,591 17 8	13,000 - -	3 5¼	- 6¾	2 7¼	1 1	- -½	- 1½
Denbigh, Angielsea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14 Nov. 1848	13,494 11 -	558 7 -	- - -	71,095 5 6	4,795 2 6	2 3	- 6⅞	1 9⅞	- 6⅞	- -¾	- -¼
Derby - - - - -	21 Aug. 1851	12,911 2 7	7,122 3 10	- - -	138,072 12 8	9,814 14 3	3 3⅞	- 7¾	3 5	1 4¾	- -¾	- -¼
Devon - - - - -	1 July 1845	22,313 13 1	3,375 4 2	- - -	149,776 7 11(c)	14,286 18 9	2 11¾	- 5⅞	2 -⅞	1 1⅞	- -¾	- -⅞
Dorset (Forston) - - - - -	1 Aug. 1832	12,040 5 5	315 13 -	- - -	62,859 9 5	9,063 17 10	3 -½	- 6½	2 4½	- 11⅞	- -¾	- -¼
„ (Charminster) - - - - -	15 Aug. 1863											
Durham - - - - -	13 April 1858	38,516 1 7	15,897 15 8	- - -	222,979 11 2	32,575 12 10	2 1⅞	- 7⅞	3 -	- 11½	- 1	- -¾
Essex - - - - -	25 Sept. 1853	34,796 1 6	5,284 17 6	- - -	295,911 - 10	14,297 19 5	3 3¾	- 6½	2 7	1 1¾	- 1	- 1¼
Glamorgan (Angelton) - - - - -	4 Nov. 1864	24,254 1 6	21,977 15 1	- - -	206,240 15 3½	16,268 - -	2 9	- 9¼	2 5½	- 10	- -½	- -¼
„ (Parc Gwyllt) - - - - -	10 Jan. 1887											
Gloucester (Wotton) - - - - -	17 July 1823	22,187 9 9	3,118 - 6	- - -	221,502 19 2	37,942 - -	2 10¾	- 8⅞	1 10	- 11¾	- -½	- -½
„ (Barnwood) - - - - -	14 June 1883											
Hants and Isle of Wight - - - - -	13 Dec. 1852	23,551 5 1	393 5 11	- - -	134,404 1 -	8,993 14 5	3 8½	- 6¾	2 4¼	- 9¼	- 1¼	- -¾
Hereford (County and City) - - - -	21 Feb. 1871	10,267 9 5	3,928 4 11	- - -	74,743 4 11	11,774 - -	2 1¼	- 7⅞	3 2⅞	- 11⅞	- -¾	- -¼

(a) Average. (b) Original site given by Bodmin Town Council. (c) Repairs of buildings not included up to 31st March 1892.



Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1894; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894.					WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.					COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	• Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis-cellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
- 6½	1 11	- 8	- 6¾	8 7¾	8 4½ (a)	14 -	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs . -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 2⅞	- 10⅞	- 3½	- 6	7 8	8 2	14 -	17 6	- ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- 3⅞	- 5	- 3	- 5¼	8 5½	7 7¾ (a)	14 -	12/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Bucks.
- 2	- 6¾	- 7⅝	- 4	8 9¼	9 4	14 -	- -	Building Fund - -	- - - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2½	- 2¾	1 -½	- -½	8 5¼	8 2	14 -	10/ to 40/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke
- 4⅞	- 3½	- 3¾	- -⅝	6 6¼	7 -	11/6 and 14/	- -	County Fund - -	- - - - -	Chester (Chester).
- 3⅝	- 7	- 6¼	- -⅜	9 -	9 4	12/ to 14/	12/ to 20/	- ditto - -	County and Private Patients' Furnishing, &c., Fund.	„ (Parkside).
- 7¼	- 7¾	- 3¾	- 1¼	10 4	10 -	10/ to 14/	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings - -	Furniture and Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
- 7	- 8	- 4¼	- 8¾	8 8¾	9 -½	14 -	17/6 and 14/	Maintenance - -	Building and Repairs - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 4⅞	1 -⅜	1 8⅝	- 4	7 11⅝	7 7	14 -	10/6 to 68/	Building and Repairs - -	Establishment - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 4⅝	1 2⅝	- 7½	- 8⅞	10 4½	10 6	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Derby.
- 5⅞	- 7½	- 5⅝	- 2⅞	8 -¼	8 3	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Devon.
- 6⅝	- 10	- 4½	- 1⅝	8 7⅝	9 -½	14 -	10/ to 30/	Building - -	Building - -	{ Dorset (Forston).
- 5⅝	1 11¼	- 4	- 4⅞	9 3¾	9 11	14 -	12/ to 17/	Maintenance - -	Maintenance - -	„ (Charminster).
- 4¼	- 9½	- 3½	- -½	9 2	9 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Durham.
- 5¼	- 8¼	- 5	- 1½	8 3½	8 9	14 -	10/6 to 30/	Maintenance - -	Maintenance - -	Essex.
- 7	- 8⅝	- 4⅞	- 2⅞	7 11¼	8 2	13/ and 14/	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	{ Glamorgan (Angelton).
- 5	- 5	- 5½	- -½	8 9¾	9 4	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -	„ (Parc Gwyllt).
- 4⅞	1 6⅝	- 6⅝	- 5⅞	9 -	9 7½	- -	14 -	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs - -	{ Gloucester (Wotton).
										„ (Barnwood).
										Hants and Isle of Wight.
										Hereford (County and City).



## Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS---continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1894.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : <i>e. g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - -	1 Jan. 1833	36,684 19 5	3,195 1 11	- -	344,305 13 7	16,900 - -	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	1 2	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$
„ (Chartham) - - - -	5 April 1875	22,447 16 4	4,492 17 9	- -	243,967 11 2	6,236 - -	3 5	1 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - -	28 July 1816	43,290 15 6	10,883 - 6	- -	309,428 19 4	8,810 14 10	3 7	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1
„ (Rainhill) - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	43,645 6 -	9,441 7 2	- -	433,268 15 3	37,742 5 3	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Prestwich) - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	59,435 11 5	9,410 15 7	- -	452,784 14 11	38,412 4 5	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{2}{4}$
„ (Whittingham) - - - -	1 April 1873	45,396 8 -	8,339 11 4	- -	395,944 9 10	28,334 13 7	2 9	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	10 May 1837	12,702 10 6	1,363 16 9	- -	70,712 2 6	24,934 14 4	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$
Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	9 Aug. 1852	19,572 - -	973 17 7	- -	131,310 15 8	6,896 19 -	3 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
London (Banstead) - - - -	27 Mar. 1877	50,981 9 4	5,933 4 3	- -	475,413 18 11	15,388 10 11	4 1	- 7	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Cane Hill) - - - -	4 Dec. 1883	48,450 8 10	23,355 9 9	- -	327,486 9 1	24,184 - -	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	2 7	1 5	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - -	17 July 1851	57,803 - 2	9,148 10 4	- -	575,555 1 4	30,786 4 8	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Hanwell) - - - -	16 May 1831	51,825 - -	2,286 - -	- -	586,589 - -	20,597 - -	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1
Middlesex - - - -	14 June 1841	31,658 5 9	6,949 9 1	- -	415,537 9 3	21,224 15 4	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	1 Dec. 1851	18,989 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,297 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	126,847 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,353 14 5	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- -
Norfolk - - - -	1814	17,977 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,207 8 4	15 2 9	101,848 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,208 2 9	3 11	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 11	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
Northampton - - - -	30 June 1876	18,183 8 2	5,798 7 5	- -	165,781 - 10	22,154 15 8	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
Northumberland - - - -	16 Mar. 1859	14,945 7 3	1,709 9 -	- -	131,564 2 3	7,885 19 6	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$
Nottingham - - - -	1812	8,614 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,483 11 3	- -	41,329 12 2	15,000 - -	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 - $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- -
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor) -	23 July 1846	10,411 2 5	1,880 14 8	- -	156,000 - -	3,477 - -	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	28 Mar. 1845	16,686 18 11	2,395 - 6	- -	168,750 15 8	9,477 8 5	3 3	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1
Somerset and Bath - - - -	1 Mar. 1848	26,072 1 9	3,104 - 6	- -	162,312 19 11	10,116 14 11	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
Stafford (Stafford) - - - -	11 Nov. 1818	25,293 9 6	2,338 12 10	- -	215,299 - -	21,284 - -	3 -	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Burntwood) - - - -	20 Dec. 1864	13,513 18 6	5,781 16 7	- -	130,714 16 10	11,169 10 -	3 2	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - -	1829	16,610 1 11	9,424 2 7	308 - -	93,812 16 9	8,308 - -	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surrey - - - -	17 June 1867	27,535 4 4	6,611 7 8	- -	250,447 - -	20,194 - -	3 -	- 9	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$



## Appendix E. --COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

31st March 1894; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894.					WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.					COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES —continued.
— 7	— 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— — <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 —	21 —	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
— 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2	9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 —	21 —	- ditto - - - -	County - - - -	„ (Chartham).
— 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 4	14 —	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
— 7	— 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— — <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 4	14 —	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - -	„ (Rainhill).
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 4	14 —	15/ and 21/	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	„ (Prestwich).
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4	— 3	9 1	9 4	14 —	14/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ (Whittingham).
— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9/4 and 9/9	14 —	9 6	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
— 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 11	— 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 6	9 — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 —	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Lincoln County, &c.
— 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 7	— — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 11	14 —	- -	Asylums Common Fund - -	- - - -	London (Banstead).
— 3	— 7	— 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 11	14 —	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ (Cane Hill).
— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 11	14 —	- -	General - - - -	- - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
— 5	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 11	14 —	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ (Hanwell).
— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 6	14 —	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Middlesex.
— 4	— 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (a)	8/ to 14/	8/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 5	— 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 4	14 —	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Norfolk.
— 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	- ditto - ditto - -	County Council, and Building and Repairs - - - -	Northampton.
— 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 — <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 2	9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 —	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs, and Local Authority - - - -	Northumberland.
— 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- -	9 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 11	12 6	14 —	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs - -	Nottingham.
— 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 6	14 —	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 9	11/ and 14/	15 —	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - -	Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).
— 7	— 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 4	15 2	10/3 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Somerset and Bath.
— 5	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 1	9 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 6	14 —	14 —	County - - - -	County - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 6	14 —	14 —	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ (Burntwood).
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14/ and 16/	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Suffolk, E. and W.
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (a)	14 —	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	Surrey.

(a) Average.



Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1894.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : <i>e. g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sussex, E. and Brighton - - - -	25 July 1859	26,936 3 11	2,715 2 8	- - -	150,060 5 8	12,762 11 -	3 5½	- 6½	2 5½	1 8½	- ½	- 1½
Warwick - - - - -	30 June 1852	18,970 - -	4,086 - -	- - -	154,987 - -	6,837 - -	3 1	- 6½	2 9	- 11½	- 1½	- ½
Wilts - - - - -	19 Sept. 1851	17,322 - 11	4,536 12 -	2,809 16 5	128,179 18 6	16,189 6 2	3 5½	- 6½	2 6½	1 ¼	- 1	- ¾
Worcester - - - - -	11 Aug. 1852	22,747 4 4	6,471 6 11	- - -	141,907 5 3	9,933 11 3	2 8	- 10	2 3½	1 ¾	- 1½	- ½
York, N. Riding (Clifton) - - -	7 April 1847	18,572 16 7	2,460 10 8	- - -	147,648 15 4	22,542 6 6	3 5	- 10½	2 5½	- 11½	- ½	- 1½
„ W. Riding (Wakefield) - - -	1818	33,882 11 3	7,564 - 9	997 12 4	(b) 392,858 13 6	21,660 15 11	3 ½	- 8½	2 7	- 11½	- 1½	- ½
„ „ (Wadsley) - - - -	27 Aug. 1872	39,580 6 3	7,954 18 5	- - -	341,698 11 11	30,253 2 6	3 1½	- 10½	2 7½	1 1½	- ¾	- ½
„ „ (Menston, Leeds) - - -	8 Oct. 1888	22,603 2 5	41,483 18 2	- - -	308,535 14 6	22,254 5 -	2 11½	- 8½	2 5½	1 3½	- 1½	- ¾
„ E. Riding (Beverley) - - -	25 Oct. 1871	7,701 10 7	4,365 13 3	- - -	71,729 14 5½	5,797 19 10	2 4½	- 8½	2 6½	1 1½	- ¾	- ½
TOTALS - - £.		1,298,520 3 3½	306,542 8 10½	8,282 2 9	11,149,021 - 11½	842,930 18 4						
COUNTY-BOROUGHES AND CITY OF LONDON:												
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - -	3 June 1850	14,361 4 9	1,494 6 2	- - -	126,702 3 10	22,131 - -	2 10½	- 10½	2 5½	1 ¾	- ½	- ¼
„ (Rubery Hill) - - - -	4 Jan. 1882	12,070 4 8	951 3 4	- - -	152,610 2 11	12,556 5 11	1 10	- 9½	1 8½	- 10½	- ½	- ½
Bristol - - - - -	- Feb. 1861	14,797 4 10	8,317 - 2	2,225 - -	170,037 6 11	10,828 8 -	3 3	- 6½	2 8½	1 4½	- 1	- ¾
Derby - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	9,076 3 9	825 6 10	- - -	44,007 13 4	(c) - -	2 9	- 9½	2 8½	1 1½	- ¾	- ½
Exeter - - - - -	28 Sept. 1886	9,769 19 ½	589 9 6½	- - -	84,564 17 2	9,389 16 3	2 10½	- 10	2 7½	1 10½	- 1½	- 1½
Hull - - - - -	16 Nov. 1883	11,258 8 -	243 15 1	- - -	66,049 3 3	12,770 - -	2 ½	1 -	3 6½	1 3½	- 1½	- ¾
Ipswich - - - - -	- June 1870	6,502 6 4	980 12 8	- - -	32,354 12 8	2,874 6 10	2 7½	- 10½	2 9½	1 4½	- ¾	- 1½
Leicester - - - - -	2 Sept. 1869	13,234 19 10	353 - -	- - -	63,837 17 8	17,750 - -	3 3½	- 8½	2 4½	- 9½	- ¾	- ½
London (City of) - - - - -	16 April 1866	12,342 12 6	3,903 3 9	- - -	119,165 14 1	12,914 15 9	3 ½	- 6½	2 9½	1 4½	- 1	- ¾
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	11 May 1869	10,817 11 -	1,815 8 -	- - -	101,938 3 5	22,357 5 -	2 11½	- 11½	2 7½	- 10½	- ½	- ¾
Norwich - - - - -	9 June 1880	7,460 2 2	1,844 8 7	- - -	81,167 16 1	1,874 10 -	3 10½	- 8½	2 8½	1 5	- ¼	- ¾
Nottingham - - - - -	3 Aug. 1880	14,736 10 9	1,969 12 10	- - -	103,218 8 1	(d) - -	3 7½	- 9½	2 5½	1 6½	- ¼	- ½
Plymouth - - - - -	17 Nov. 1891	7,424 9 8	617 15 10	- - -	47,089 - -	3,790 - -	3 3½	- 7½	2 11½	1 4½	- ¾	- ½
Portsmouth - - - - -	30 Sept. 1879	14,603 4 4	1,070 9 10	- - -	136,644 7 3	17,649 16 11	3 5½	1 2	2 4	1 1	- 1½	- ½
TOTALS - - £.		158,455 1 7½	24,975 14 7½	2,225 - -	1,329,387 6 8	146,886 4 8						

(a) Average.

(b) Including first cost of furniture.



Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

31st March 1894; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894.					WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.					COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	
Charge to Maintenance Account.			Less Money- received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.		
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.									
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES —continued.	
— 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3	9 6	9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14/ and 17/	16 —	Maintenance - - - -	County - - - -	Sussex, E. and Brighton.	
— 4	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 —	10/ to 14/	Building - - - -	Building and Maintenance -	Warwick.	
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 5	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 11	8 9	12 9	10/ and 15/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Wilts.	
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4	— 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 2	14 —	15 —	Repairs - - - -	Repairs - - - -	Worcester.	
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (a)	14/ and 15/2	10/6 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Additions - - - -	York, N. Riding (Clifton).	
— 6	— 11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 6	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 6 (a)	14 —	- - - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).	
— 4	— 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 6 (a)	13/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ „ (Wadsley).	
— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 6 (a)	12 6	10/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ „ (Menston, Leeds).	
— 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 5	— 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 —	13/ to 30/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ E. Riding (Beverley).	
										COUNTY-BOROUGHES AND CITY OF LONDON :	
— 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 10	— 2	— 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 —	14 —	10/6 to 30/	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).	
— 5	1 3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 8	9 —	- - - -	10/6 to 21/	Building Improvements - -	Building Improvements - -	„ (Rubery Hill).	
— 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 1	9 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10 6	14 —	20 —	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Bristol.	
— 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 10	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 4	8 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (a)	14 —	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Derby.	
— 9	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	12 10	14 —	20 —	Borough - - - -	Borough - - - -	Exeter.	
— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 5	— 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 1	14 —	12/6 to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Hull.	
— 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11 3	14 —	21/ and 14/	Original Outlay - - - -	Original Outlay - - - -	Ipswich.	
1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 7	9 11	13/ and 14/	14 —	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Leicester.	
— 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 8	14 —	21 —	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	London (City of).	
— 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 — <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 —	16/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- — <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 4	13/ and 16/	12 —	Building and Repairs - -	- ditto - - - -	Norwich.	
— 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 4	— 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 8	10 —	13/ and 14/	15 —	Building & Repairs, & General	Building & Repairs, & General	Nottingham.	
— 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 —	14 —	15/ to 23/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Plymouth.	
— 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— — <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 11	13/ and 14/	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs, and Maintenance.	Building and Repairs, and Maintenance.	Portsmouth.	

(c) Held under the Corporation subject to a perpetual rentcharge of 672*l.*(d) Rented from the Corporation at 875*l.* per annum.



Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS, for the Year ended 31st December 1894

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.								Total Receipts during the Year.	PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Salaries of Officers.		Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.)	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital - - -	38,357	130	447	-	-	-	-	38,934	3,919	4,828	10,785	789	2,575	167	1,403	145	1,226	1,698	107	
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - -	12,919	161	33	-	17	-	2,158	15,288	1,339	1,406	3,916	122	189	162	171	61	511	630	63	
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	21,145	585	668	-	-	-	2,206	24,604	1,092	2,158	4,182	37	1,617	-	474	68	975	719	87	
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	6,870	21	18	49	200	-	3,500	10,658	389	727	2,151	79	821	-	200	29	452	195	26	
St. Luke's Hospital, E.C. - - - - -	7,741	4,822	-	126	74	-	69	12,832	1,551	1,557	4,026	128	18	115	719	142	1,083	991	63	
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - -	2,841	1,157	23	-	-	-	-	4,021	545	559	1,383	88	49	-	53	9	278	281	32	
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	44,931	2,167	1,409	-	-	-	3,843	52,350	2,963	4,134	7,994	203	2,792	354	1,782	165	1,964	1,853	390	
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	8,792	616	63	162	-	100	113	9,846	1,013	1,038	2,548	50	794	41	255	56	547	501	43	
Warneford Hospital, Oxford - - - - -	4,422	2,177	76	21	-	-	-	6,696	1,050	576	1,557	64	55	53	217	22	217	520	-	
Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford - -	14,075	21	208	29	-	-	11	14,344	1,133	1,815	3,505	39	1,275	147	1,078	88	756	986	84	
Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E. - - - - -	6,632	24,700	-	-	164	-	1,826	33,322	2,575	3,582	6,111	82	313	268	1,020	283	1,595	2,043	244	
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water - - -	59,134	194	70	-	-	-	-	59,398	3,401	6,151	11,458	641	3,421	370	1,091	148	1,769	3,171	516	
York Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	8,948	411	194	-	30	-	549	10,122	1,025	1,211	2,563	64	778	-	259	17	420	524	94	
The Retreat, York - - - - -	20,245	92	261	-	659	32	-	21,289	2,198	2,552	4,510	262	1,655	-	154	59	510	1,139	108	

## Appendix F.

## REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																		Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total Ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.)	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Portage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total Ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to, or Alterations in Buildings (not Ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and Other Monies invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1894.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	
293	394	699	597	459	85	511	522	-	1,534	-	1,275	838	113	34,962	-	-	34,962	286	2 6 6	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
410	-	326	198	103	210	16	268	-	308	52	955	583	2,589	14,588	-	-	14,588	125	2 4 9	Wonford House, Exeter.
467	1,590	571	364	214	110	13	439	1	783	63	1,598	-	567	18,189	1,742	-	19,931	156	2 3 2½	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
173	-	104	-	178	71	2	70	-	355	25	82	153	177	6,459	3,050	100	9,609	69	1 14 11	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
314	-	70	-	135	224	25	678	7	1,002	-	1,203	-	32	14,083	880	-	14,963	178	1 10 5	St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.
279	-	68	-	27	39	-	70	5	322	58	-	-	85	4,230	308	-	4,538	73	1 2 1½	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
465	2,781	956	538	537	364	-	1,999	-	3,591	543	2,103	-	263	38,734	5,267	6,000	50,001	346	2 1 6	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
150	-	381	179	147	120	-	242	42	546	20	-	-	140	8,853	168	-	9,021	92	1 16 7½	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
92	245	244	170	76	72	3	124	3	516	60	51	-	141	6,128	-	800	6,928	84	1 7 8½	Warneford Hospital, Oxford.
175	672	380	-	74	149	-	380	13	566	63	227	110	455	14,170	2,242	-	16,412	139	1 18 7½	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,574	-	390	-	507	283	148	1,839	-	2,812	1,543	2,519	-	331	30,062	-	-	30,062	260	2 3 11¾	Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.
1,289	1,065	1,163	710	495	426	52	1,547	290	10,167	-	2,513	-	298	52,152	5,680 *	-	57,832	382	2 12 5	Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.
112	290	150	106	309	77	-	316	6	1,114	-	-	-	32	9,467	-	-	9,467	141	1 5 3½	York Lunatic Hospital.
237	168	722	344	182	138	133	230	86	1,468	-	613	768	1,104	19,340	1,165	-	20,505	149	2 7 10	The Retreat, York.

\* Included in this item are (a) Land purchased, 1,412*l.*; (b) Cottages purchased, 1,440*l.*



## Appendix G.

## Appendix G.

## ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS, &amp;c.

## MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

6 February 1894.

Manchester  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

TO-DAY we have concluded our visit to this Hospital. The patients on the books are 251. They consist of 232 in residence, 12 at Colwyn, 7 on trial at home. Besides these, there are 37 boarders ; those in the main building and outlying houses we saw; the rest are temporarily away.

Condition of  
patients.

In the patients' book we refer to some patients and boarders whose cases require special mention. With several of each class we had conversation apart, to ascertain their mental condition and to listen to complaints. We found the patients were proper for detention and the boarders willing at present to remain. The male patients are to-day 95 ; the female 156 ; of the former 5, of the latter 14, are away on leave or trial. We found no person under mechanical restraint, and but 2 patients, both men, in seclusion, and both general paralytics.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

The only special treatment recorded is the seclusion of 2 patients for an aggregate of 252 hours, and the restraint of a man once and another twice by jacket for a few hours. During our visit the patients were, as a rule, orderly, and freedom from turbulent excitement was general. No complaints call for special report. There were very few patients in bed at the time of our visit. Six deaths have occurred, all from natural and ordinary causes. No inquest has been held and serious casualties have been obviated. Particular instructions are issued for the supervision by day of the suicidally disposed.

Infirmary  
provision.

Although there is at present a small number of sick, we must regard the Hospital as incomplete in its arrangements while there is no proper infirmary provision in the main building for those who require the most careful medical care. We would remind the Committee that this provision was in the plans originally prepared for the institution.

## Attendants.

The staff of attendants in the main building furnishes one to 6 male patients or thereabouts, one to every 9 female patients or thereabouts, subject to some allowance for reduction in number of the attendants through charge of special cases. The staff in the detached buildings is not so strong, but apparently sufficient.

Condition of  
Hospital.

We can report very favourably of the order and cleanliness of the institution in every direction, and the distribution of chronic and quiet cases in the several houses upon the Hospital estate seems to be a successful and economical mode of dealing with them which might elsewhere be followed with advantage to those concerned in the matter, both the patients and those who care for them.

Means of  
Amusement,  
&c.

Many means of amusement are provided for the patients, both those well-to-do and poor, but it may be worth the consideration of the Committee and Medical Superintendent to ascertain if means elsewhere adopted might not here be added ; we allude to the promotion of gatherings

ings on the male side for literary and other discussion, the starting of a Hospital periodical, billiard tournaments, and competitive essays on subjects judiciously selected by the Superintendent.

Appendix G.  
Manchester  
Hospital.  
Means of  
Amusements,  
&c.

Observing the employment of as many as 13 lady companions, and knowing that association of the educated sane with insane persons of their own class is generally beneficial to the latter, we would ask for the employment of well qualified gentlemen to promote the amusement of the patients of their sex, and to encourage and lead them in that direction. What is, in popular parlance, described as "loafing" is too prominent a feature in many Asylums in the gentlemen's division, and should be prevented as far as possible.

To attract and maintain observation, the wards should themselves on both sides be from time to time altered as far as possible by the supply of new furniture and "objets d'art," and by a change in their disposition.

We are very glad that the library here of books contains 2,000 volumes and upwards, and that there is a yearly grant of 25*l.* for new books. For the safety of the patients from accident from fire, some of the fenders require an alteration of a simple kind, which we have explained to Mr. Mould. The escape stairs recommended by our Colleagues for Beech House have been fixed, and will soon be completed. The padded rooms are somewhat too large, and if one on each side in the main building were so far diminished in size as to provide an ante-chamber where an attendant might sit, unseen by the patient secluded, it would, we think, be found useful.

Precautions  
against fire.

As many as 164 patients are, we learn, received at present for payment not exceeding 3*l.* 6*d.* weekly, and 83 above that rate, but under 3*l.* 3*s.* It is with satisfaction that we record this extent of accommodation for moderate payments. The cases admitted since our Colleagues' visit on 27th September have been 31. The discharges recorded are 27, including 18 on recovery.

Rate of pay-  
ment, &c.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

11 April 1894.

On the books of this House to-day are the names of 47 male and 71 female patients ; 2 of the former and 4 of the latter are at Dawlish, and 2 more of each sex are on leave elsewhere. There are also 6 boarders, all ladies, on the list ; 2 of these are at Dawlish also ; 2 gentlemen, in addition to the above-named patients, are out for the day and were not seen by us. One of the 4 boarders is insane and must be certified or sent home.

Wonford  
House.  
Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the admission of 8 gentlemen and 9 ladies ; 2 of each sex of these have been also discharged on recovery, 1 of the gentlemen has died, and 1 of the ladies is on leave. The remainder, except 1 lady transferred to Bethlem, we have seen and are satisfied as to the propriety of their detention. One of the ladies admitted accounts for 2 admissions and 1 of the discharges, her first admission being irregular. Including the death above mentioned, 3 gentlemen and a lady have died from natural causes ; 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies left on recovery, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been transferred to other institutions for the insane.



Appendix G. We have seen and have given to all the patients in the institution at the time of our visit full opportunity to speak with us, and many did so.  
 Wonford House.

We had no complaints except of an insane character.  
 Condition of patients and of Hospital. We can report very few patients in residence fit for trial or discharge. Much renovation and white-washing is required, as well as re-staining of floors and fresh carpets in passages. We should be glad to find the w.c. fittings of a more improved type, and a better means of flushing the pans adopted. The billiard table needs a new cloth, which should be better stretched than the present one. We saw 5 ladies and 1 gentleman in bed. The ladies were there principally owing to a suspicion of influenza. In some of the bedrooms we noticed needlessly strong brackets for the gas, so placed as almost to suggest suicide. Seven ladies have been restrained, (1) 65 times for 777 hours by a dress for medical reasons, (2) 140 times for 1,680 hours by gloves for the like reason, (3) 13 times for 216 hours by a dress to prevent self injury, (4) 22 times for 312 hours by gloves to prevent her picking her flesh, (5) 27 times for 297 hours by a dress to prevent self-injury, (6) 14 times by a dress for 161 hours for surgical reasons, and the last lady was gloved twice on two occasions for 22 hours. The total duration of the restraint amounted to 3,465 hours; 4 ladies have been secluded 11 times for 11 hours and 1 gentleman for one hour. The painters are at work in the lower wards, but we fear it will be a long time before the House can be considered to be thoroughly done up in all the wards and dormitories.

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#### PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

11 April 1894.

Plantation House, Dawlish.

THERE are 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies residing here, as are also 2 lady boarders; 1 gentleman, 1 lady, and 1 lady boarder were absent, the former out riding, the two latter at church. The rest I have seen and spoken with. They all seem very happy and contented. I pointed out to Miss Large the necessity of keeping the door at the top of the stairs by her bedroom shut at night to exclude smoke if a fire occurred behind, and another door ought to be put in a corresponding position on the next storey. The billiard-room should have a table placed in it. It is an excellent billiard-room, but not good for any other purpose, and it is a great pity it is comparatively useless. The general arrangements seem satisfactory in all respects..

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#### BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

19 February 1894.

Barnwood House, Gloucester. Statistics.

SINCE our Colleagues were here in November last the following changes have occurred: 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged; 2 of the former and all the latter had recovered; 2 gentlemen died, their deaths being due to natural causes, as ascertained by post-mortem in each case. There are 145 patients here; 66 are gentlemen. There are 11 ladies on leave at the Wilderness, whom we have not seen; but all the patients here,



here, as well as 2 boarders, we have spoken with, and listened to all who wished to speak with us. We had no complaints. Appendix G.

All the recent cases are fit subjects for detention, though we observe some improvement in a few. The new building for the worst class of female patients is approaching completion, and will afford excellent accommodation. The rooms occupied by the patients by day and the dormitories and bedrooms were in excellent order, and we could not help being struck with the bright cheerful state of the wards occupied by the turbulent patients, which were full of ornaments, pictures, and flowers. The dress of the patients was satisfactory, and a general air of contentment reigned throughout the Asylum. Two ladies (but no gentlemen) were in bed. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. All the principal officers and attendants remain here who were in residence at the last visit. Barnwood House, Gloucester. Statistics. Condition of patients and of the Hospital.

The annual committee meeting was held to-day, and we are glad to learn that it is intended to appoint a second assistant medical officer. Appointment of second medical officer.

The death-rate during last year has been very low, viz., 4·4, whilst the recovery rate during the same period (excluding transfers) has been 66·6.

The case-books are exceptionally well kept.

## THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

7 May 1894.

WE have inspected the whole of this Hospital, and have seen and spoken with all the patients on the books, save 1 lady, who is away on trial. The Lawn, Lincoln.

The enlargement of the Hospital according to the plan submitted to our Board is in progress, and is expected to be finished before the end of the year. We think this, as well as the other improvements now in hand, have been very judiciously undertaken; for any Hospital to command success, improvements are absolutely necessary in these days of competition, and enlarged ideas of comfort and luxury. We found the existing wards in excellent order, and the patients contented and orderly. Enlargement of the Hospital.

Three ladies and 2 gentlemen were in bed suffering from debility or other ordinary ailments. There was no infectious illness since the last visit, save a pretty severe and general outbreak of influenza, which proved fatal in the case of 1 old lady of 87 years. All the deaths since the visit of our Colleagues in November last, 3 in number, were from natural causes. Condition of patients.

We were pleased to notice on both sides of the house a marked degree of personal tidiness and neatness which reflects credit on the attendants and nurses. The patients, most of whom are received at low rates of board, are found in clothing by the institution, at the cost of the relatives, and to this practice the satisfactory state of the clothing must be attributed. No one was seen wearing untidy or worn-out clothing, which is so often noticed in asylums where clothing is provided by the relatives, who either send second-hand or unsuitable clothing, and very often neglect it altogether.

The patients on the books are 33 gentlemen and 37 ladies, 1 of whom is absent on leave. There are 11 day nurses, excluding the matron, and two attendants. The male attendants are eight for day Statistics.



Appendix G.  
The Lawn,  
Lincoln.  
Statistics.

duty, with a head attendant and two night attendants. The estimated total accommodation is for 40 of either sex, so that there are three vacancies for ladies and seven for gentlemen.

The admissions since the last visit have been 8 gentlemen and 5 ladies.

The discharges have been 5 in the male and 4 in the female division, of which 5 have been on recovery, in the case of the gentlemen 3, and 2 ladies.

There has been no serious casualty. No post-mortem examination has been made, and there is as yet no suitable room in which such examinations might be held.

Caution cards.

Amongst the patients are 2 epileptics, 1 with *petit-mal* only, 2 general paralytics, and 5 patients who are under constant special observation and have cards. We have suggested an improvement in the form of these cards.

Recreation.

Gentlemen are in selected instances in the habit of spending part of the evenings in the ladies' division, in associated parties for cards, music, or other recreation. Dances are held about every fortnight, to which some ladies and gentlemen from the town often come.

Divine Service.

Eight gentlemen and 2 ladies went to church yesterday morning. The doctor reads prayers to the other inmates, no clergyman being found able or willing to undertake the duty.

The rates of board are as follows :

Less than 20s. weekly	-	-	-	4 patients.
At 20s.	„	-	-	13 „
„ 20s. to 30s.	„	-	-	10 „
„ 30s.	„	-	-	25 „
„ 30s. to 40s.	„	-	-	4 „
„ 40s.	„	-	-	6 „
Above 40s.	„	-	-	8 „

There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

25 January 1894.

St. Luke's  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

ABOUT six months have elapsed since this Hospital was last visited by two members of the Board. The following changes have taken place during this interval :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted curable - - - -	6	26	32
„ chronic - - - -	—	3	3
Discharged recovered - - -	4	13	17
„ relieved or not improved	6	8	14
Died - - - - -	4	1	5

There are now on the books the names of 186 patients, of whom 15 are received here free, 5 at 7s., 55 at 14s., 95 at 21s., and 16 at 30s. a week. The Whitbread patient has recently died and the vacancy has not been filled up. We saw all the patients in residence and endeavoured to speak with all of them. The only complaints made were

were evidently founded on delusion alone or on the ground of undue detention, which, as usual, were made by those manifestly unfit for trial or discharge. Four of the most recent cases we did not see, as they were absent on leave at the new Convalescent Home at Nether Court, St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet. The ladies at present there are under the charge of a matron, Miss Watson. The house is in telephonic communication with the medical gentleman who visits the patients. He resides in Ramsgate.

Appendix G.  
St. Luke's  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

We are glad to observe the great improvement which has taken place in the renovation of some w.c.'s, lavatories, and pantries, and we hope this work may be continued throughout the hospital wards. We, however, object to the bars over the w.c. doors as useless and suggestive (especially in close juxtaposition to the round towels) of suicide. The like remark applies to the gas brackets, and we must call attention to the fixed taps to the hot-water service.

We think that more washing utensils might be provided in the dormitories, particularly in the male division, and though we were, on the whole, satisfied with the personal neatness of the patients, we hope every effort will be made to obtain for some of the male patients better clothing.

We saw in bed to-day 1 male and 4 females, but one of the latter went to bed of her own accord as soon as we got into the ward. The five deaths were all due to natural causes; post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in every instance, and the coroner held an inquest on a patient whose death was rather sudden, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

One female patient has been restrained by the wet pack on 15 occasions and for 48 hours to allay excitement; 1 male patient has been secluded five times for 60 hours in all, another once for two hours, and 2 women on three occasions for a total of eight hours.

There is to be a theatrical entertainment to-night, which seems to be looked forward to with much pleasure.

We saw the dinner provided in two of the wards on the female side. It was good and sufficient.

In E Ward the walls have been chipped and plastered.

We note with satisfaction the way the case-books and post-mortem records are kept.

## NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

28 May 1894.

I HAVE to-day visited this house, which has been rented for a term of years by the Committee of St. Luke's Hospital.

Nether Court,  
Ramsgate.

It is a pleasant country mansion, standing in 12 acres of garden and field, about a mile from Ramsgate on the Canterbury-road. It affords ample and excellent accommodation for the ladies who are here, 8 in number. It has three floors, but the third floor has no second staircase, and would be unsafe in the event of fire.

I understand that, although the rooms there are fitted with beds, they have not hitherto been used for patients.

If all the beds were full they would accommodate 15 patients and the necessary nurses and servants. All the patients at present in residence sleep on the first floor, which is provided with an alternative staircase, which should, however, be supplemented either by a screen on



Appendix G.  
Nether Court,  
Ramsgate.

the landing or by doors from the four-bedded room into that of Miss Waters, the matron, who is in charge of the establishment, and is assisted by two nurses and three domestic servants. Dr. Mickley and his assistant visit about once in six weeks, and Dr. Hyan, of Ramsgate, pays also weekly visits.

The ladies at present resident here are 8 in number, all of whom are patients on leave from St. Luke's Hospital.

I have seen them all and found them well contented with the change of residence and treatment. Their rooms are very well furnished and most comfortable, and they were in excellent order.

### ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

St. Andrew's  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

27 April 1894.

IN this Hospital are on its books 348 patients; the sexes nearly equal in number. Our Colleagues were visiting here in November last. Since then 16 gentlemen and 14 ladies have been admitted; 8 individuals of each sex have been discharged. Of those discharged 5 males and 6 females had recovered; 3 patients of each sex have died. The patients in residence are thus distributed: at the Villas, 7; at Moulton Park, 3; at the Red House, 6; at the Cottage, 1; at the Lodge, 2; at the Farm, 12; at the Sanatorium, 1; the rest in the main building. Away at Benarth are 13; out on trial, 9. We have seen all in residence (294), except a lady who refused to see us, but whose chronic insanity is beyond question. The post-mortem examinations have been three. There has been no coroner's inquest. The deaths are all ascribed to natural causes. No corpse exhibited bedsores. A female patient is convalescing from typhoid fever; her habits are filthy, and it seems that her illness may be attributed to these habits, but Mr. Bayley proposes to substitute better w.c.'s for those in the ward where she was, and which she was disposed too often to occupy. There has been no other epidemic or zymotic outbreak, and we are glad to say that there has been no serious casualty. The patients to-day in bed were 4, and some of these for excitement only. No one was at our visit in seclusion or under medical restraint. The epileptics are only 3 in the male and 1 in the female division. The general paralytics are 4, and all are gentlemen.

Instructions  
in suicidal  
cases.

Seventeen cases are believed to have a suicidal disposition. As we have pointed out to Mr. Bayley, the instructions in writing for the constant supervision of these cases are susceptible of some improvement. Twenty-five patients, epileptic or suicidal, sleep under constant supervision.

Condition of  
the Hospital.

Last night no wet bed was reported. We inspected every part of the Hospital, including the detached houses and villas, and the high order maintained in every direction is admirable, and it would be difficult to increase the general domestic comforts of the institution. The extensive pleasure grounds are also kept in excellent order, and with the growth of trees and shrubs each year promises to make the grounds still more beautiful. The works in progress for the conversion of the buildings on the site of the pauper wards, long ago abolished for first-class accommodation, into wards for second-class cases are far advanced. An organ chamber has been added to the chapel, and some structural improvements have been carried out at the Red House, adding to its convenience and to the facility of escape therefrom in case of fire. The gentlemen



gentlemen who were inmates of the buildings, above referred to as in course of conversion, are now dispersed in villas. The mansion at Moulton Park is now occupied by 3 ladies only. We spoke to all the patients who showed any disposition and capacity to converse, not overlooking those who were but partially demented, and giving special attention to all cases recently admitted, and satisfied ourselves that no case was improperly detained. There is no lack of effort to stimulate recovery by supply of in-door and out-of-doors occupation and amusement. One hundred and eighty-two patients go beyond the Asylum grounds ; 76 walk out daily in the grounds. About 120 attend the associated entertainments. One hundred and forty-four are now induced to join in the chapel services, which are choral. Six attend other religious services.

Appendix G:  
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St. Andrew's  
Hospital.  
Condition of  
the Hospital.

The staff medical consists of Mr. Bayley, an assistant officer, and a *Staff locum tenens*, whose successor will soon be appointed. Then there is a matron on the ladies' side, who has been here 15 years or thereabouts ; 2 companions on that side, and 2 gentlemen companions in the male division. Besides the head male attendant, there are 60 men on day duty in the institution and 45 nurses, and 5 men and 3 women on night duty. Of the attendants and nurses 9 men and 6 women are in exclusive charge of special cases. Inquiry into the duration of service of the attendants and nurses informs us that as many as 72 of the 113 can count over two years' service, a fact creditable to master and servants.

The medical records tell us that 5 patients have been restrained on 36 occasions in the aggregate for a total period of 584 hours, and seclusion has been limited to that of a lady once for three hours. The general health appears to be very good. Liberty of action is controlled only so far as necessity demands.

As usual here, a large number of the male patients work on the farm, or in the gardens attached to the institution, and seem to work contentedly, some to appreciate the occupation greatly, and all with benefit to themselves. Fourteen gentlemen and 7 ladies walk out on parole. The theatre in the town, too, is much patronised. Fourteen horses are kept for the patients' use, and several carriages.

As to payments, we find that 14 patients pay from 300*l.* to 500*l.* a year for their board, lodging, and treatment ; 147 from 100*l.* to 300*l.* ; the same number from 50*l.* to 100*l.* ; 37 are here gratuitously, or for lower rates than 50*l.* a year. The average cost of a patient's maintenance in the Hospital is 41*s.* 4¼*d.* Mr. Bayley declines to receive a boarder. We hear that the removal of private patients from the County Asylum at Berry Wood is in the air.

In connection with the works in progress here and possible enlargement of the Red House, we would ask the Governors of this Hospital to extend their charity by reception of those poor lunatics just above pauperism, who yearn to be dissociated from paupers, who have, indeed, seen better days, and for whom there is really no door open in their affliction which might lead to their mental recovery and restoration to friends and society. We are daily besieged by applications to know where poor tradesmen and professional men and women struck down by insanity can be received at payment of from 1*l.* to 30*s.* a week, and we are unable to say where ; though so many registered charitable institutions exist.



## Appendix G.

## BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

10 May 1894.

Bethel  
Hospital,  
Norwich.Condition of  
the Hospital  
and the  
patients.

THIS Hospital, founded in 1724, is second to none in the charity which it dispenses to the lunatic poor. The pauper lunatics have provision for their proper care and treatment under the Lunacy Act, and the rich are freely received in most lunatic Hospitals and all licensed houses, but the class just above pauperism, the professional and commercial members of the community who become lunatics, have no statutory and little other provision, and that is the class which should preferentially be received here. The insane inmates of this institution are now 26 men and 46 women; they are very comfortably boarded and lodged, and their condition is creditable to those who have charge of them. Improvements have been, *de anno in annum*, introduced in the structural and domestic arrangements, and we remark much recent outlay in extension of the accommodation and in additions to the furniture; modern baths and modern w.c. fittings have been recently fixed, of which we highly approve.

Staff.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Pepper, the matron for many years past, but Miss Oxley, her successor in office, appears to be excellently fitted for her duties, and we hear was very helpful in nursing the many patients who suffered here from influenza in and about January last. The medical staff speak most highly of this lady; the attendants and nurses are respectively three and five for day charge. At night there is a patrol with tell-tale clocks.

Restraint.

Two instances of restraint are recorded, both to prevent self-injury, and three of seclusion, for violence and excitement.

The staff is sufficient in number for patients manageable without difficulty, but neither the structure nor the attendants and nurses should be taxed by reception of violent patients.

Statistics.

There have been 13 admissions, 14 discharges, and seven deaths—all natural. The recoveries have been 2 of men, 6 of women. Two post-mortem examinations have been made. We saw all the patients in residence; 3 are out on trial. We gave special attention to the new cases; all are proper for detention in the Hospital.

We think that some inquiry should be made at our office into the property of a male patient, and that the result should be communicated to the Hospital.

## THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

1 May 1894.

The Coppice,  
Nottingham.  
Condition of  
patients.

WE have seen all the patients in residence at this Hospital save one lady, who is in town with her sister. They are 90 in number, 45 of either sex. Three gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted since the last visit by two of our Colleagues on the 6th November last. The gentleman who was then desirous of being transferred has since gone to St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. There have been in all 7 discharges, 4 to other asylums, two on recovery, and one discharged to care of friends. One death has occurred from failure of the heart. No casualty has been recorded. Restraint and seclusion have not been resorted to, and there is only 1 patient in bed, suffering from an inflamed knee. The patients were all quiet and orderly during our visit, and we

were



were satisfied with the neatness in dress of most of the patients. No complaints were made to us, save some few cases, chiefly on the score of their detention. No one was fit for discharge, but we noted one or two cases as improving.

Appendix G.  
The Coppice,  
Nottingham.

There is a strong staff, ten on either side for day, and one extra on special duty in the female division. Two night attendants are on duty on either side, one in an observation dormitory, one who patrols each division. Two attendants on either side sleep in the larger dormitories, and a single attendant in two cases in either division sleep with single patients, who are restless or infirm, or require any special attention. One patient, a gentleman, walks out on parole.

Attendants.

Five gentlemen and 8 ladies attend the neighbouring parish church, and service is read in the hall every Sunday evening by a clergyman.

We found the Hospital in very good order. There are five empty beds on either side. We think the payments are very moderate, ranging as they do from 10s. to 40s., and in one or two cases to 60s., considering the excellent accommodation and comfortable surroundings and careful supervision enjoyed by those under treatment here.

Condition of  
Hospital.

A new greenhouse has been erected since the last visit.

## WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

29 March 1894.

In this Hospital, and upon its books, are to-day 34 male and 48 female patients, all of whom we have seen, and those who could answer questions were invited to converse with us, and several did. Contentment is shown by all who gave expression to their feelings as regards treatment, and none are ready for discharge through mental recovery. There is 1 boarder, a gentleman who amuses himself by photography, and has no desire to leave. There have been 4 admissions, 3 of these on the male side, and 3 discharges, all of gentlemen, of whom 1 left on recovery. The deaths have been 2, of ladies, both deaths from natural causes. There has been no restraint or seclusion. Five males and 13 females are registered as being under medical treatment. The patients here are received for very moderate rates of payments, and unquestionably much is done in the direction of charity.

Warneford  
Hospital,  
Oxford.  
Condition of  
patients.

The Medical Superintendent has the assistance of another medical gentleman. A matron and a lady companion are also engaged in the care of the patients, and there is a staff of seven male attendants for day duty, including the head attendant, and a man patrols the male division at night. There are 10 nurses for the lady patients, besides a nurse specially attached to one lady, and there is a female patrol night nurse. One gentleman was the only person to-day in bed. We find that no superior official is present at the bathing of female patients. We think that arrangements should be made for either the matron or ladies' companion being always present at bathing to see that rules are carried out, and to notice and report any marks or bruises.

Staff.

The modern additions to the Hospital are bright and comfortable, but the lower male gallery is bare and shabby. It should be brightened by the introduction of plants, birds in cages, ornaments, and a larger and better supply of books, which the attendants should be instructed to preserve from destruction. New carpets are also needed. The small dull airing-court appropriated to the male patients would be greatly improved by removal of the high walls, and the substitution of a light unclimbable

Suggested  
improvements.



Appendix G. unclimbable iron fence, and the provision of some flower beds, and the extension of the court at its southern extremity. All these are matters which we know re-act beneficially upon the mental condition and habits of patients even of the least favourable class. The female wards in the old building, though brighter than those for the men, might be made more suitable for their purpose by additions such as we have suggested for the men.

Warneford Hospital, Oxford.

Employment. About 9 men are employed in the garden, and 1 on the land outside the garden. We saw several patients of each sex amusing themselves rationally indoors.

Divine Service. About 14 gentlemen and 20 ladies attend Divine Service in the chapel.

The general health is good, having regard to the advanced years of many of the patients. Associated entertainments are given fortnightly as a rule ; weekly might be better.

### COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

20 April 1894.

Coton Hill Institution. Statistics. THE patients now on the books of this Hospital are 139 in number, 59 of the male and 80 of the female sex, and there is one voluntary boarder, a lady.

Since the visit of 21st July 1893, 12 male and 14 female patients have been admitted ; 5 of the former and 11 of the latter sex have been discharged or transferred, 2 males and 1 female being recovered ; and 5 males and 1 female have died.

Death from diarrhoea, &c. Two of the deaths were caused by rapid diarrhoea, and one of these cases was, on post-mortem examination, declared by Dr. Klein to be due to cholera. No other case determined to be that disease has, however, occurred ; but the Committee have decided upon a thorough reconstruction of the w.c. and other sanitary arrangements of the Hospital, and plans have been submitted to and approved by our Board. The work, however, is not yet begun. We hope it will soon be taken in hand, so that the present building season may not be lost.

We have seen and examined all the patients, and to some have given separate interviews. We have observed mental improvement in some, whose names we insert in the patients' book.

No complaints of importance were made to us.

We are of opinion that more should and might be done to encourage tidiness in dress and person in many of the patients of both sexes.

State of wards. We should be glad to see the galleries appropriated to the more excited patients made brighter and more cheerful. The effect on the inmates would be very beneficial, and we hope that, when the disturbance of the sanitary work is over, something may be done in that direction. A better supply of books and papers for the wards generally is desirable.

The better galleries are in very fair order.

The bodily health of the patients generally is at present good, and very few were to-day in bed.

Restraint and seclusion. Since the last visit 4 patients, on 37 occasions and for 415 hours, have been mechanically restrained, and 7 patients, on 83 occasions and for 573 hours, have been secluded.



BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LAMBETH ROAD, S.E.

9 February 1894.

YESTERDAY we visited and inspected all departments of this Hospital, Bethlem Royal and saw and examined all the patients and voluntary boarders in residence. Hospital.

With regard to the wards, we can report that they are in good order, State of wards. and in some particulars improved. The Female Infirmary 2 has been devoted to the purpose of an observation dormitory, accommodating 10 patients, who sleep under the continuous care of a night nurse appointed to that duty, and all this portion of the gallery has been re-decorated. Female 1B. has also been painted and much improved thereby; the walls of 24 single rooms have been cemented; Male II. has been re-papered, and similar work has been executed in other directions.

A new floor has been laid in the ball-room, new carpets have been laid down in some galleries, and additions made to the furniture. All these improvements have been effected since the last visit of members of our Board. We trust the Governors will do all that is possible to render the galleries, still so dark in some parts, lighter and more cheerful. By converting, here and there, a single room into an open recess with a large window, much might be done to let in light and air. We hope, too, that Male 1A. and B. will be treated as the corresponding galleries on the female side. We should also note that the patients' Dietary. dietary has been improved by the addition to the breakfasts of meat or fish in some form, and the cooking apparatus has been increased by a new range.

There are on the books of the Hospital 241 certified patients, 107 Statistics. males and 134 females. There are also 6 male and 7 female voluntary boarders. Ten patients of each sex are at the Witley Convalescent Branch, and 3 males and 6 females are on leave elsewhere. Sixty-four patients and 3 boarders pay for their accommodation, all the rest are free. One of the male voluntary boarders should, and we understand will, be certified.

Since the date of our last visit, 15th August 1893, 108 patients have been admitted; 98 have been discharged altogether, 62 of them having recovered, 17 were removed to other institutions, and 13 have died. The deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in nine cases.

There was very little excitement among the patients during our visit. Condition of Melancholia seems to be the prevailing type of insanity among the patients. more recently admitted cases. No complaints of harshness or ill-usage were made to us, and we noticed a very general air of contentment.

Several patients exhibit mental improvement, and we give in the patients' book the names of those in whom this was the most marked.

With some exceptions, in which we thought greater attention on the part of the attendants desirable, the personal condition as to dress and neatness of the patients was satisfactory.

As regards mechanical restraint, we observe that several patients, for Restraint, and a few minutes at a time, have been restrained for the purpose of feeding seclusion. by the tube; that 2 males, on 204 occasions and for a total of 1,688 hours, have been restrained by padded gloves to prevent picking the face; that a lady has once, for two hours, been fastened in her chair to rest her swollen feet; and that another lady has had a prolonged bath. Seclusion has been employed in the cases of 8 males, on 18 occasions



Appendix G.	and for 92 hours ; and of 13 females, on 79 occasions and a total of 578 hours.
Bethlem Royal Hospital.	According to the latest record, 46 patients are under medical treatment.
Restraint and seclusion.	We learn that the staff of attendants at present comprises a head male attendant and a matron, six charge attendants of each sex, and 19 male and 22 female ordinary attendants for day duty ; and four male and five female attendants for night duty. There are, besides, five attendants at Witley. An additional night attendant for the male division has been placed on duty since the last visit.
Attendants.	
Amusements.	The associated entertainments continue to be given with the usual frequency, and we learn with satisfaction that the question of building an adequate recreation hall is under consideration. We appreciate the difficulty, in a financial sense, which may delay this very desirable addition to the resources of the Hospital, but we trust it may be overcome.

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### BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, WITLEY.

18 June 1894.

Bethlem  
Convalescent  
Hospital.

WE have seen here to-day 9 male and 19 female patients on leave from Bethlem Hospital, and with them 2 gentlemen and a lady, who are voluntary boarders. Among them are several who appear to be convalescent, and who will probably be soon discharged. About half the number of ladies return to Bethlem to-morrow, and their places will be taken by a fresh batch. All the patients seem greatly to enjoy their stay here, and certainly must greatly benefit by it. We find the house in very good order. Electric communication between every bedroom and an attendants' room has been established, and is, we learn, much appreciated by the patients, though very seldom used by them. It gives them a sense of security, and relief from the nervous feeling arising from their isolation at night.

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### HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

30 and 31 January 1894.

Holloway  
Sanatorium.  
Statistics.

THE following are the present statistics relating to this Institution. There are on the books the names of 360 patients, 154 of the male and 206 of the female sex, and they are thus distributed ; in the Hospital 316, at Hove Villa 18, and on leave 26. There are besides on the books 41 boarders uncertified, and of these 34 are in the Hospital, 4 at Hove Villa, and 3 "on leave." This term is inappropriate in the case of boarders. The total number of patients and boarders is thus 401 ; and of this number we learn that 125 are received at 25s. a week or under ; 154 at over 25s. and up to 42s. ; and 122 at over 42s. a week. This is stated to be in accordance with the scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners. No person is received quite gratuitously.

Since the visit which ended on 20th September last, 79 patients have been admitted ; 63 discharged, of whom 35 had recovered, and 14 have died. In the case of four of these deaths autopsy was made.

Of the patients on leave 9 are at Guildford House, Chertsey. This house

house is, we believe, soon to be given up by the lady who takes charge of the patients there, and who will remove to a house near the Hospital, recently built, and to which patients will continue to be sent on leave. Appendix G.  
Holloway  
Sanatorium.

We have seen all the patients and boarders at present residing in the Hospital, and have given special attention to the patients recently admitted, and consider their detention proper. We have observed improvement in several patients whose names we insert in the "patients' book." Among the boarders we found 3, whose names are also there inserted, who, we are of opinion, should be certified or removed. Condition of  
patients.

The bodily health of the patients is fairly good, and we found very few confined to bed. According to the latest record 42 are under medical treatment. The only mechanical restraint applied since the last visit has been by means of locked gloves, and in the case of a male patient on two occasions for 10 hours, and of 4 female patients for 110 hours in all; while 11 males have been secluded on 30 occasions for 174 hours, and 5 females on 19 occasions and for 228 hours.

The patients of both sexes have been quiet during our inspection and generally contented. We find due attention paid to dress and personal neatness.

As regards employment we have received the following information. Employment.  
Forty-eight gentlemen work on the grounds; 13 in the upholsterer's shop; 1 with the engineer; 3 in the stores; 3 in the kitchen, and 16 in the wards. Of the ladies 50 engage in housework; 50 in the sewing room, and 14 in other employments.

The Chapel Service last Sunday was attended by 207 patients; 172 assist in the associated entertainments; and considerable numbers, but more, of course, of the male than the female sex, walk beyond the grounds. Divine Service,  
&c.

We find the Hospital in very good order. Several rooms have been newly decorated and some structural improvements have been effected since the last visit, while others are projected. The most important of the former is the completion of the retreat, the new part of which will soon be occupied. The warming and ventilation of this building is by warmed air driven in by a fan. Some means of better regulating the current seems to be needed, and we recommend the fencing in of the cold air inlet. The electric lighting of the Hospital also is now complete. We understand that the provision of a new laundry and more extensive stabling with the conversion of the present stables, &c., into workshops, will be one of the earliest works undertaken; and that the erection of an infirmary with new Turkish bath in connection is also under consideration. All these works will add to the resources of the Hospital and be of much value. State of wards.

We are glad to hear that the financial position is very satisfactory.

## YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

17 March 1894.

WITH the exception of 2 females who are absent on trial, we have seen all the patients on the books of this Hospital, and who are 144 in number. The private patients are 85, 50 being of the male, and 35 of the female sex, and 59 are paupers, namely, 25 males and 34 females. We are glad to note an increase in the private class, for which the accommodation is so suitable. York Hospital.  
Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here in October last, 12 private and 18  
0.28. pauper



Appendix G.  
York Lunatic  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

pauper patients have been admitted ; 5 private and 25 pauper patients have been discharged or removed, 2 of the former and 9 of the latter having recovered ; and 3 private, and the same number of pauper patients have died. All these deaths were due to ordinary causes. In no case was post-mortem examination made. We observe that the mortality in 1893 was 9·52 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence, and that the recoveries were 45·57 per cent. of the total number of admissions, excluding transfers and re-certifications. The recovery rate for the last 17 years has averaged 49·22 per cent., calculated on the same basis, which is a very satisfactory result of treatment.

Condition of  
patients.

The present bodily health of the patients is good, and only 2 were found by us in bed. Six males and 7 females were at the date of the last record under medical treatment. No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of 1 patient for 5 hours. We have considered the present mental condition of the patients, and we give in the patients' book the names of those who appear to us to have improved or be improving.

We are satisfied with the personal state and the dress of the patients in both divisions. The clothing of the paupers is particularly good. We saw all classes at dinner, which was an excellent and well-served meal. No patient made any complaint to us of ill-usage, or on any subject, except that of detention, but no one complaining of this seemed to us well enough for absolute discharge.

The condition of the Hospital in all its departments is excellent, and it affords most comfortable accommodation. We understand that the usual spring cleaning and paper-hanging, where needed, will shortly commence.

Condition of  
the Hospital.

The General Report for last year contains the statement that there is at present accommodation for about 180 patients, so that it would appear there are vacancies for some 36.

We find the case-books well kept.

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### THE RETREAT, YORK.

16 March 1894.

The Retreat.  
Condition of  
Hospital.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Hospital, and have seen every patient in residence. The Hospital generally is in good order, but some galleries would be improved by further decoration, and all by the introduction of more pictures, plants, and objects of interest. Of pictures, however, we learn that several have recently been purchased, and are now being framed. We may mention Male Gallery No. 3, and also the lower fourth gallery, as some that need re-decoration. We think that the gallery in which are the more excited female patients would be improved by removing the wall between it and the small sitting-room, which is much too confined for the number of that class of patients who occupy it, a class which requires ample space.

Of improvements effected since the last visit of Commissioners we may mention the completion of the lavatory and w.c., block for two floors of Gallery, No. of the female side, with a small room in the basement for laundry-maids ; a lavatory in the centre for staff and visitors ; the opening of an alcove in fifth gallery on the female side ; and a window in the lower fourth, by which the galleries are better lighted ; and the provision of a new engine for pumping, and improve-  
ment



ment of the laundry apparatus. A new piano has been provided. We observe that the drying closets are heated by coke furnaces, an expensive and dangerous method, for which we would suggest the substitution of a plan of Messrs. Bradford for propelling air through the closets, by means of a fan, the air passing first through a chamber heated by steam coils.

Appendix G.  
The Retreat.  
Condition of  
Hospital.

Outside the building we notice some extension and improvement of the ladies' garden, and the formation of a path round the field, not yet finished, and the planting of a shrubbery alongside of it.

If and when the funds of the Hospital permit, it would be politic, we think, to erect a building for the accommodation of nurses and domestic servants, so as to set free for patients many rooms in the main building now occupied by them.

There are on the books of the Hospital at present the names of 59 male and 91 female patients, 150 in all. Of the ladies, 6 are on leave at Scarborough, a lady is on trial at her home, and an imbecile lad is on leave at Acomb.

Statistics.

Since 13th October 1893, the date of the last visit, 9 male and 6 female patients have been admitted; 2 males and 4 females have been discharged or removed, the males and one of the females having recovered; and 2 males and 3 females have died.

We find the present bodily health of the patients fairly good. Very few are confined to bed, and 3 males and 7 females are taking ordinary medicine and 7 females sedatives.

Condition of  
patients.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but seclusion has been used with 4 male patients, on 7 occasions and for 27 hours, and 5 female patients, on 27 occasions and for a total of 55 hours, but principally in the case of one lady.

Seclusion.

The patients seem very contented on the whole, and no complaints of any want of kindness or consideration were made to us, or any of the food. We have suggested to Dr. Pierce the experiment of associating patients of both sexes at dinner in the hall. This has been done with good results in other Hospitals.

We have not noticed many patients manifesting improvement, but the few who seem to be better we name in the patients' book.

## WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, EXETER.

13 April 1894.

SINCE our Colleagues were here last, 2 females of the private class and 20 males and 9 females of the pauper class have been admitted, 16 patients have been discharged and 13 have died.

Western  
Counties Idiot  
Asylum.

We saw only 2 children in bed to-day, 1 on each side. We visited the workshops and saw some very good work being done in these shops, and are glad to report that 104 out of the 128 boys are usefully employed, and 49 out of the 76 girls. We have been much pleased with the general order and neatness prevailing throughout the institution, and the behaviour of the children at tea was most exemplary. The means of escape, in the event of fire, seem everywhere assured by stairs, some external and some internal, but the external stairs are too steep, and would be very dangerous for weak children to descend.

Statistics.

Condition of  
the institution  
and the  
patients.

In the modern part of the building the sanitary appliances are in excellent order; it is a great pity that the more ancient fittings in the



Appendix G.	old part should not be removed and new fittings substituted. There seems to be a sort of ophthalmia always more or less prevalent here.
Western Counties Idiot Asylum.	We advise that children with sore eyes be washed and dressed separately from the others, and their eyes washed with old towels or rags, which should be burnt immediately after use, and thus the disease might be stamped out.
Condition of the institution and the patients.	The only new structural alteration is the addition of a light scullery. The whole condition of the institution is highly creditable to those having charge here.

## EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

12 June 1894.

Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum.	WE have inspected this Asylum to-day, and have gone over the whole building, which is undergoing much-needed cleaning. The weather has not been favourable lately, or we are assured that the work would have been much further advanced. We saw dinner served in the hall. The behaviour of the patients was orderly, but we learn that the ration given to the males consists of 3 oz. of meat, and to the females 2 oz., quite irrespective of age. The supply served seemed in many instances insufficient, but the patients looked well nourished as a rule, and we learnt that the bread and butter given at breakfast and tea is unlimited. We saw 12 children in bed, but the health of the Asylum seems to be good.
Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhoea.	Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and severe diarrhoea have visited this Asylum since our Colleagues' last visit about a year ago, and 11 patients in all have died—1 from scarlet fever, 1 from scarlet fever and diphtheria, and another from diphtheria alone. None of the other causes of death call for notice.
Fire precautions.	We tried the pressure of water from the hydrant in the centre of the grounds, opposite the hall door, and found that there was only sufficient power to throw the water to the first floor. In these circumstances we think greater attention ought to be paid to the fire drill in connection with the internal hydrants, and nozzles should be provided for each stand.
Proposed Convalescent Home.	The laundry seems to us to need enlargement. We are glad to see by the 35th Report of the Board that a friend has generously offered to purchase a house at the seaside and present it as a Convalescent Home to the Asylum. We hope no delay will take place in accepting this kind offer, and that a suitable place will be found at a very early date.
Statistics.	The Superintendent was absent on his holiday, but we received much useful information from the Medical Attendant, Dr. Sichel, who is evidently very zealous in the discharge of his duties, and intimately acquainted with the diseases of all the patients. This Asylum is now full ; there are 235 patients on the books, 162 males and 73 females ; one of each sex was absent on trial. The patients admitted since last visit have been 39, discharged 7, and (as before reported) died, 11. One hundred and seventy patients are usually in some way employed ; 22 men and 30 women are engaged with the patients, but these numbers include two school teachers in each division, four laundry-maids, four kitchen-maids, three house servants, and five needlewomen, and an engineer and a stoker.

The

The alterations which have taken place have been, *inter alia*, the provision of eight new swing doors to keep off draughts, two new steam boilers fixed in corridors; improved system of warming the infectious hospital (we hope it will not be long before we can report a new infectious hospital has been built); and a new floor and linoleum put down in the girls' play-room. The rooms occupied by the patients were in very good order.

Appendix G.  
—  
Eastern  
Counties  
Idiot Asylum.  
Alterations and  
improvements  
effected, and  
suggested.

The patients themselves were suitably dressed.

The work done in respect to improving the condition of the afflicted persons received here seems to continue and have good results, and we trust that this institution will continue to be liberally supported.

## ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, LANCASTER.

23 July 1894.

WE have to-day visited and inspected this Northern Counties Royal Albert Hospital for idiots and others of low mental power. Dr. Telford Smith has succeeded Dr. Shuttleworth, resigned, in the post of Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Hinde, formerly of the Retreat at York, is acting as his medical assistant. On the books are 547 patients, but election day is near. The males are 373, and the females are 174. One patient of each sex is away on leave; the rest we have seen in the wards, schoolrooms, some at work, others at dinner. The majority are from Lancashire and Yorkshire, but Cheshire, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and other counties send many patients hither. The elected cases are 305, and the paupers are 123, from six of the seven counties named; 85 patients are here at reduced payments; 6 are for life, 3 are presentation cases. Of the private class there are 424; of these 288 are males, 136 are females.

It appears that since our Colleagues' visit on 22nd April 1893 the admissions have been 85, of which 49 were in the male, 36 in the female, department. The discharges recorded are 98; that is to say, 66 of boys, 32 of girls. Of both sexes 31 have died, the males exceeding the females by 1 only.

We agree with our Colleagues who last year visited this institution, that all that is possible is being done here to call forth or improve such faculties and powers, physical and mental, as the patients possess.

The patients are admissible, we understand, between the age of 6 and the age of 16 years.

Dr. Telford Smith reports favourably of his staff, and we cannot deny that their duties must be often of a very unpleasant nature, and must call for great patience and much tact.

In view of the constitutional infirmities of so many of the children, the general health is well maintained; they are kept very clean and tidy, as far as that is practicable, and are well clothed and satisfactorily fed, judging by their appearance and condition at the time of our visit.

The wards are in good order, and we noticed in several dormitories furniture made by the patients, which shows that in joiner's work some of the boys have become adepts.

The present infirmary is a makeshift, a portion of the main building partitioned off, while the Hospital is in course of enlargement by the addition of a separate floor for the reception of infectious cases. In this infirmary are now 22 sick, not suffering from any epidemic.

Every effort is apparently made that science dictates to better the condition of those physically as well as mentally disordered, and among



Appendix G.  
 Royal Albert  
 Hospital.

the children we saw 2 upon whom operations had been performed to alleviate the mischief springing from microcephalic condition: a cretinous boy was apparently improving under treatment by thyroid.

When visiting the lower wards, occupied by the more troublesome and hopeless idiot boys, it struck us that these wards were susceptible of much improvement by re-arrangement, fresh painting, and in colours more reflective of light, and by the substitution of transparent window panes for the existing obscured panes.

There are other parts of the interior of the Hospital which also need fresh paint.

Precautions  
 against fire.

We are not satisfied with the means of extinction of an outbreak of fire, nor with the shoots as the means of rescuing from fire patients not only idiotic, but crippled. Little reliance should be placed on the shoots; arrangements for rescue should be thought out; care should be taken that the staff be always sufficiently numerous to collect, and, if necessary, carry, the children out of the building on fire; and last, not least, a steam fire engine should be purchased, three or four tanks provided for the water required to extinguish a fire, and a professional fireman to conduct the operations and keep in order always the hydrants and hose throughout the building. We tested the efficacy of an external hydrant, and an internal hydrant; neither could throw water over the building.

The only structural work in progress seems to be the enlargement of the Hospital, induced by an outbreak of scarlet fever some time back. We have our doubts of the success which will attend the placing an infectious hospital over one occupied by non-infectious sick, but every precaution seems to have been taken to accomplish separation structurally. If, however, the upper floor be used for the purpose contemplated, it should involve the appointment of another medical officer to reside there and to attend to the patients there exclusively.

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### EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

10 May 1894.

Earlswood  
 Asylum.  
 Training and  
 treatment.

WE have to-day made an annual inspection of this very useful institution, and have seen all but 4 of the patients who are at present in residence. We have seen some in school, others engaged in various employments, and the majority also at dinner. The employments are various, and include, for the males, carpentering, printing, tailoring, shoemaking, and the manufacture of mats and brushes, and the institution is mainly supplied from these sources with what is required from these various trades. It will be understood, however, that a considerable number of paid workmen attendants are employed in the shops. Many of the girls assist in the domestic work, and others learn sewing and knitting. Some, but not too much, time is devoted to education, which cannot be expected to lead to any great results, but we have seen some very creditable writing, and there are some who master the elementary rules of arithmetic, and learn to read. We find that about 216 males engage more or less in industrial employments, and about 42 of the females also do useful work. About 260 of both sexes go into the schools.

The patients, as a rule, look well, and are evidently happy here; their clothing is, on the whole, in a satisfactory state, and they are neat in person.

We



We find on the books the names of 571 patients, 383 being males and 188 females. The last batch of elected cases have not yet come into residence. Of the above 571, 6 are at present away for a holiday.

Appendix G.  
—  
Earslwood  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 20th November last, 31 cases have been admitted, 49 discharged, and 22 have died. In 10 of the deaths post-mortem examination was made. The causes were natural and ordinary in all, except one, a child having got into a bath and been scalded. In this case an inquest was held. We are informed that in no case was there bed-sore.

The scarlet fever epidemic noticed at the last visit did not long continue, and no further deaths occurred from it. At present there are 4 cases of chicken-pox, isolated on the top floor of the infirmary, and whom we have not visited, but in other respects the health of the inmates is, on the whole, good. There are to-day only 6 patients in bed.

We learn that among the patients are 132 epileptics. There should be a recording clock in the male epileptic dormitory, and the night attendant in that room should not leave it to visit other rooms, as we find he does.

We are informed that since the last visit mechanical restraint by means of locked gloves has been applied to 16 patients, for a total of 23,720 hours, for surgical reasons or to check destructive and other habits.

The staff here is a large one, and comprises seven male trade attendants, and 44 male ordinary attendants, and 35 nurses, and 56 other women for domestic work. The duration of service of the staff is good.

We can report of the Asylum generally that it is in good order, the sleeping rooms and bedding clean, and most of the day rooms cheerful. Some of those in the basement, however, stand in need of some brightening up, and the general bath room also requires some attention. We noticed the escape of gas in several rooms, showing that the fittings should be looked to. It would be desirable that more of the floors should be stained and cleaned by dry rubbing instead of washing, the subsequent evaporation from which is insanitary. In some directions the stone stairs are so worn as to be dangerous to feeble children.

A new sanitary block has been built in the east wing in connection with the rooms occupied by the male seventh class, and we regret to observe that it was not designed with a cross-ventilated lobby, such as is now universally adopted in asylums and hospitals. We trust that this plan will be adopted in other similar improvements, for which there is much room. We would refer especially to the infirmary, the closets for which now must ventilate directly into the dormitories. The woodwork surrounding the baths should be removed; it but harbours and conceals dirt.

We examined the stores, and found the supplies good. The dinner to-day was good and liberal, and the well-nourished aspect of the patients testifies to the sufficiency of the diet.

Of the patients now here 295 are received without payment; of the remainder, 68 are paid for at from 5 to 15 guineas a year, 44 at from 20 to 45 guineas; 83 at from 50 to 60 guineas, 6 at from 70 to 80 guineas, 9 at 100 guineas, 4 at 150 guineas, 5 at from 200 to 370 guineas, and 60 on life presentations, obtained by payment of capital sums.

The medical officers are still Dr. Francis and Dr. Jones, from whom we have received every attention, and all the information we needed, and who are evidently interested and zealous in the discharge of their onerous duties.



Appendix H.

Appendix H.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

3 August 1894.

State Criminal  
Asylum,  
Broadmoor.

ON the 20th and 21st July we made our annual inspection of the Broadmoor State Criminal Asylum, and saw and spoke to every patient resident therein. They numbered 638, of whom 475 were men and 163 women ; and as accommodation is provided for 480 men and 185 women, there were five vacant beds for the former and 22 for the latter.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, on 22nd September, 1893, there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	23	10	33
Discharges - - - - -	11	4	15
Of whom were recovered and dis- charged conditionally - -	4	4	8
Of whom recovered and remitted to prison - - - - -	1	0	1
Of whom removed to other Asylums on expiration of sentence - - - - -	6	0	6
Deaths - - - - -	9	2	11

The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained by post-mortem examination, and an inquest was held in every case. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 1·73 only.

The general health of the patients appears to have been good throughout the year, and we only found 13 men and 9 women in bed, many of them for other reasons than bodily illness.

In addition to these, a few were in seclusion, and we learn from the returns which have been furnished to us that the use of this method of treatment since the last visit has been as follows :—

	Persons.	Occasions.	Number of Hours.
To prevent injury to others and ensure safe custody - - -	16	2,295	15,824

Seventy-two persons were also secluded for medical treatment in bed, and 61 in their rooms at their own request.

Mechanical

Mechanical restraint was not resorted to in any instance. Tact and discretion enable a difficult class of patient to be controlled and managed with a minimum of coercion.

Appendix H.  
State Criminal  
Asylum,  
Broadmoor.

Of the 638 patients in residence at the time of our visit, 25 men and 6 women were epileptics and 14 men and 4 women paralytics, while 34 men and 11 women were considered to be more or less actively suicidal. Such of these classes as are suitable sleep in associated dormitories under continuous supervision, and the remainder in single rooms, where they are visited at least every half-hour.

Employment was found for 195 men and 94 women: for the former in the gardens and offices and in various handicrafts, and for the latter in the laundry and wards and at needlework.

The attendance at Divine Service—Church, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—comprised 122 men and 49 women, and about 120 of the former and 20 of the latter were present at Morning or Evening Prayer in the chapel or the wards.

During the winter months suitable entertainments were provided, at which an average of 36 per cent. of the men and 41 per cent. of the women attended.

Other means of amusement are provided, and include a good library and an adequate supply of daily and weekly newspapers.

The boundary wall, since partly blown down and renewed, to which reference was made in the last report as enclosing eight acres of additional garden, has secured increased opportunity of outdoor employment for the men, and enabled a larger number both of men and women to be taken for exercise beyond their airing courts. To 69 female patients this has been extended beyond the Asylum boundaries altogether.

We were well satisfied with the condition of the patients as to dress and personal neatness, and, with a few exceptions, they were quiet and well-conducted during our visit. Their relations with the medical staff and the attendants appeared to be generally friendly and pleasant, and our inquiry into such complaints as were made led us to the belief that they were either without foundation or greatly exaggerated.

We saw on each of the two days over which our visit extended, good, substantial dinners served to the patients, of which, however, some of them did not fail to complain.

The casualties since the last visit were limited to two accidental fractures and a wound of the arm, all of which did well. The staff of attendants is necessarily strong, and, exclusive of the heads, consists of 74 males and 25 females for day, and nine males and four females for night duty. Out of the total, 114, only twelve have served less than a year, while as many as 79 have been on duty in this Asylum between five and 30 years.

We found the Asylum generally clean and otherwise in good order, and many of the rooms very bright and comfortable; but we think it necessary to mention some points upon which improvement is desirable.

The stone stairs, referred to in last year's report as so much worn as to be dangerous, remain in the same state; many of the w.c.'s are of old type, and both their pans and some of the baths are enclosed in porous woodwork, which is liable to become offensive.

Renewal of paint and whitewash is needed in a good many corridors, rooms, and domestic offices, and several of the corridors require re-flooring and new linoleum to replace that which is shabby and worn.

A good deal has, however, been done in various directions since the last visit, and with obvious benefit.



Appendix H.  
State Criminal  
Asylum,  
Broadmoor.

The blocks for females, which afford accommodation for 50 more patients, have been completed, and large and valuable additions made for infirmary and day and night use.

Some of the old w.c. apparatus has been removed and modern pedestal closets substituted.

The new sewing-room and nurses' block and recreation-room have been completed, and alterations are now proceeding at the kitchen in the male division.

At all these points evidence is afforded of a desire to maintain this State Asylum in the condition of progressive efficiency which its important functions demand.

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Appendix I.

Appendix I.

ROYAL MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

24 March 1894.

THIS Hospital, which was last inspected by our Colleagues on the 25th May 1893, was visited by us on the 19th instant. Surgeon-Lt.-Col. Irving, the medical officer in charge, was absent on leave, but his duties appeared to be efficiently discharged by his temporary substitute, Surgeon-Captain Semple, who afforded us all necessary information and assistance.

Royal Military  
Lunatic  
Hospital.

From the statistics supplied to us we learn that since the last visit 108 patients have been admitted, 125 discharged, and 2 have died. The deaths were from natural and ordinary causes, and in one of them a post-mortem examination verified those which were assigned. Of the patients discharged, 1 was returned to his duty, 22 were sent to their friends, 66 to their parishes, and 36 to Asylums.

The number in residence at the time of our visit, and seen by us, was 39, to all of whom we spoke, and gave full opportunity of speaking to us. They were all neatly dressed, and apparently well-cared for, and none of them complained to us of their treatment.

We were very glad to find that full employment was given to 25, and partial employment to 9, and that only 5 out of the total number resident were either unable or unwilling to work. When we reached the Hospital, all the patients were, as is customary, in the grounds outside the airing-courts, most of them employed in outdoor manual labour, a fact which, no doubt, helps to explain the general contentment which prevailed. We were informed that walking parties are arranged for weekly; that outdoor and indoor amusements are liberally supplied, and that there is ample provision of books and newspapers for the wards.

The dietary appears to be sufficiently liberal, and, as will be subsequently seen, additional and satisfactory means have been provided for the proper cooking of the food.

We have a very good report to give of the state in which we found the Hospital, so far as regards its cleanliness and order, but the rooms and corridors generally struck us as dull and cheerless, and this was especially the case with the day room for patients of the more troublesome class, which needs painting and decorating, and to be made brighter by objects of interest, such as pictures, plants, and birds in cages.

Most of the w.c.'s have been improved by the substitution of modern sanitary fittings for those of old type, but three still remain in a less satisfactory state, and need early improvement. In future movements in this direction, it would be well to adopt the latest models of apparatus, and to dispense with enclosing woodwork. The sanitary state of the Hospital is good.

Most of the suggestions made at the last visit have been complied with



Appendix I. with, much to the benefit of the Hospital as an institution for the treatment of mental disease.

Royal Military  
Lunatic  
Hospital.

The sentry has been abolished, and his place taken by an outdoor attendant, who superintends the patients when out at work. An aviary in one of the wards has been stocked with birds. An excellent new cooking apparatus has been fixed in the kitchen, and additional cooking appliances provided, and a wheel chair, a carrying chair, and several cane lounge chairs have been procured for the wards. The verandah is included in the estimates. Wire mattresses are still needed for the infirmary.

Lectures on insanity are given by the medical officer, and since the last visit 51 surgeons on probation have profited by clinical instruction in this Hospital.

The staff consists of a sergeant major, a sergeant, and a corporal as wardmasters and storekeepers, 13 trained attendants, and five privates in training.

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## Appendix K.

Appendix K.

### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

20 October 1894.

WE find Fleet-Surgeon J. Wilson now in charge of this hospital in place of Dr. Browne, who was promoted in January last. We hear that on the day following the Fleet-Surgeon's arrival a fire broke out in the hospital owing to a structural defect in a chimney; the early detection of the fire and the activity displayed by the Fleet-Surgeon and his staff (for which it appears that they received the thanks of the Admiralty) obviated serious mischief. Assistance from outsiders was sought, but the fire was extinguished by the exertions of the hospital inmates before that assistance could be rendered. It seems that the fire had been smouldering for some weeks previously. We need hardly add that the structural defect was immediately remedied. Among structural works effected since our Colleagues' visit (in March 1893) we specially noticed re-flooring of some of the wards with pitch pine. Several of the w.c.'s have also been modernised, and this work is, we understand, to be carried on. A Turkish bath for treatment of the patients is also in course of construction.

According to the returns made to us at our request there are now 187 patients in the hospital; of these 58 are officers, 129 are men. Since the Commissioners' last visit the admissions have been 15, *i.e.*, 6 of officers, 9 of men. The discharges recorded are 2 of officers, 2 of men; one of the former had recovered. The deaths have been 22, of which 4 were of officers. All the deaths were attributed to natural causes; 9 were ascribed to general paralysis. No coroner's inquest was held; in 14 cases autopsy followed death.

There is vacant accommodation for 2 officers and 68 men.

The patients include 12 general paralytics, 6 epileptics, and 5 actively suicidal men.

The staff of attendants is sufficient in numbers, and they appear to be of a respectable class; 28 on day and 3 on night duty. Their duration of service is satisfactory.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We saw every patient, and spoke to many of those under care and treatment. No complaint was made by any to which we need refer. The general conduct was during our inspection orderly. No patient, indeed, was noisily excited. The clothing worn by officers and men is good and suitable to their social positions. The patients registered as being under medical treatment appear to be 5 officers and 9 men. There has been no exceptional malady of a physical nature. Proper attention is given to the amusement and outdoor exercise of all those detained here. Theatrical entertainments in the hospital are given as heretofore. There is a sufficient library, and a good supply of newspapers and periodicals. Patients are taken to public places of amusement in Yarmouth, and are frequently also taken into the adjacent



Appendix K.  
—  
Royal Naval  
Hospital.

country. A new billiard table has been provided for the officers ; the men have the choice of bagatelle boards, backgammon, draughts, dominoes, solitaire, and other games. Twelve officers and 40 men walk beyond the hospital grounds. One officer goes out on parole.

The general health appears to be good ; a few cases were seen in bed by us. All who suffer from fits or are dangerous to themselves sleep under continuous night supervision.

Fifteen officers and 50 men attended Divine service in the hospital chapel last Sunday.

Sixty-three patients are induced to employ themselves usefully, viz. : 14 in the grounds, 3 with the tailor, 9 in the wash-house and laundry, 2 assist the cook, 29 help in the wards, the rest work in the officers' houses and others.

Of the condition and comfort of the wards we can report very favourably ; the interior of the hospital is throughout in good order. The beds and bedding, which were examined, were very satisfactory. The hospital grounds are also kept well.

A junior medical officer assists Fleet-Surgeon Wilson in the care and treatment of the patients, and both appear to be zealous in the discharge of their responsible duties, and to be on excellent terms with the patients. As far as we can ascertain, praise is due to the attendants also for their nursing and general behaviour towards the insane inmates of each class.

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Appendix L.

Appendix L.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

26 June 1894.

ON the 15th instant the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham was inspected by us. We visited all the departments, and saw the patients in their several wards. Both day-rooms and dormitories were very clean, and generally in excellent order; but some of the former—for example, that of Male Block B.—need the re-colouring and other moderate re-decoration which we doubt not they will soon receive. The beds and bedding were in a satisfactory state.

Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Caterham.

The day-rooms appear to afford rather scanty space for the patients, nearly, or quite, 160 in number, who occupy them, but we are not aware of the actual floor space per head which they allow. The throwing out at the ends of the rooms of bays of adequate size, as has been done in the case of some similar rooms at the Banstead Asylum, would undoubtedly add usefully to the day space, and we throw out this suggestion for consideration without unduly pressing it.

Further improvement of the w.c. apparatus has been effected since the last visit, and we did not, on the present occasion, perceive any defective working of it. Painting and cleaning have been in progress, and will, we were informed, be continued in other blocks; and we observed that the shafts over the water storage tank in the laundry drying ground have been raised, as recommended last year.

The patients on the books at the time of our visit numbered 2,006, 933 being males, and 1,073 females, and there were said to be vacant beds for 2 of each sex. Since the visit paid on 8th June 1893, 192 patients have been admitted; 30 discharged, of whom 9 had recovered, and 12 were sent out for transfer to County Asylums; and 173 had died. Eighty-nine of these deaths were followed by autopsy. One Coroner's inquest was held, the patient having died from suffocation through turning on his face in an epileptic fit. Of the total deaths, 42 were attributed to senile decay, 14 to general paralysis, 20 to epilepsy, and 28 to consumption, or other forms of lung disease.

The most serious disease which had appeared was typhoid fever, which attacked 16 male, and 2 female, patients, and was fatal to 7 of the former, and both the latter, patients. The last case of this disease declared itself on the 13th May ultimo.

The source or origin of the disease has not been traced; but from the fact that it had contemporaneously occurred in the neighbouring barracks, supplied with water from the Asylum well, suspicion has fallen on the water as being the vehicle conveying the germs of the disease. The water has been carefully examined without detecting any contamination, but further and more searching tests are being applied to it. The cases were treated in the wards, it being found impracticable, without great inconvenience, to empty the detached hospital of the patients (about 40) lodged in it. This circumstance,



Appendix L.  
Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Caterham.

we think, adds weight to the recommendation made last year, and which we desire to repeat, that a much smaller building should be provided for the isolation of the first occurring cases of infectious disease.

There were reported to us six casualties, resulting in fracture of limbs or ribs, as having happened since the last visit.

No mechanical restraint had been employed, but 3 male patients had been secluded on 17 occasions and for a total of 89 hours, and 1 female, once, for 4½ hours.

The proportion of feeble cases is very large, and practically the Asylum is to a large extent a mere infirmary : 341 patients were under medical treatment; and on the day of our visit 44 males and 46 females were confined to bed. We learned that there were 177 males and 237 females affected with epilepsy, and 14 males and 5 females who were general paralytics. This mass of feebleness and disease must heavily tax the energies of the medical staff to cope with it ; and we think that the appointment of a dispenser, who might also undertake the photographing of the patients, is the least amount of relief which should be afforded to the assistant medical officers.

It was satisfactory to us, and creditable to the nursing, to learn that only 2 patients were suffering from bed-sores.

The patients were quiet and orderly during our inspection, and, except that we again regretted to see so many exceptionally strong dresses in use—16 in the male, and 28 in the female, division—we were satisfied with the state of the patients' clothing.

The patients who are usefully employed are stated to be 311 males and 363 females—about one-third of the total of each sex.

The number attending Divine Service appears to be about 300 ; and some 450 are usually present at the associated entertainments.

The number to whom extended exercise is afforded is still small : 70 walk twice a week on the Asylum estate outside of their airing courts, and 240 to 250 are taken weekly beyond the estate.

The day attendants have been increased by two since the last visit, and now number 39 men and 45 women, while for night duty there are six men and seven women. In proportion to the number of patients the staff, however, is still weak.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

21 June 1894.

Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Darenth.

On the 15th instant we made our annual inspection of the Darenth Asylum, visiting the adult asylum, the schools, the pavilions, and seeing all parts of the buildings and the patients resident therein.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, just a year since, there have been the following changes among the patients at the adult asylum :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	45	45	90
Discharges - - - - -	11	4	15
Deaths - - - - -	35	63	98

The

The numbers now resident are 1,001, of whom 447 are men, and 554 women, and there are vacancies for three of the former and 48 of the latter, of which, however, we are informed that 44 are already allotted.

Appendix L.  
Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Darent.

All the deaths were from ordinary and natural causes, upwards of 40 per cent. resulting from chest affections ; no inquest was held.

Post-mortem examination followed in only 40 per cent. of the deaths, an even smaller proportion than last year, and greatly below the average of county and borough asylums throughout the country. Bedsores were present in but three instances, and during our visit only one patient was suffering from this complication, out of the ten who were in bed, a fact which reflects credit upon the nursing of a very helpless class.

Of the patients under care 5 only are general paralytics, but there are 261 epileptics, all of whom sleep under constant supervision. Sixty-eight are under medical treatment. Upwards of 500 attend the chapel services, and about 30 the weekly service for Roman Catholics.

An average of 570 are usually present at the associated entertainments. No more than 80 walk beyond the Asylum grounds, but 750 are taken frequently, if not daily, outside the airing courts.

Considering the nature of the cases, employment is found for a satisfactory proportion. Of men 84 work on the farm and in the gardens, 50 in the tailors', shoemakers', and upholsterers' shops, and 50 in the wards or elsewhere, a total of 184.

Of the women, 31 are employed in the laundry, 69 in the workrooms or at needlework, and 146 in the wards, a total of 246.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion have been used ; the former for 14 patients, upon 479 occasions, and for 16,357 hours, and the latter for 3 patients, upon three occasions, and for 19 hours.

No serious casualty has occurred which needs mention here.

There has been no incursion of epidemic disease, but 6 men and 4 women, among the patients, and 1 attendant of each sex, were attacked by erysipelas, which fortunately had no fatal issue. In view of these cases, and having regard to the experience of other similar institutions, it seems desirable that, where possible, there should be an extension of staining and varnishing, in lieu of the scouring and subsequent evaporation from day-room and dormitory floors.

The staff of attendants, though by no means strong, may perhaps be sufficient, and there is no ground of complaint as regards their length of service.

Generally we are able to report very favourably of the state in which we found the asylum and its inmates. The rooms were clean, bright, and comfortable, and the patients, for the most part, neatly and suitably dressed, and generally contented. None of them complained of their treatment. We should be glad to see a further diminution in the number of strong dresses.

We saw a good dinner of roast beef, potatoes, and beer, neatly served in the wards, and we visited the stores and inspected the provisions, which appeared to be of good quality.

With reference to suggestions made at the last visit, we are glad to report that additional lengths of fire-hose have been obtained for use on the first and second floors, but hose and stand taps are still kept unconnected, and as we demonstrated both here and at the schools, the nurses have received no instruction in the method of connecting them, and would be unable to act promptly in the event of an emergency ; a professional fireman is, however, kept on the premises, and on our



Appendix L.  
Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Darenth.

ringing the alarm, he and members of his brigade were at hand in three minutes, and in six minutes had the external hydrants playing upon the building.

Some of the external walls and w.c.'s still need reparation of paint and colour, and the apparatus in many of the latter is bad, and enclosed in absorbent woodwork, but partitions have been erected between the seats.

The baths have been greatly improved by the removal of all wood-work around them, but no superior officer is present, as we think should be the case, at the weekly bathing of the patients to see that they are free from unexplained bruises, and to test the temperature of the water.

Additional sunshades are needed in some of the airing courts.

There has been no change in the medical staff.

At the schools and pavilions the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	76	47	123
Discharged - - - - -	55	30	85
Died - - - - -	31	22	53

The numbers remaining are 935, of whom 585 are males and 350 females. These leave vacancies for 15 of the former and 30 of the latter.

With one exception the deaths were from natural causes, but 22 were from epilepsy, and 10 as the result of influenza.

The exceptional death was due to shock following severe scalds sustained by a female patient in a bath, that formed the subject of the only inquest. A verdict of "Accidental death," exonerating the nurses and others, was returned, but we thought it necessary to refer the matter to the Local Government Board as showing that some addition to, or revision of the duties of, the staff was probably desirable.

In this, as in the adult asylum, post-mortem examination followed in less than 40 per cent. of the deaths. Bed-sores were present in only 2 cases, and there were 2 only among the 21 patients in bed during our visit to the wards, a creditable circumstance where there are so many helpless cases of low vitality.

All the epileptics, 353 in number, sleep under constant supervision, but there are still no clocks to test the vigilance and stimulate the wakefulness of the night staff, as is now almost universal in asylums.

The patients under medical treatment are 83 ; those attending chapel, 400 ; and associated entertainments, 400.

Weekly walks beyond the grounds are given to 250, and 400 are taken daily beyond the airing-courts.

The record of employment, where so many are crippled and helpless, is satisfactory, and we saw 25 boys usefully at work in the shoemakers', and 27 in the tailors' shops, a few girls in the laundry, and many employed in various ways elsewhere.

Some hair-picking is done in the mattress-making room, with a good deal

deal of dusty product. It would be well if separate provision for this could be made by the erection of an adjacent enclosed shed. Appendix L.

No use of seclusion in the treatment of the patients is recorded, and we were glad to notice a material reduction in the number of leather gloves and other means of mechanical restraint, in which we hope and believe that it may be found possible to make a still further substantial reduction. Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Leavesden.

The general health appears to have been good. The only epidemics have been influenza, which attacked 107 patients and 49 of the staff, and roseola, for which 13 boys and 5 girls were under treatment in the isolation hospital at the time of our visit.

As this building affords the only means of isolation for both the adult asylum and the schools, we again urge upon the Committee the building of an additional small separate hospital for the former.

The staff of attendants appears to be scarcely adequate for the duties which devolve upon it, and we think that such additions should be made as will enable the help of patients in the discharge of delicate and responsible duties, and at unseasonable times, to be dispensed with.

The duration of service is good, only 20 out of 92 having served less than a year, and they appeared to be respectable and generally efficient.

We found all parts of the various buildings in excellent order and very bright and cheerful, and there was every indication in the dress and appearance of the patients that they are well cared for and kindly treated.

The head attendant or her deputy is said to be always present at the general bathing, and the baths have been much improved by the removal of enclosing woodwork and the provision of oiled mahogany rails. This process has also been applied with good effect to the w.c.'s, the ranges of seats of which, however, should be divided by partitions.

Some of the baths in the pavilions are inconveniently and even dangerously high.

The shoemaker's shop has been enlarged; plans for alternative exits from all the blocks have been prepared; tenders are being invited for the new nurses' block, and for the extension of the laundry and work-room. Many of the hot-water taps have been protected, and we were informed that there will be no delay in extending this safeguard to the remainder.

No enlargement of the class-rooms has been effected, and they are still inconveniently small, but the numbers attending school have been able to be reduced without disadvantage, and they are therefore less overcrowded than formerly.

Nothing has been done to connect the pavilions with the main building.

The staff remains the same, except that Dr. Williams has replaced Dr. Ridley, who resigned his appointment as assistant medical officer.

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## METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

5 February 1894.

On the 29th January last we paid our annual visit to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and found that since the last visit by our Colleagues, on 16th June 1893, there had been the following changes among the patients:— Metropolitan  
District  
Asylum,  
Leavesden.



Appendix L.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.								
	Admitted	-	-	-	-	96	53	149
	Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	19	3	22
	Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
	Died	-	-	-	-	69	58	127
	Resident in the Asylum	-	-	-	-	896	1,093	1,989

The estimated total accommodation in the Asylum is for 2,000—900 men and 1,100 women, so that the vacant beds were four for men and seven for women. The recoveries for 1893 had been 7 per cent. and the deaths 10·1 per cent. The deaths, with one exception, appear to have been the result of natural causes ordinary in Asylums. The exception, that of a man who was accidentally scalded in the Turkish bath, and whose death formed the subject of the only coroner's inquest, was duly reported to our office and enquired into by the Board.

In only 33 instances, or 26 per cent. of the total number of deaths, was the cause verified by post-mortem examination. This is much to be regretted, in the interests both of the safety of the patients and the prosecution of pathological research, for which this institution offers so wide a field, and we hope that a material addition may be made to this percentage in the future.

The number of epileptics reported to us as resident in the Asylum was 422, of whom 182 were men and 240 women, and there were 12 male and 10 female general paralytics.

All the epileptics sleep under continuous supervision, and recording stations mark the vigilance of those who are in charge of them by night. This is not the case, as we think it should be, in wards where other classes of patients are under the same kind of night supervision.

Three hundred and sixty men and 465 women attended Chapel on the previous Sunday, and about 300 of each sex are present at the weekly entertainments.

Very limited numbers of patients appear to be taken for regular walks beyond the boundaries, and most of them are confined almost entirely to the airing courts, many of the walks in which are rough and not in good repair. We think that this is a point upon which a revision of the present arrangement is desirable.

Employment is given to 616 patients, of whom 342 are men and 273 women, but as many as 118 of the former and 128 of the latter find occupation in ward cleaning.

Even after making due allowance for the character of many of the cases received here, the numbers usefully employed strike us as being very inadequate, and we noticed that in the workshops which we visited the numbers were extremely small.

Mechanical restraint had been employed in the case of 6 males and 10 females, upon 1,022 occasions, and for a total period of 15,743 hours, and during our visit we saw several patients wearing locked leather gloves to prevent self-injury or destructive tendencies.

Seclusion had been limited to 8 men and 44 women, upon 212 occasions, and for 2,166 hours.

There appear to have been very few serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit. They consist of three fractures of limbs, all accidentally caused.

A few cases of influenza have prevailed in the Asylum, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease.

The

The staff of attendants for day duty—35 men and 52 women—if adequate is certainly not excessive, being in the proportion of 1 to 25 on the male and 1 to 21 on the female side. An addition to the number would afford greater facilities for the due exercise of the patients beyond the Asylum precincts. Eight men and 10 women are employed in night duty.

The duration of service is satisfactory, nearly 50 per cent. of the whole body of attendants and nurses having served upwards of five years, and only 25 per cent. less than one year; and there has been only one change among the charge attendants during the past 12 months.

We have a very good report to give of the condition in which we found the Asylum generally, and its inmates.

General tranquillity and contentment appeared to prevail, and we had few complaints of any kind, and none of want of care or kindness on the part of the staff.

The dress of the patients was varied and suitable, and they were neat and tidy in person.

Only 18 men and 14 women were in bed; and 84 men and 109 women under medical treatment. The health of the remainder seemed generally good.

Many of the wards were very bright, cheerful and comfortable. This was especially the case in the female infirmaries. The male wards were not in so satisfactory a state. They much need brightening by such additions as have given the female wards their comfortable and attractive appearance.

The corridors of communication struck us as being very cold and draughty, and to that extent insanitary, and we were glad to learn that the Committee are considering the question of heating them.

The old bath and bath-rooms in the infirmaries especially are not good, and there is great need of storage room for buckets, brooms, fire wood, and foul linen, for which at present there is no provision.

The water closets throughout were in proper order as regards their flushing arrangements, but most of them are of old and obsolete type, and should be replaced (as a few already have been) by apparatuses of a more suitable and sanitary kind.

The hot water taps are still unprotected, and at any time a serious accident by scalding might occur.

The fire buckets are hung too high for easy and rapid use, especially on the female side.

We visited the stores and inspected the supplies, and saw the patients at a good dinner of roast pork, vegetables and beer; but the worn tin mugs on some of the tables, and a little want of neatness in their other appointments, somewhat detracted from the favourable impression which the quality and service of the meal made upon us.

We saw the laundry, which is still incapable of supplying more than one clean shirt a week to the patients. The steam hangs inconveniently about the wash-house, and a fan, such as has been found useful elsewhere, would probably remedy this defect.

The infectious hospital, which is fortunately not needed for its special purpose, now accommodates 6 female patients. It is an inconvenient building for one sex only, unconnected by telephone or otherwise with the main building, and unprovided with more than one staircase in case of fire. So large an Asylum, continually exposed to the danger of infection, should certainly possess safer and more adequate means of isolation.



Appendix M.

NAMES OF  COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGH  HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation was provided on 1st January 1895.				Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1895.					
	Accommodation in Beds.		Accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:										
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	487	603	487	603	1	3	490	597	491	600
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	276	337	276	337	6	3	251	294	257	297
Bucks - - - - -	210	265	186	242	11	7	200	249	211	256
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	255	290	255	290	1	-	210	283	211	283
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke - - - - -	302	260	283	265	19	14	267	257	286	271
Chester, at Chester - - - - -	313	337	313	337	1	1	288	327	289	328
„ at Parkside - - - - -	320	416	320	416	15	18	294	391	309	409
Cornwall - - - - -	329	421	329	421	23	23	296	383	319	406
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	310	310	355	338	14	24	293	249	307	273
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth -	295	354	275	308	23	17	243	277	266	294
Derby - - - - -	234	230	218	214	-	-	237	227	237	227
Devon - - - - -	443	632	458	632	2	-	436	625	438	625
Dorset - - - - -	240	247	(a) 240	(a) 247	13	14	227	252	240	266
Durham - - - - -	747	685	795	685	2	3	738	666	740	669
Essex - - - - -	611	884	592	826	4	1	605	906	609	907
Glamorgan - - - - -	547	506	547	506	13	8	560	581	573	589
Gloucester - - - - -	503	560	518	641	9	8	503	549	512	557
Hants - - - - -	485	576	(a) 485	(a) 558	4	1	470	567	474	568
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	187	213	187	213	-	1	183	202	183	203
Kent, at Barming Heath - - - - -	677	900	626	891	2	-	672	919	674	919
„ at Chartham - - - - -	440	465	458	501	17	3	396	454	413	457
Lancaster, at Lancaster - - - - -	723	1,139	825	1,396	10	22	682	1,095	692	1,117
„ at Rainhill - - - - -	898	915	927	943	5	1	896	920	901	921
„ at Prestwich - - - - -	1,110	1,330	1,110	1,330	13	16	(b) 1,137	(b) 1,331	(b) 1,150	(b) 1,347
„ at Whittingham - - - - -	1,008	951	1,026	1,000	2	3	989	936	991	939
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	237	255	242	256	12	18	206	233	218	251
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Lincoln and Grimsby Boroughs.	340	340	340	340	-	1	357	373	357	374
London, at Banstead - - - - -	710	1,292	827	1,543	-	-	710	1,290	710	1,290
„ at Cane Hill - - - - -	877	1,147	1,032	1,393	-	-	874	1,144	874	1,144
„ at Claybury - - - - -	900	1,280	981	1,436	4	2	889	1,278	893	1,280
„ at Colney Hatch - - - - -	884	1,335	915	1,341	7	-	873	1,331	880	1,331
„ at Hanwell - - - - -	806	1,161	815	1,165	-	-	802	1,158	802	1,158
Middlesex - - - - -	500	617	(a) 500	(a) 617	-	-	495	626	495	626
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	483	467	483	467	29	38	452	425	481	463

(a) Not at 600 cubic feet per bed.  
(b) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) are boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

## Appendix M.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1895.				Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1895.								Names of County and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
At accommodation in Beds.		At accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.						
						Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
COUNTIES, &c. :												
(—4)	3	(—4)	3	463	565	27	31	—	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.		
19	40	19	40	249	292	—	—	2	2	Berks, &c.		
(—1)	9	(—25)	(—14)	163	240	34	—	3	9	Bucks.		
44	7	44	7	209	282	—	—	1	—	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.		
16	(—11)	(—3)	(—6)	236	220	30	37	1	—	Carmarthen, &c.		
24	9	24	9	263	301	25	26	—	—	Chester, at Chester.		
11	7	11	7	285	389	—	—	9	2	„ at Parkside.		
10	15	10	15	294	380	—	—	2	3	Cornwall.		
3	37	48	65	292	247	—	—	1	2	Cumberland and Westmor- land.		
29	60	9	14	243	277	—	—	—	—	Denbigh, &c.		
(—3)	3	(—19)	(—13)	237	227	—	—	—	—	Derby.		
5	7	20	7	436	625	—	—	—	—	Devon.		
—	(—19)	(a) —	(a) (—19)	227	252	—	—	—	—	Dorset.		
7	16	55	16	596	543	142	123	—	—	Durham.		
2	(—23)	(—17)	(—81)	603	896	—	—	2	10	Essex.		
(—26)	(—83)	(—26)	(—83)	558	579	—	—	2	2	Glamorgan.		
(—9)	3	6	84	399	474	104	74	—	1	Gloucester.		
11	8	(a) 11	(a) (—10)	401	454	68	112	1	1	Hants and Isle of Wight.		
4	10	4	10	183	202	—	—	—	—	Hereford.		
3	(—19)	(—48)	(—28)	420	569	—	—	252	350	Kent, at Barming Heath.		
27	8	45	44	359	449	34	—	3	5	„ at Chartham.		
31	22	133	279	681	1,093	—	—	1	2	Lancaster, at Lancaster.		
(—3)	(—6)	26	22	896	920	—	—	8	1	„ at Rainhill.		
4	19	4	19	(b) 1,090	(b) 1,295	—	—	3	—	„ at Prestwich.		
17	12	35	61	989	935	—	—	—	1	„ at Whittingham.		
19	4	24	5	206	232	—	—	—	1	Leicester and Rutland.		
(—17)	(—34)	(—17)	(—34)	285	298	—	—	72	75	Lincoln, &c.		
—	2	117	253	709	1,290	—	—	1	—	London, at Banstead.		
3	3	158	249	809	1,030	65	113	—	1	„ at Cane Hill.		
7	—	88	156	886	1,275	—	—	3	3	„ at Claybury.		
4	4	35	10	872	1,330	—	—	1	1	„ at Colney Hatch.		
4	3	13	7	800	1,147	—	—	2	11	„ at Hanwell.		
5	(—9)	(a) 5	(a) (—9)	456	625	38	—	1	1	Middlesex.		
2	4	2	4	449	424	—	—	3	1	Monmouth, &c.		



## Appendix M. to Forty-ninth Report

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGH HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation was provided on 1st January 1895.				Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1895.					
	Accommodation in Beds.		Accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Norfolk - - - - -	340	460	368	507	1	5	335	443	336	448
Northampton - - - - -	396	503	427	522	16	21	381	418	397	439
Thirty idiot boys sleep on female side.										
Northumberland - - - - -	323	292	298	292	1	2	318	278	319	280
Nottingham - - - - -	176	187	159	197	2	2	168	166	170	168
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor) - - - - -	220	327	263	375	-	-	214	309	214	309
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	360	440	360	440	8	12	362	402	370	414
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	331	528	325	522	6	6	362	517	368	523
Stafford, at Stafford - - - - -	490	380	490	380	1	1	471	399	472	400
„ at Burntwood - - - - -	313	331	292	309	-	-	288	323	288	323
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	278	347	278	347	1	-	236	314	237	314
Surrey - - - - -	450	651	492	675	-	-	428	646	428	646
Sussex, East (and Brighton) - - - - -	376	500	354	476	2	3	393	490	395	493
Warwick - - - - -	337	475	300	445	6	3	326	446	332	449
Wilts - - - - -	325	390	257	310	6	5	322	386	328	391
Worcester - - - - -	460	600	460	600	9	31	445	532	454	563
York, North Riding - - - - -	365	423	338	390	34	30	314	366	348	396
„ West Riding, at Wakefield - - - - -	700	699	750	726	3	1	698	695	701	696
„ „ at Wadsley - - - - -	720	890	(b) 720	(b) 890	28	37	711	841	739	878
„ „ at Menston - - - - -	395	530	475	651	25	30	386	504	411	534
„ East Riding - - - - -	192	180	191	176	7	7	163	169	170	176
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY OF LONDON :										
Birmingham, at Winson Green - - - - -	327	336	309	315	9	9	312	304	321	313
„ at Rubery Hill - - - - -	401	314	484	377	4	5	337	319	341	324
Bristol - - - - -	365	378	391	400	8	8	302	334	310	342
Derby - - - - -	155	163	155	163	5	7	141	157	146	164
Exeter - - - - -	178	206	178	200	21	34	139	172	160	206
Hull - - - - -	195	195	180	180	3	14	190	180	193	194
Ipswich - - - - -	123	148	109	137	7	11	109	137	116	148
Leicester - - - - -	244	307	242	338	3	9	232	285	235	294
London, City of - - - - -	230	247	223	247	22	35	208	208	230	243
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	247	256	225	239	4	8	215	243	219	251
Norwich - - - - -	150	170	150	170	-	1	148	155	148	156
Nottingham - - - - -	267	315	267	315	9	11	276	301	285	312
Plymouth - - - - -	110	131	116	137	3	8	98	118	101	126
Portsmouth - - - - -	267	319	267	319	14	16	244	311	258	327
TOTAL - - -	28,523	34,338	(d) 29,119	(d) 35,465	530	622	27,493	33,263	28,023	33,885

(b) Not at 600 cubic feet per bed.

(c) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) are boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) See note (b) to four Asylums.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1895.				Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1895.						Names of County and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
At accommodation in Beds.		At accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate.		Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
						Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	12	32	59	329	405	-	37	6	1	Norfolk.
(-1)	64	30	83	204	249	158	160	19	9	Northampton.
Allowing for the 30 idiot boys, this will be—										
29	34	60	53							
4	12	(-21)	12	318	259	-	18	-	1	Northumberland.
6	19	(-11)	29	157	124	6	37	5	5	Nottingham.
6	18	49	66	212	308	2	1	-	-	Oxford, &c.
(-10)	26	(-10)	26	349	393	13	9	-	-	Salop and Montgomery.
(-7)	5	(-43)	(-1)	361	516	-	-	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
18	(-20)	18	(-20)	374	306	97	93	-	-	Stafford, at Stafford.
25	8	4	(-14)	162	191	126	132	-	-	" at Burntwood.
41	33	41	33	236	313	-	-	-	1	Suffolk.
22	5	64	29	344	495	82	149	2	2	Surrey.
(-19)	7	(-41)	(-17)	347	462	45	27	1	1	Sussex.
5	26	(-32)	(-4)	326	446	-	-	-	-	Warwick.
(-3)	(-1)	(-71)	(-81)	321	386	-	-	1	-	Wilts.
6	37	6	37	414	502	30	30	1	-	Worcester.
17	27	(-10)	(-6)	243	286	-	-	71	80	York, North Riding.
(-1)	3	49	30	696	695	-	-	2	-	" W. R., at Wakefield.
(-19)	12	(b) (-19)	(b) 12	711	804	-	34	-	3	" " at Wadsley.
(-16)	(-4)	64	117	385	504	-	-	1	-	" " at Menston.
22	4	21	-	144	169	19	-	-	-	" East Riding.
COUNTY-BOROUGHs, &c.:										
6	23	(-12)	2	311	303	-	-	1	1	Birmingham, at Winson Grn.
60	(-10)	143	53	337	319	-	-	-	-	" at Rubery Hill.
55	36	81	58	243	333	58	-	1	1	Bristol.
9	(-1)	9	(-1)	98	118	37	39	6	-	Derby.
18	-	18	(-6)	69	75	69	96	1	1	Exeter.
2	1	(-13)	(-14)	189	180	-	-	1	-	Hull.
7	-	(-7)	(-11)	61	79	37	51	11	7	Ipswich.
9	13	7	44	217	239	15	45	-	1	Leicester.
-	4	(-7)	4	190	201	-	-	18	7	London, City of.
28	5	6	(-12)	215	242	-	-	-	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2	14	2	14	115	120	33	34	-	1	Norwich.
(-18)	3	(-18)	3	256	262	20	39	-	-	Nottingham.
9	5	15	11	70	93	28	25	-	-	Plymouth.
9	(-8)	9	(-8)	176	219	44	66	24	26	Portsmouth.
(e) 544	(e) 489	(d) 1,140 (e)	(d) 1,616 (e)	25,424	30,953	1,486	1,638	547	636	- - - TOTAL.

(e) See note (c)



Appendix N.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

RETURN showing the Number of PAUPER IDIOT, IMBECILE, and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN, under 16 Years of Age, in the Asylums, &c., on 1st September 1894.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	
COUNTY ASYLUMS:								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	7	12	13	6	-	6	11	3
Berks - - - - -	5	3	5	3	-	3	2	3
Bucks - - - - -	4	5	8	1	2	4	3	2
Cambridge - - - - -	6	1	4	3	4	-	3	4
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	5	-	5	-	1	1	1	-
Chester: Chester - - - - -	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	-
„ Parkside - - - - -	3	2	4	1	1	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Devon - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	4	-	2
Dorset - - - - -	7	-	7	-	-	1	3	1
Durham - - - - -	8	1	1	8	4	-	4	1
Essex - - - - -	6	7	9	4	2	8	3	3
Glamorgan - - - - -	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	1
Gloucester - - - - -	8	1	8	1	2	4	2	5
Hants - - - - -	9	6	12	3	3	7	2	4
Hereford (County and City) - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	9	10	14	5	5	7	3	9
„ Chartham - - - - -	14	2	15	1	3	5	7	3
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	6	6	7	5	4	3	3	-
„ Rainhill - - - - -	9	12	15	6	5	3	13	12
„ Prestwich - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
„ Whittingham - - - - -	15	6	14	7	5	9	3	8

Number of Pauper Idiot, Imbecile, and Epileptic Children, &c.—*continued*.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	
Leicester and Rutland - - -	1	2	1	2	-	1	1	1
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions) Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	8	4	7	5	1	5	4	7
London: Banstead - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
„ Cane Hill - - - -	2	3	2	3	2	-	2	-
„ Claybury - - - -	2	1	1	2	1	-	2	1
„ Colney Hatch - - - -	3	-	1	2	2	-	-	2
„ Hanwell - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex - - - - -	15	4	19	-	3	3	10	12
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	3	3	5	1	2	1	2	-
Norfolk - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	28	24	52	-	7	21	14	10
Northumberland - - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	5	1	5	1	-	2	4	6
Oxford - - - - -	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	1
Salop and Montgomery - - - -	3	4	3	4	2	3	-	4
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	6	4	10	-	2	1	6	2
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	1
„ Burntwood - - - - -	5	4	6	3	1	2	4	-
Suffolk - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	9	10	17	2	2	7	5	4
Sussex, East - - - - -	8	4	12	-	5	-	2	2
Warwick - - - - -	10	1	11	-	3	3	3	5
Wilts - - - - -	4	3	5	2	2	2	3	3
Worcester - - - - -	7	-	7	-	-	3	2	5
York, North Riding - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
„ West Riding: Wakefield - -	12	6	15	3	1	8	6	2
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	13	5	9	9	1	11	5	8
„ „ Menston - - - - -	3	4	4	3	3	-	3	-
„ East Riding - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:								
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	10	6	11	5	3	4	6	3
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Derby - - - - -	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2
Exeter - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Hull - - - - -	5	1	2	4	1	1	3	3



Number of Pauper Idiot, Imbecile, and Epileptic Children, &c.—*continued*.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	
Ipswich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Leicester - - - - -	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	2
City of London - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	4	1	4	1	3	2	-	2
Plymouth - - - - -	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :								
York Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :								
Bethnall House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoxton House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :								
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	2	2	3	1	-	2	1	-
TOTAL - - - - -	335	190	399	126	103	163	177	154
IDiot ESTABLISHMENTS* (Registered under the Idiots Act, 1886) :								
Western Counties, Starcross - - -	73	30	103	-	4	11	1	89
Eastern Counties, Colchester - - -	7	2	6	3	-	2	4	3
Northern Counties, Lancaster† - - -	160	73	53	180	15	43	8	183

\* These Institutions, with numbers, are given here as showing provision made. The Idiot Block at Northampton Asylum, for 50 patients, and the Metropolitan District Asylum for idiot children at Darenth, containing 956 patients on 1st January 1895, should also be borne in mind.

† Including "Election" cases.

## Appendix O.

Appendix O.

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in  
LUNACY during the Year ended 31st December 1894.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
ENGLAND:					
Bedfordshire - -	Amphthill - - -	2	2	4	
	Bedford - - -	—	10	10	
	Woburn - - -	1	2	3	
Berkshire - -	Abingdon - - -	2	3	5	
	Cookham - - -	5	6	11	
	Easthampstead - - -	—	7	7	
	Faringdon - - -	4	2	6	
	Wallingford - - -	5	6	11	
	Wantage - - -	2	4	6	
	Windsor - - -	1	4	5	
	Wokingham - - -	—	4	4	
Bucks - - -	Buckingham - - -	5	1	6	
	Eton - - -	1	1	2	
	Winslow - - -	2	—	2	
	Wycombe - - -	5	13	18	
Cambridge - -	Whittlesey - - -	—	1	1	
	Wisbech - - -	3	10	13	
Cheshire - -	Altrincham - - -	6	12	18	
	Birkenhead - - -	33	30	63	
	Chester - - -	25	45	70	
	Congleton - - -	7	7	14	
	Macclesfield - - -	16	21	37	
	Nantwich - - -	11	7	18	
	Northwich - - -	1	1	2	
	Runcorn - - -	3	7	10	
	Stockport - - -	33	51	89	
Cornwall - -	Germans, St. - - -	2	—	2	
	Launceston - - -	—	4	4	
	Stratton - - -	1	—	1	
Cumberland - -	Alston-with-Garrigill - -	2	3	5	



Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Derby - - -	Chesterfield - - -	23	21	44
Devon - - -	Barnstaple - - -	10	10	20
	Bideford - - -	2	2	4
	Exeter - - -	10	15	25
	Holsworthy - - -	3	4	7
	Okehampton - - -	5	2	7
	Plymouth - - -	29	33	62
	South Molton - - -	4	6	10
	Stoke Damerel - - -	8	15	23
	Tavistock - - -	4	5	9
	Torrington - - -	3	2	5
Dorset - - -	Blandford - - -	—	1	1
	Poole - - -	12	14	26
	Shaftesbury - - -	1	2	3
	Sturminster - - -	1	1	2
	Wareham and Purbeck -	1	4	5
	Wimborne and Cranborne	2	3	5
Durham - - -	Che-ter-le-Street - - -	2	5	7
	Gateshead - - -	9	18	27
	Houghton-le-Spring - -	1	2	3
	Lanchester - - -	1	14	15
	Sunderland - - -	39	40	79
Essex - - -	Billericay - - -	3	3	6
	Braintree - - -	10	16	26
	Chelmsford - - -	5	2	7
	Colchester - - -	7	14	21
	Epping - - -	1	12	13
	Halstead - - -	2	3	5
	Lexden and Winstree -	6	13	19
	Maldon - - -	2	2	4
	Ongar - - -	3	1	4
	Orsett - - -	3	11	14
	Rochford - - -	1	5	6
	Romford - - -	3	2	5
	Tendring - - -	4	2	6
	West Ham - - -	57	58	115
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	73	99	172
	Bristol, City - - -	40	100	140
	Cheltenham - - -	22	38	60
	Stroud - - -	16	25	41

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix O.
		M.	F.	Total.	
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	3	2	5	
	Dore - - -	3	4	7	
	Hereford - - -	5	10	15	
	Kington - - -	3	6	9	
	Ledbury - - -	1	5	6	
	Leominster - - -	-	2	2	
	Ross - - -	5	3	8	
	Weobley - - -	1	3	4	
Kent - - -	Ashford, East - - -	3	4	7	
	Ashford, West - - -	2	7	9	
	Blean - - -	3	3	6	
	Bridge - - -	4	2	6	
	Bromley - - -	13	10	23	
	Canterbury - - -	7	4	11	
	Dartford - - -	10	5	15	
	Dover - - -	4	8	12	
	Eastry - - -	4	6	10	
	Elham - - -	3	9	12	
	Faversham - - -	3	2	5	
	Maidstone - - -	20	24	44	
	Medway - - -	10	13	23	
	Sevenoaks - - -	3	4	7	
	Thanet, Isle of - - -	8	8	16	
Lancaster -	Ashton-under Lyne - - -	29	47	76	
	Barton-upon-Irwell - - -	28	30	58	
	Blackburn - - -	103	66	169	
	Bolton - - -	8	14	22	
	Burnley - - -	30	17	47	
	Bury - - -	30	50	80	
	Chorley - - -	12	19	31	
	Chorlton - - -	85	94	179	
	Clitheroe - - -	5	5	10	
	Fylde, The - - -	2	7	9	
	Garstang - - -	6	1	7	
	Haslingden - - -	27	58	85	
	Lancaster - - -	5	3	8	
	Leigh - - -	6	9	15	
	Liverpool, Dingle Mount - - -	-	59	59	
	„ Brownlow Hill - - -	9	8	17	
	Lunesdale - - -	3	4	7	
	Manchester, Crumpsall - - -	179	135	314	
	Oldham - - -	73	86	159	
	Ormskirk - - -	14	5	19	
	Prescot - - -	17	28	45	
	Preston, Ribchester - - -	72	-	72	
	„ Fulwood - - -	2	54	56	



Appendix O. —	COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
			M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster— <i>cont<sup>d</sup></i> .	-	Prestwich - - -	43	39	82
		Rochdale - - -	77	74	151
		Salford - - -	90	129	219
		Toxteth Park - - -	35	49	84
		Warrington - - -	7	15	22
		West Derby - - -	45	44	89
		Wigan - - -	27	36	63
Leicester	- -	Leicester - - -	32	38	70
		Melton Mowbray - - -	2	-	2
Lincoln	.	Boston - - -	11	8	19
		Bourne - - -	4	4	8
		Grantham - - -	11	5	16
		Holbeach - - -	-	-	-
		Horncastle - - -	4	5	9
		Lincoln - - -	8	15	23
		Louth - - -	4	6	10
		Sleaford - - -	2	4	6
		Spalding - - -	3	4	7
		Spilsby - - -	2	1	3
		Stamford - - -	6	2	8
London -	.	Bethnal Green - - -	7	14	21
		Camberwell - - -	5	3	8
		Chelsea - - -	4	5	9
		Fulham - - -	3	7	10
		George, St., in-the-East	-	1	1
		George's, St., Fulham- road.	5	3	8
		Giles, St., in-the-Fields, and St. George.	11	15	26
		Greenwich - - -	1	-	1
		Hackney - - -	1	-	1
		Holborn, City-road -	19	19	38
		„ Gray's Inn-road	-	-	-
		Islington, St. Mary -	6	5	11
		Kensington, Wright's lane	4	5	9
		Lambeth, St. Mary -	1	1	2
		Lewisham - - -	2	-	2
		London, City of - - -	6	10	16
		Marylebone, St. - - -	6	3	9
		Mile End Old Town -	-	2	2
		Olave's, St., Parish street	5	5	10
		„ Tanner-street	-	-	-
		Pancras, St. - - -	15	24	39
		Poplar - - -	13	19	32
		Shoreditch, St. Leonard	-	1	1

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London—continued .	Stepney - - - -	-	1	1
	Strand, The - - - -	4	6	10
	Wandsworth and Clap- ham (Wandsworth).	4	2	6
	„ (Garrett-lane) -	-	-	-
	Westminster - - -	4	19	23
	Whitechapel - - -	1	-	1
	Woolwich - - - -	4	-	4
Middlesex - - -	Brentford - - - -	5	7	12
	Edmonton (Upper)	5	7	12
	„ (Enfield) - - -	9	-	9
	Staines - - - - -	3	8	11
	Uxbridge - - - - -	6	13	19
Monmouth - - -	Abergavenny - - -	2	3	5
	Bedwelty - - - - -	2	6	8
	Chepstow - - - - -	3	4	7
	Monmouth - - - - -	4	3	7
	Newport - - - - -	5	4	9
	Pontypool - - - - -	5	6	11
Norfolk - - - -	Aylsham - - - - -	4	3	7
	Blofield - - - - -	2	-	2
	Erpingham - - - -	2	1	3
	Faith's, St. - - - -	-	1	1
	Flegg, East and West	2	2	4
	Forehoe - - - - -	1	10	11
	Henstead - - - - -	3	1	4
	Loddon and Clavering	1	4	5
	Mitford and Launditch	2	3	5
	Norwich - - - - -	28	25	53
	Walsingham - - - -	2	3	5
	Wayland - - - - -	3	3	6
	Yarmouth, Great - -	38	45	83
Northampton - -	Brackley - - - - -	1	2	3
	Brixworth - - - - -	5	12	17
	Daventry - - - - -	3	4	7
	Hardingstone - - -	2	6	8
	Kettering - - - - -	1	6	7
	Northampton - - -	6	8	14
	Oundle - - - - -	3	9	12
	Peterborough - - -	5	2	7
	Potterspury - - - -	-	3	3
	Thrapston - - - - -	2	4	6
	Towcester - - - - -	1	1	2
	Wellingborough - -	1	4	5



## Appendix O.

C O U N T Y.	U N I O N  O R  P A R I S H W O R K H O U S E.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland -	Bellingham - - -	-	1	1
	Castleward - - -	3	1	4
	Haltwhistle - - -	2	1	3
	Hexham - - -	1	9	10
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	49	52	101
Nottingham - -	Basford - - -	9	15	24
	Bingham - - -	1	1	2
	East Retford - - -	4	8	12
	Mansfield - - -	10	9	19
	Newark - - -	2	7	9
	Nottingham - - -	83	64	147
	Southwell - - -	4	4	8
	Worksop - - -	6	6	12
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	2	13	15
	Bicester - - -	2	4	6
	Chipping Norton - - -	1	4	5
	Headington - - -	6	4	10
	Henley - - -	-	1	1
	Oxford, City - - -	11	7	18
	Thame - - -	3	7	10
	Woodstock - - -	3	3	6
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	1	2	3
	Uppingham - - -	-	2	2
Salop - - -	Cleobury Mortimer -	3	2	5
	Drayton - - -	-	5	5
	Ludlow - - -	6	3	9
	Newport - - -	-	7	7
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	35	52	87
	Bedminster - - -	15	21	36
	Frome - - -	10	21	31
	Wincanton - - -	2	6	8
Southampton - -	Alton - - -	7	5	12
	Alverstoke - - -	10	7	17
	Portsea Island - - -	84	152	236
	Southampton - - -	34	31	65
	Wight, Isle of - - -	13	15	28
Stafford - - -	Stoke-upon-Trent- -	34	45	79
	West Bromwich - - -	63	71	134
	Wolverhampton - - -	46	54	100

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	11	11	22
	Mutford and Lothingland	3	3	6
	Sudbury - - -	3	3	6
Surrey - - -	Croydon - - -	16	23	39
	Dorking - - -	—	1	1
	Godstone - - -	1	3	4
	Guildford - - -	5	10	15
	Hambleton - - -	4	5	9
	Richmond - - -	2	1	3
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	76	67	143
	Chailey - - -	1	3	4
	Cuckfield - - -	3	10	13
	East Grinstead	7	9	16
	Horsham - - -	2	5	7
	Lewes - - -	3	4	7
	Uckfield - - -	3	6	9
Warwick - - -	Aston - - -	28	49	77
	Birmingham - - -	65	90	155
Westmorland -	East Ward - - -	—	2	2
	Kendal: Kendal - - -	15	1	16
	„ (Milnthorpe) - - -	—	17	17
Wilts - - -	Alderbury - - -	6	7	13
	Amesbury - - -	2	2	4
	Mere - - -	4	5	9
	Tisbury - - -	2	5	7
	Wilton - - -	2	1	3
Worcester - - -	Bromsgrove - - -	7	3	10
	Droitwich - - -	1	3	4
	Dudley - - -	47	69	116
	Evesham - - -	4	4	8
	Kidderminster - - -	2	9	11
	Martley - - -	3	4	7
	Pershore - - -	1	6	7
	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	3	1	4
	Stourbridge - - -	15	38	53
	Tenbury - - -	1	2	3
	Upton-on-Severn - - -	1	8	9
	Worcester - - -	2	5	7



Appendix O.	COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.		
			M.	F.	Total.
York, E. Riding -		Beverley - - -	4	6	10
		Howden - - -	-	5	5
		Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	8	6	14
		Pattingham - - -	1	1	2
		Pocklington - - -	3	6	9
		Sculcoates - - -	8	7	15
		Skirlaugh - - -	3	1	4
		York - - -	31	73	104
York, N. Riding -		Aysgarth - - -	1	2	3
		Bedale - - -	-	1	1
		Easingwold - - -	-	1	1
		Leyburn - - -	2	-	2
		Northallerton - - -	1	5	6
		Thirsk - - -	3	1	4
York, W. Riding -		Barnsley - - -	26	31	57
		Bradford - - -	82	77	159
		Bramley - - -	2	8	10
		Doncaster - - -	26	23	49
		Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	29	35	64
		Goole - - -	3	5	8
		Halifax - - -	1	5	6
		Hemsworth - - -	3	8	11
		Holbeck - - -	5	2	7
		Huddersfield - - -	29	29	58
		Hunslet - - -	2	-	2
		Knaresborough - - -	-	1	1
		Lecds - - -	26	36	62
		North Brierley - - -	22	22	44
		Ouseburn, Great - - -	5	2	7
		Pontefract - - -	6	8	14
		Ripon - - -	2	7	9
		Rotherham - - -	7	14	21
		Sedbergh - - -	1	1	2
		Selby - - -	1	3	4
		Settle - - -	1	4	5
		Sheffield - - -	114	81	195
		Skipton - - -	2	2	4
		Tadcaster - - -	-	4	4
		Thorne - - -	3	1	4
		Todmorden - - -	10	15	25
		Wetherby - - -	-	1	1
		Wortley - - -	9	9	18

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.						Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
							M.	F.	Total.
WALES:									
Anglesey - -			Anglesey - - -				1	1	2
			Holyhead - - -				6	6	12
Brecknock - -			Brecknock - - -				-	-	-
			Builth - - -				-	-	-
			Crickhowel - - -				2	2	4
			Hay - - -				-	1	1
Carmarthen - -			Llanelly - - -				4	8	12
Carnarvon - -			Bangor and Beaumaris -				5	7	12
			Carnarvon - - -				5	4	9
			Conway - - -				1	4	5
			Pwllheli - - -				2	17	19
Denbigh - -			Llanrwst - - -				2	2	4
			Ruthin - - -				4	2	6
			Wrexham - - -				17	29	46
Flint - - -			Asaph, St. - - -				3	15	18
			Hawarden - - -				5	3	8
			Holywell - - -				5	21	26
Glamorgan - -			Bridgend and Cowbridge				1	1	2
			Cardiff - - -				10	14	24
			Gower - - -				1	-	1
			Merthyr Tydvil - - -				15	20	35
			Neath - - -				6	4	10
			Pontardawe - - -				-	-	-
			Pontypridd - - -				18	9	27
			Swansea - - -				23	17	40
Merioneth - -			Bala - - -				-	3	3
			Corwen - - -				2	3	5
			Dolgelley - - -				1	8	9
			Festiniog - - -				13	11	24



Appendix O.

C O U N T Y.	U N I O N   O R   P A R I S H W O R K   H O U S E.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Montgomery -   -   -	Forden                      -   -   -	7	7	14
	Machynlleth                      -   -	1	3	4
	Newtown and Llanidloes	2	2	4
Radnor -           -   -	Knighton                      .   -   -	2	-	2
	Rhayader                      -   -   .	1	6	7
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts       -       -       -	Leavesden       -       -       -	896	1,093	1,989
Kent       -       -       -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	447	554	1,001
		{ Schools -       -	585	350
Surrey -           -       -	Caterham       -       -       -	933	1,073	2,006
TOTAL -       -       -		6,609	7,769	14,378

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 359.

\* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix P.

Appendix P.

REGULATION made by the Commissioners in Lunacy as to Instruments and Appliances for the Mechanical Restraint of Lunatics.

Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 40.

“(1.) MECHANICAL means of bodily restraint shall not be applied to any lunatic unless the restraint is necessary for purposes of surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic from injuring himself or others.

“(2.) In every case where such restraint is applied a medical certificate shall, as soon as it can be obtained, be signed, describing the mechanical means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded.

“(3.) The certificate shall be signed, in the case of a lunatic in an institution for lunatics or workhouse, by the medical officer thereof, and in the case of a single patient, by his medical attendant.

“(4.) A full record of every case of restraint by mechanical means shall be kept from day to day ; and a copy of the records and certificates under this section shall be sent to the Commissioners at the end of every quarter.

“(5.) In the case of a workhouse, the record to be kept under this section shall be kept by the medical officer of the workhouse, and the copies of records and certificates to be sent shall be sent by the clerk to the guardians.

“(6.) In the application of this section ‘mechanical means’ shall be such instruments and appliances as the Commissioners may, by regulations to be made from time to time, determine.

“(7.) Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.”

REGULATION.

In pursuance of Sub-section 6 of the above section of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Commissioners in Lunacy; by this Regulation under their common seal, do hereby determine that “mechanical means of bodily restraint” shall include all instruments and appliances whereby the free movements of the body or any of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded, but that the following instruments and appliances only shall be made use of for such purpose :—

1. A jacket or dress, laced or buttoned down the back, made of strong linen, with long outside sleeves fastened to the dress only at the shoulders, and having closed ends to which tapes may be attached for tying behind the back when the arms have been folded across the chest.

2. Gloves without fingers, fastened at the wrists with buttons or locks, and made of strong linen or chamois leather, padded or otherwise.

3. If the continuous bath be employed, the use of a cover to the open bath, with an aperture therein for the patient’s head, shall be deemed to be mechanical means of restraint.

Q.28.

4. The



Appendix P.  
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4. The wet or dry pack. If, and when, either is used, the patient shall be swathed in sheet and blankets only, the outer sheet being, if necessary, sewn or pinned. No straps or ligatures of any kind shall be used, and the patient shall be released for necessary purposes at intervals not exceeding two hours.

5. Sheets or towels when tied or fastened to the sides of a bed or other object. When these are used only for the purpose of forcible feeding, and merely held by attendants, and not tied or fastened, their use shall not be considered to come under the head of mechanical restraint.

It is essential to the safe employment of any of these forms of restraint, except No. 2, that the patient be visited frequently by a medical officer, that he be kept under continuous special supervision by an attendant, and that under no circumstances he be left unattended; and it is hereby so ordered.

The Commissioners direct that at each visit of Commissioners or a Commissioner to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, or to a single patient, all instruments and mechanical appliances which may have been employed in the application of bodily restraint to a lunatic since the last preceding visit, be produced to the Visiting Commissioners or Commissioner by the superintendent, resident medical officer, or resident licensee, or the person having charge of the single patient.

It will be seen that the section requires that in every case where mechanical restraint is applied, a medical certificate describing the mechanical means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded, be signed in asylums and hospitals by the medical superintendent, in licensed houses by the resident or visiting medical practitioner, in workhouses by the medical officer, and, in the case of single patients, by the medical attendant; that a full record of every case of restraint be kept from day to day; and that a copy of such records and certificates be sent to the Commissioners in Lunacy at the end of every quarter.

In framing this Regulation, in which they have defined the "mechanical means" which may alone be used in the imposition of restraint, the Commissioners in Lunacy have merely discharged the duty cast upon them by the enactment quoted above; and they desire to guard themselves most strictly against the supposition that they have thereby given any greater countenance to the employment of this form of treatment than they have hitherto shown.

While recognising, as the enactment recognises, the possible occurrence of cases in which its employment may be necessary and consistent with humanity, they remain of opinion that the application of mechanical restraint should always be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, that it should not be long continued without intermission, and that it should be dispensed with immediately that it has effected the purpose for which it was employed.

This Regulation shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1895, on and from which day the Regulation of the 9th April 1890 shall cease to have effect, and a copy shall be inserted at the beginning of every register of mechanical restraint.

Sealed by order of the Board,

*G. Harold Urmson,*

Secretary.

19, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,  
the 17th day of April 1895.

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Appendix Q.

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LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1895.)

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LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1895.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	Near Hitchin -	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury -	Moulsoford, Wallingford -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. -	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks -	Stone, Aylesbury -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S. -	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely -	Fulbourn, Cambridge -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S. -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Cardigan, and Carmarthen, and Carmarthen -	Carmarthen -	E. Goodall, M.D. -	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester -	Upton, Chester -	J. H. Davidson, M.D. -	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
" -	Parkside, Macclesfield -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall -	Bodmin -	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland -	Carlisle -	J. A. Campbell, M.D. -	C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth. -	Denbigh -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby -	Mickleover, Derby -	J. M. Lindsay, M.D. -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon -	Exminster -	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D. -	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset -	Dorchester -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. -	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill -	Robert Smith, M.D. -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex -	Brentwood -	G. Amsden, M.B. -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan -	Bridgend -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. -	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester -	Gloucester -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S. -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants -	Knowle, Fareham -	T. B. Worthington, M.D. -	F. M. Ayleen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) -	Burghill, Hereford -	T. A. Chapman, M.D. -	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent -	Barming Heath, Maidstone -	F. P. Davies, M.D. -	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
" -	Chartham, Canterbury -	G. C. FitzGerald, M.B. -	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster -	Lancaster Moor -	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr.; L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
" -	Rainhill, Prescott -	J. Wigglesworth, M.D. -	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
" -	Prestwich, Manchester -	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S. -	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
" -	Whittingham, Preston -	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S. -	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland -	Leicester -	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S. -	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln -	Bracebridge, Lincoln -	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S. -	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.

London	-	-	-	-	-	Banstead, Epsom	-	-	-	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	-	-	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 21, Whitehall-place, S.W.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	-	-	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	-	-	R. Jones, M.D. -	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	-	-	W. J. Seward, M.B. -	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.	-	-	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	-	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S. -	-	-	-	J. Cartledge, The Asylum.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	-	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	-	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	-	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	-	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	-	-	R. Greene, F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	-	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	-	-	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham	-	-	-	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P., M.D. (Washington).	-	-	-	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Oxford City, and Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	-	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	-	-	-	-	-	Bicton, Shrewsbury	-	-	-	Arthur Strange, M.D.	-	-	-	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	-	-	-	-	-	Wells	-	-	-	A. Law Wade, M.D.	-	-	-	John Coates, The Asylum.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford	-	-	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	J. L. Bufton, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Burntwood, Lichfield	-	-	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	-	-	R. B. Smethurst, The Asylum.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	Melton, Woodbridge	-	-	-	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	Brookwood, Woking	-	-	-	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex (East) and Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath	-	-	-	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	-	-	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	Hatton, Warwick	-	-	-	Alfred Miller, M.B.	-	-	-	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	Devizes	-	-	-	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	Powick, Worcester	-	-	-	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	-	-	-	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton, York	-	-	-	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Wakefield	-	-	-	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	Wadsley, Sheffield	-	-	-	W. S. Kay, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	Menston, Leeds	-	-	-	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	-	-	-	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
" E. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Beverley	-	-	-	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	-	-	-	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHs.														
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	-	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	-	-	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	Stapleton, Bristol	-	-	-	H. A. Benham, M.D.	-	-	-	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	-	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	-	-	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	-	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	-	-	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	-	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	-	-	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	-	-	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	-	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	-	-	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	-	-	Ernest W. White, M.B.	-	-	-	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	-	-	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	-	-	Wm. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	-	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	-	-	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	-	-	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	-	-	F. A. Elkins, M.D.	-	-	-	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.



HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :		
Devon - - -	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; R. C. Kirkby, M.R.C.S., Resi- dent Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	Telford Smith, M.D. (J. Diggins, Principal and Secretary).
Surrey - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	H. Corner, M.D.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	W. G. Blatch, Superintendent.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southamp- ton.	L. A. Irving, M.R.C.P.I., Surgeon Lieut. Colonel.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	J. Wilson, M.D., Fleet Surgeon R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crow- thorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.				TO WHOM LICENSED.				
				Number of Patients for which Licensed.				
				M.	F.	Total.		
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :								
Of both Sexes:								
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	-	140	160	300	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	-	-	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	-	325	115	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, M.B.
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	Camberwell House	-	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	-	-	Hoxton House	-	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	Peckham House	-	125	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :								
(a) Of both Sexes :								
Chiswick	-	-	Chiswick House	-	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	-	Brooke House	-	38	50	88	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	Northumberland House	-	49	46	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B.
Isleworth	-	-	Wyke House	-	25	20	45	C. W. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	The Priory	-	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	-	Halliford House	-	15	15	30	Major F. J. M. Mason, John W. Barnes, F.R.C.S., and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.
(b) Males only :								
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	-	Moorcroft House	-	48	-	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and R. H. Cole, L.R.C.P.
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	-	Flower House	-	32	-	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	-	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	-	28	-	28	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.



METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

H O U S E S.				TO WHOM LICENSED.			
				Number of			
				Patients for which			
				Licensed.			
				M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only--continued.							
(c) Females only:							
Finchley, East	-	-	The Grange	-	-	-	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P.
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	Peterborough House	-	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	Otto House, North End	-	35	35	H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Mrs. Chapman.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	Hayes Park	-	19	19	H. F. Winslow, M.D., and Mrs. M. H. Benbow.
"	-	-	Wood End House	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	Hendon Grove	-	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Southall	-	-	Featherstone Hall	-	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
"	-	q.	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	-	14	14	Mrs. B. Oliver.
Wandsworth, S.W.	-	q.	The Huguenots, East Hill	-	12	12	John Leech, and Mrs. A. A. Leech.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.							
Of both Sexes:							
Hampton Wick	-	-	* Normansfield	-	-	160	J. L. H. Langdon-Down, M.D., and Mrs. Langdon-Down R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down M.B.

\* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds - - -	<i>f.</i> Bishopstone House, Bedford	- - - W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
" - - -	Springfield House, Bedford	- - - David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton	- - - F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	- - - William Mules	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter.
" - - -	Plympton House, Plympton	- - - C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	- - - J. W. Eastwood, M.D., and Mrs. A. M. Eastwood.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
" - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	- - - W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex - - -	Witham	- - - F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P.	-	-	25*	John Cook, Witham.
Gloucester - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	- - - R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokesclott, Bristol.
" - - -	Fairford House, Fairford	- - - D. Iles, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Kate J. Iles.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton	- - - John C. Burnett and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
" - - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	- - - Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	- - - A. H. Boys, L.R.C.P., and Hugh Fraser, M.B.	2	11	13†	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent - - -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tunbridge	- - - Mrs. Harmer, and W. A. Harmer	18‡	10	28	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
" - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	- - - J. Newington and Miss Mary Newington.	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
" - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone	- - - James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

\* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.  
‡ Not more than 15 to be received until 3 additional bedrooms are provided.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued*.[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TO WHOM LICENSED	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	
			M.	F.	T.		
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	8	8	14†	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	p.	60	90	150	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
"	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	-	20	20	40	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	1	20	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich.
Shropshire	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	m.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	f.	-	40	40	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitechurch	-	-	6	6	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	12	18	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	20	24	44	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	f.	-	16	16	- - - ditto - ditto.
Surrey	-	Church-street, Epsom	f.	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

0.28.	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
	Sutherland House, Surbiton	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	-	-	-	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.					
	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	Miss Eccles, &c.	-	-	-	15	60	75	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Warwick	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.R.C.P. & s., Miss M. H. Agar, S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., and J. J. Agar.	-	-	-	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.					
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.					
	Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	-	-	-	278	394	672	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	-	-	-	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
	Kingsdown House, Box	G. B. L. Woodburne and H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
York, E.R.	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown	-	-	-	-	11	11	George L. Shackies, Hull.					
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton - in - Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Jane Parker, Mrs. Dorothy Parker, and Thos. Parker.	-	-	-	6	4	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.					
	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. C. A. Clapham.	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
York, City	Lawrence House, York	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	-	-	8	14	22	F. J. Munby, York.					
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:														
Somerset	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	Miss C. I. Page	-	-	-	-	7	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.					

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† The total number not to exceed 14.















